

# 令和6年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和6年1月21日

## 英 語 (60分)

### I 注意事項

- 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。
- この問題冊子は24ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。  
4~21ページ
- 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。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ります。
  - 氏名欄  
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

### II 解答上の注意

- 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、  
3 と表示のある問い合わせに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。

〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号				

獨協医科大学 医学部



(問題は次ページから始まる)

1 次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Walt Whitman is considered by many to be the best poet in the American canon. In addition to his widespread fame in the United States, Whitman's works have also been translated into over 25 languages and are widely read worldwide. Unlike most other poets, Whitman, whose poetry is characterized by its free verse and focus on \*transcendentalist themes, became famous prior to his death and interestingly, many called him the “greatest of all American poets” just a few short years afterwards. Whitman is considered by many to be one of the best American transcendentalists as many of his works suggest that there is a spiritual state of being that can only be understood with an intuition \*unencumbered by traditional religious ideas. Indeed, many of the ideas Whitman's poetry explores were 1 in most religious groups of the time.

Whitman's style is remarkable because it broke from traditional poetic norms and 2, which does not adhere to strictly structured \*pentameter, has no strict poetic rules, and disregards the techniques supported by most of the Romantic poets. Whitman's most famous work is a collection of poetry first published in 1855, entitled *Leaves of Grass*, and edited time and again by the poet over his lifetime. A section entitled “Drum-Taps,” for instance, was added to the collection following the death of Abraham Lincoln. It included a number of poems on Whitman's service as a volunteer nurse in the American Civil War. The overarching central theme in all of Whitman's poetry was an exploration of America. This theme was prompted by Ralph Waldo Emerson's call for a work of literature exploring the United States' virtues and vices. Contrary to popular moral views of the time, Whitman's poetry 3. It praises nature and the role of the individual in the world. Whitman's poetry also elevates the human body and mind, making the seemingly commonplace a subject of praise and recognition.

*Song of Myself* is easily the most popular poem in *Leaves of Grass*. It is divided into 52 numbered sections and explores various facets of America. The scope of the poem gives the reader a sense that the narrator is not Whitman personally but many different individuals from a variety of segments of the United States. These various segments are then joined together within the unity of a poem, suggesting that there is a transcendental nature in which everyone shares and partakes. This unity is emphasized in the first three lines of the poem: "I celebrate myself, and sing myself, / And what I assume you shall assume, / For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you." Throughout the poem, Whitman underscores the transcendental nature of the self by asserting an unlimited, boundless sense of 4. This was a common theme in the writing of many transcendentalists before him, most prominently Ralph Waldo Emerson.

All of Whitman's poetry is marked with his own experience. In addition to "Drum-Taps," which explored 5, a number of other poems explored facets of life that were usually overlooked. In *A Song for Occupations*, for example, Whitman writes about the working people of the nation. He takes ownership of the workers in the poem, declaring, "I own publicly who you are, if nobody else owns." Whitman also hints at a unity between all workers across the nation and himself, once again showing his transcendental beliefs.

Ultimately, Walt Whitman's poetry is far more than an experiment in transcendentalist free verse. The poems in *Leaves of Grass* present a body of work that portrays an entire nation. Whitman succeeded in encompassing fundamental features of American life. In addition, he left a lasting mark on American poetry. Some have even argued that American poetry is divided into two distinct realms in relation to Whitman: those who seek to continue in 6. In addition, his poetry has been incorporated into a number of outlets in popular culture. Walt Whitman's influence on American culture at large is undeniable.

Notes:

transcendentalist 「超越主義者」(1820年代後半から1830年代にかけてアメリカ東部

で発展した哲学運動の実践者)」 unencumbered 「邪魔されていない」

pentameter 「5歩格 (1行が5つの詩脚より成るもの)」

問1 1 ~ 6 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から  
それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

1 ① metaphysical

② sublime

③ orthodox

④ taboo

2 ① used instead free verse

② adopted the fixed verse form

③ yet questioned literary theory

④ followed traditional rhythm rules

3 ① dealt with political issues

② focused on the senses

③ endangered democracy

④ valued physical strength

4 ① each individual having their own unique characteristics

② each thing in nature having its own unique features

③ being present in everyone and everything

④ being absent from everyone and everything

5 ① the poet's experience in the country's Civil War

② the poet's extraordinarily creative imagination

③ religious beliefs shared with other poets at that time

④ political causes pursued by social movement then

6

- ① his tradition, review old poems, and transcend him
- ② his tradition, appreciate nature, and recognize God
- ③ his tradition and those who seek to challenge him
- ④ his tradition and those who manage to imitate him

問2 次の 7 · 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

7

Which of the following is TRUE about Whitman?

- ① He is considered the best American poet because of his romantic style.
- ② He promoted American individualism through his war poetry.
- ③ He challenged American political norms by using a new form of verse.
- ④ He succeeded in describing what American people are like in his poems.

8

Which of the following is TRUE about Whitman's poetry?

- ① It is difficult to interpret because it is full of highly abstract concepts.
- ② It values individuals who try to live in harmony with nature.
- ③ It reflects his views on American values.
- ④ It is greatly influenced by European styles.

B 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Some fish can recognize their own faces in photos and mirrors, an ability usually attributed to humans and other animals considered particularly brainy, such as chimpanzees, scientists report. Finding the ability in fish suggests that self-awareness may be far more widespread among animals than scientists once thought.

"It is believed widely that animals that have larger brains will be more intelligent than animals that have smaller brains," such as fish, says animal sociologist Masanori Kohda of Osaka Metropolitan University in Japan. It may be time to (A) rethink that assumption, Kohda says.

Kohda's previous research showed that \*bluestreak cleaner wrasses can pass the mirror test, a controversial cognitive assessment that purportedly reveals self-awareness, or the ability to be the object of one's own thoughts. The test involves exposing an animal to a mirror and then \*surreptitiously putting a mark on the animal's face or body to see if they will (B) notice it on their reflection and try to touch it on their body. Previously, only a handful of 9, including chimpanzees and other great apes, dolphins, elephants, and \*magpies, have passed the test.

In a new study, cleaner fish that passed the mirror test were then able to distinguish their own faces from those of other cleaner fish in still photographs. This suggests that the fish 10 the same way humans are thought to — by forming a mental image of one's face, Kohda and colleagues report February 6 in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"I think it's truly remarkable that they can do this," says primatologist Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, who was not involved in the research. "I think it's an incredible study." De Waal is quick to point out that failing the mirror test should not be considered evidence of a lack of self-awareness. Still, scientists have struggled to understand why some species that are known to have complex cognitive abilities, such as monkeys and ravens, 11. Researchers

have also questioned whether the test is appropriate for species like dogs that rely more on scent or like pigs that may not care enough about a mark on their bodies to try to touch it.

The mixed results in other animals make it all the more astonishing that 12. In their first mirror test studies, published in 2019 and 2022, Kohda's team exposed wild-caught cleaner fish in separate tanks to mirrors for a week. The researchers then injected brown dye just beneath the scales on the fish's throats, making a mark that resembles the parasites these fish eat off the skin of larger fish in the wild. When the marked fish saw themselves in a mirror, they began striking their throats on rocks or sand in the bottom of the tank, (C) apparently trying to scrape off the marks.

In the new study, 10 fish that passed the mirror test were then shown a photo of their own face and a photo of an unfamiliar cleaner fish face. All the fish acted aggressively toward the unfamiliar photo, as if it were a stranger, but were not aggressive toward 13. When another eight fish that had spent a week with a mirror but had not previously been marked were shown a photo of their own face with a brown mark on the throat, six of them began scraping their throats just like the fish that passed the mirror test. But they did not scrape when shown a photo of another fish with a mark.

Animals that recognize their reflection in the mirror most likely first learn to identify themselves by seeing that the movement of the animal in the mirror matches their own movement, researchers think. 14 the cleaner fish were also able to recognize their own faces in still images, they, and possibly other animals that have passed the mirror test, may be able to identify themselves by developing a mental image of their own face that they can compare to what they see in the mirror or photos, the authors say.

Animal behaviorist Jonathan Balcombe, author of the book *What a Fish Knows*, is already convinced, describing the new study as "robust and quite brilliant." People shouldn't be surprised that fish could be self-aware given that they have already been shown to have complex behavior including tool use, planning, and

collaboration, Balcombe says. "It's time we stopped thinking of fishes as somehow  
15 members of the vertebrate pantheon."

Notes:

bluestreak cleaner wrasse 「ホンソメワケベラ (魚の一種)」

surreptitiously 「秘密に、こっそりと」 magpie 「カササギ (カラス科の鳥)」

問 1 9 ~ 15 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から  
それぞれ 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

- |  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">9</span>  | ① large-sized animals                         | ② small-sized animals   |
|  | ③ large-brained species                       | ④ small-brained species |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">10</span> | ① take the mirror test                        |                         |
|  | ② think of mirrors and photographs            |                         |
|  | ③ distinguish mirrors from photographs        |                         |
|  | ④ identify themselves                         |                         |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">11</span> | ① have passed                                 | ② have not passed       |
|  | ③ have been tested                            | ④ have not been tested  |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">12</span> | ① monkeys and ravens cannot pass              |                         |
|  | ② dogs and pigs cannot pass                   |                         |
|  | ③ elephants and magpies can pass              |                         |
|  | ④ a small fish can pass                       |                         |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">13</span> | ① the photo of their own face                 |                         |
|  | ② the photo of the mirror used in the test    |                         |
|  | ③ the photo of a stranger's face              |                         |
|  | ④ the photo of a familiar cleaner fish's face |                         |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">14</span> | ① Although                                    | ② Because               |
|  | ③ Whether                                     | ④ Unless                |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">15</span> | ① lesser                                      | ② invaluable            |
|  | ③ valuable                                    | ④ significant           |

問2 下線部(A)～(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(A) 16

- ① doubt if some fish can recognize themselves in photos and mirrors
- ② doubt if self-awareness is far more widespread among animals than was thought
- ③ doubt if large-brained animals are more intelligent than small-brained ones
- ④ doubt if humans and chimpanzees are particularly intelligent

(B) 17

- ① become aware of the mark on their face or body in the mirror
- ② find the mark on their face or body after considering it
- ③ identify their face or body after having thought carefully about it
- ④ realize their own face or body is reflected in the mirror

(C) 18

- ① as the researchers evidently attempted to secure the stains
- ② so it was evident that the fish struggled to save the spots
- ③ and it looked as if the fish sought to remove the dye
- ④ but the researchers seemed to strive to get rid of the specks

問3 次の **19** · **20** の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

**19** According to the passage, which of the following did Masanori Kohda NOT do?

- ① He used a controversial assessment to challenge previous assumptions.
- ② Kohda's team injected brown dye beneath the scales on the fish's throats.
- ③ Kohda's team observed wild-caught cleaner fish and farmed fish in separate tanks.
- ④ He exposed animals to a mirror to see if they recognized their own faces in the mirror.

**20** According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ① Scientists believe that only large-brained animals can be self-aware.
- ② Kohda's mirror test was performed for the first time in 2022.
- ③ Kohda thinks of his own experiments as robust and brilliant.
- ④ Fish can employ tools, devise strategies, and engage in cooperative efforts.

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

2 次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Woman: Future Electronics, Mary speaking. How may I help you?

Man : Hi, I'm calling about a VX47 digital camera that I ordered online from you. The one that I received appears to be damaged.

Woman: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Can I just get your order number, please?

Man : Sure. It's 445-009-KL.

Woman: Great. OK, so I can see that you ordered one of the VX47s from our outlet corner. Is that correct?

Man : That's right. It was nearly \$100 cheaper than the others. However, it was my understanding that this was due to the fact that it isn't the latest model.

Woman: Well...yes and no. It is the previous model, but it was also a floor model in one of our shops. This means that other customers had previously had the opportunity to handle it. This was stated on the product page.

Man : Yeah, but it didn't say that it was damaged goods! The photo next to the product information didn't show any scratches on the body.

Woman: If you look closely, you'll see that it also states that it is not a photo of the actual product.

Man : That's outrageous! I want a refund.

Woman: Unfortunately, all of our outlet items are final sale.

Man : You mean I'm stuck with this damaged product?

Woman: Have you tried to operate the camera yet? As long as it functions properly, there isn't really anything we can do.

Man : I have. 23 I guess I'm just disappointed that there's so much wear. That's what I get for buying from an online outlet, I suppose.

Woman: I'm sorry we couldn't be of more help.

問 1 What is it that bothers the man most about his purchase?

21

- ① He's unsatisfied with the appearance of the product.
- ② He's disappointed that his new camera doesn't work.
- ③ He's upset he didn't receive the latest model.
- ④ He's appalled at the terrible customer service.

問 2 Which of the following is TRUE?

22

- ① The man's order was severely damaged in the post.
- ② The man failed to thoroughly read the product description.
- ③ The woman can't refund the product because he bought it online.
- ④ The man and woman can't decide on whether it looks like the photo.

問 3 Which of the following is the best to fill in 23?

- ① There aren't any good functions.
- ② It doesn't even take photos.
- ③ I couldn't figure out how to use it.
- ④ There were no problems there.

B 次の英文において, 24 ~ 29 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを; 以下の①~⑧の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Not even the sea is safe from the glare of humans' light at night. Researchers published the first global atlas of ocean light pollution. It shows large chunks of the sea lit up at night. And that risks confusing or disrupting the behaviors of sea life.

Coastal cities cast haloes of light that stretch over the ocean. So do offshore oil rigs and other structures. In many places, 24 . And that light risks changing the behaviors of the creatures that live there.

Artificial lights are known to affect land dwellers. Night lighting can prevent plant pollination and foil fireflies' flashes. They even make it harder for sparrows to fight off West Nile virus. Bright lights near shores 25 .

Tim Smyth led a research team to assess where in the water this glow is strongest. Smyth is a marine biogeochemist. That means he studies 26 using biology, chemistry, and geology. He works at Plymouth Marine Laboratory on the southern coast of England.

Smyth and his colleagues started with a world atlas of artificial night sky brightness that had been created in 2016. Then, they added data on the ocean and atmosphere. Some data came from shipboard measurements of artificial light in the water. Others came from satellite images that estimate how clear the water is. Particles in the water, such as 27 , can affect how far downward light travels. These factors vary from place to place and may change with the seasons. The team also used computers to simulate how different wavelengths of light move through water.

Next, they wanted to know how that underwater light might affect animals. Not all species will be equally sensitive. The team focused on copepods. These common shrimplike creatures are a key part of many ocean food webs. Like other tiny zooplankton, copepods use light as a cue to plunge en masse to the dark deep, seeking safety from surface predators. Normally, they use the sun or the winter

moon as their cue. Too much artificial light 28 .

Light pollution is strongest in the top meter (about three feet) of the water. Here, artificial light can be intense enough to confuse the copepods. Nearly 2 million square kilometers (770,000 square miles) of ocean get such intense night light. That's an area roughly the size of Mexico.

Farther down, the light gets weaker. But even 20 meters (65 feet) deep, 29 across 840,000 square kilometers (325,000 square miles) of ocean.

- ① can mess up their usual patterns
- ② how life in the oceans interacts with the environment
- ③ it's still bright enough to bother copepods
- ④ the blue or UV component of light
- ⑤ the glow is powerful enough to penetrate deep into coastal waters
- ⑥ can spread the glow out to sea
- ⑦ many biological processes follow this circadian rhythm
- ⑧ sediment and tiny floating plants and animals

3 日本文の意味に合うように ( ) 内の語(句)を正しく並べかえ、3番目と7番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来る単語も書き出しは小文字となっている。

(1) 新しいパソコンを買うかどうかの判断はあなたにお任せします。

3番目 30 7番目 31

I will (1) to (2) leave (3) you (4) not (5) decide  
(6) up to (7) whether (8) or (9) it) we should buy a new  
computer.

(2) その少女を母親と同じくらいの大スターにしたのがこの映画だった。

3番目 32 7番目 33

It (1) as (2) made (3) that (4) the girl (5) a (6) big  
(7) was (8) star (9) this movie) as her mother.

(3) 言うまでもなく、この国ではいかなる場合においても裁判を経ずに処罰されることはあってはならない。

3番目 34 7番目 35

Needless to say, under (1) be (2) without (3) anyone  
(4) through (5) going (6) circumstances (7) punished  
(8) should (9) no) a trial in this country.

(4) 噛によると、その局長は解任されて地方の支社に異動になったらしい。

3番目 36 7番目 37

(1) it (2) and (3) the director (4) that (5) has  
(6) transferred (7) rumor (8) dismissed (9) was) to a local branch  
office.

(5) 先月大規模なセールを行ったにもかかわらず、廃棄する必要がある売れ残り商品が依然として大量にある。

3番目 38

7番目 39

The (1) unsalable products (2) remains (3) of (4) be (5) that  
(6) to (7) disposed (8) amount of (9) need) large despite the big  
sale we had last month.

4 日本文の意味に合うように 40 ~ 49 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) 「イタリアへの旅行はどうでしたか。」「最高でした。」

“How was your trip to Italy?” “It couldn’t 40 .”

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① be better        | ② be worse        |
| ③ have been better | ④ have been worse |

(2) 天気予報では一晩中大雨が予想されているので、今夜は家にいたほうがいい。

You would be better off 41 home tonight because the weather report says heavy rain is anticipated all night.

- |        |           |           |              |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| ① stay | ② staying | ③ to stay | ④ to staying |
|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|

(3) 人件費は、賃金、給与、および雇用者の社会保障費で構成されています。

42 costs are made up of wages, salaries, and employers' social security costs.

- |            |               |              |             |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① Personal | ② Personality | ③ Personally | ④ Personnel |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|

(4) その映画は期待外れだったよ。実際のところ、退屈だった。

The movie didn't 43 my expectations. Actually, it was boring.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ① live up to    | ② make up for |
| ③ catch up with | ④ give up on  |

(5) 不慣れな土地で運転する時にどの程度緊張するかは人それぞれです。

People differ in the extent 44 they feel nervous when driving in an unfamiliar area.

- |         |        |       |            |
|---------|--------|-------|------------|
| ① which | ② what | ③ how | ④ to which |
|---------|--------|-------|------------|

(6) 街を歩くと、数えきれないほどの建設中のビルが見える。

Walking around the city, I can see myriads of buildings 45 construction.

- ① over      ② under      ③ during      ④ while

(7) この地域の急速な工業化により、工場から出る有毒廃棄物で川が激しく汚染されるようになった。

The rapid industrialization in this area led to the river 46 heavily polluted with toxic waste from local factories.

- ① became      ② has become      ③ becoming      ④ had become

(8) 最後にジェニファーに会ってからしばらく経つが、彼女は相変わらず朗らかだ。

It has been a while since I last saw Jennifer, but she is as cheerful as 47.

- ① ever      ② usually      ③ every time      ④ the same

(9) あなたは上司が意地悪だと感じるかもしれないが、実際には彼女はあなたをいじめて楽しんでいるわけではない。

You may feel your boss is 48 to you, but she doesn't actually enjoy bullying you.

- ① hard      ② severe      ③ blameful      ④ mean

(10) ご提出いただいた内容に変更があった場合は、速やかに用紙を再度ご提出ください。

49 there be any changes in the submitted contents, please resubmit the form immediately.

- ① Would      ② Should      ③ Could      ④ Might

# 令和6年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和6年1月22日

## 英 語 (60分)

### I 注意事項

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### II 解答上の注意

- 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、  
3と表示のある問い合わせに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。  
〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号				

獨協医科大学 医学部



(問題は次ページから始まる)

1

次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

In both his *\*Nicomachean Ethics* and his *Politics*, the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle writes extensively on the importance of leisure. Specifically, he argues that when it comes to living well, 1 matters more than our work. People are apt to waste their leisure time, however, because they haven't been educated in how to spend it constructively.

Aristotle writes that Sparta, for instance, never flourishes in times of peace because its constitution only trains the Spartans well for combat: it "has not educated them 2."

If we transpose Aristotle's thought — that we often do not know how to spend our leisure time constructively — to the modern day, at one extreme we can find workaholism, where people let their work absolutely define meaning in their lives. Their leisure time is simply eaten away by more work, or by thinking about work.

At the other extreme, we find those who want to forget work so thoroughly they spend all their leisure time distracting themselves with physical pleasures or meaningless entertainment.

And, unfortunately, in the middle of these extremes lies *\*perpetual anxiety*: guilt for not being more "productive" and guilt for not being more "social."

While there are a lucky few who are able to derive genuine fulfillment and personal growth from work, many unhappily find themselves somewhere on the spectrum 3.

Turning again to Aristotle, we find the solution lies in not viewing work or recovery as ends in themselves. Rather, they should be viewed merely as the means by which 4.

For it is in leisure, not in work or recovery, that the true beauty and meaning of the human condition can be found. Amusements and distractions have their place, but they do not constitute true leisure.

In the *Nicomachean Ethics*, Aristotle writes, "Amusements are more to be used when one is at work, for one who exerts himself needs relaxation, and relaxation is the end [goal] of amusement, and work is accompanied by toil and strain... we should be careful to use amusement at the right time, dispensing it as a remedy to the ills of work."

Work, of course, is a financial necessity, and for the overworked and underpaid, emphasizing leisure may be regarded as hopelessly privileged.

But, as Edith Hall notes in her book *Aristotle's Way*, Aristotle believes it is *only* in our leisure time that 5. Work should not carry the status that it does. Hall writes, "The objective of work is usually to sustain our lives biologically, an objective we share with other animals. But the objective of leisure can and should be to sustain other aspects of our lives which make us uniquely human: our souls, our minds, and our personal and civic relationships. Leisure is therefore wasted if we do not use it purposefully."

We should look at our spare time, then, not as "spare" but as *the most important time we have*. With practice, we can (and should, Aristotle urges) structure our leisure to nurture the talents, tastes, and relationships that elevate us beyond the destructive *work / recovery from work* cycle and that fulfill our potential as beings.

Perhaps in time, when someone asks us what we "do," we can begin to define ourselves 6. Our work need not — and should not — be the whole story.

Ultimately, however, this is easier said than done, for the responsibility lies not just with us as individuals but with the societies in which we live. If the goal is to live well the Aristotelian way, constructive leisure must be a realistic proposition for all citizens.

As the 20th-century philosopher Harry Overstreet put it, "Recreation is not a secondary concern for a democracy. It is a primary concern, for the kind of recreation a people make for themselves determines the kind of people they become and the kind of society they build."

Notes:

*Nicomachean Ethics* 「ニコマコス倫理学（著作名）」 *perpetual* 「絶え間のない」

問1 1 ~ 6 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から  
それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

1 ① the quality of our leisure time

- ② the length of our working hours
- ③ our level of education
- ④ our state of mind

2 ① to be satisfied with their daily lives

- ② to be satisfied with a peaceful world
- ③ to be able to work more efficiently
- ④ to be able to live in idleness

3 ① between occupational fatigue and personal pleasure

- ② between intense concentration and annoying distraction
- ③ between pointless workaholism and unconstructive recovery
- ④ between decreased productivity and unnecessary anxiety

4 ① to further constructive leisure

- ② to enjoy pleasant amusements
- ③ to cope with excessive stress
- ④ to balance work and relaxation

5 ① good physical health can be ensured

- ② a comprehensive evaluation can be made
- ③ the full human potential can be realized
- ④ true friendship can be discovered

6

- ① not by a background, but by our social positions
- ② not by a potential, but by our professional skills
- ③ not by a reputation, but by our achievements
- ④ not by a career, but by our leisure activities

問2 次の 7 · 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

7

Which of the following is TRUE about work and leisure?

- ① Highly rewarding work can replace abundant leisure.
- ② Work and leisure have their respective roles in life.
- ③ The importance of work and leisure varies according to age.
- ④ It is difficult to enjoy leisure unless work is fulfilling.

8

Which of the following best describes Aristotle's ideal future?

- ① No one will worry about what they should do with their leisure time.
- ② Everyone should try to use their leisure time to pursue their goals.
- ③ Leisure will be a pure luxury rather than an absolute necessity.
- ④ Leisure should be able to be properly used as a time for relaxation.

B 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Both astrology and astronomy are in the business of making predictions. The theories of astrology claim that the positions of the planets and the stars influence who you are and what happens to you: your job, your personality, and your romantic partner. Astrologers make these predictions based on the positions of the planets at the time of your birth. Astronomy, 9, makes predictions about such phenomena as the movements of planets and the expansion of galaxies. Astronomers explain their predictions with such properties as masses, distances, and gravitational forces.

As philosophers and anthropologists who study what science means to society, we think it is important to separate the question of whether something is a science from the question of whether it is true or false. Science, in essence, involves making and testing factual claims about the world. Factual claims are true or false descriptions of the world (Joe is 1 meter tall.) as opposed to descriptions of how we define things (1 meter is 1,000 millimeters.). In this sense, astrologers, like astronomers, make factual claims about the world. To us, that makes astrology sound a lot like 10.

For a very long time, until the 17th or 18th century, astronomy and astrology were practiced side by side. After all, knowing where the planets were relative to the stars was necessary to make accurate predictions about how their locations influenced human affairs. 11 astronomers and astrologers populated medical schools and governments, advising people on what the heavens signaled was to come on Earth.

But (A) here's the rub: When researchers test the predictions astrology makes about people's lives, those predictions turn out to be no better than guesswork.

There is currently no broadly accepted evidence that galactic forces are capable of influencing the choices people make. The truck parked on the street exerts more gravitational pull on you than Mars does, and the radio waves from your local station far outpower those from Jupiter, for instance.

There is an important difference between being false and being unscientific. Currently, astrological theories are false precisely because they make scientific claims about the world, and those claims turn out to be wrong. Although the predictions astrology makes are false, they are nonetheless a matter of science. That's how we know they are wrong, after all.

Some people believe they find support for astrological predictions in their own personal experiences. They read their horoscope and it seems just right: They did "meet someone interesting" or "benefit from listening to a close friend's advice." But the predictions are 12 enough that they would often be true even if astrology were utterly bogus. That's why it can be difficult to figure out how to assess an astrologer's predictions with precision.

Theories of astronomy, on the other hand, 13. They are routinely corrected in response to increasingly precise measurements. For example, Einstein's theory of general relativity got a boost over Newton's because it predicted the precise migration of Mercury's closest point to the Sun year after year. If astrology had the same ability to make correct predictions with such precision, it might still be a major focus of scientific attention.

But then why do so many people find astrology so useful if 14? Why are astrological signs and horoscopes so popular?

When it comes to what's commonly known as Western astrology, many people find their astrological sign to be a source of meaning in their lives. In fact, nearly 30% of Americans 15 astrology. It's one of many tools we have for telling stories about ourselves to make sense of who we are, why we are that way, and why experiences that (B) otherwise would feel meaningless and confusing seem to happen to us all the time. In this sense, astrology's success might be less about prediction and more about what it offers in terms of meaning and interpretation.

Among other things, astrology can be a useful prompt for self-reflection. It asks us whether we have traits typical of our astrological sign and whether those we love have traits the theory suggests they ought to have. Thinking about our traits and relationships with the people around us is generally a good tool for

understanding who we are, what we want to be, and the meaning of our lives. Perhaps astrology is helpful (C) in this way, independently of whether those traits are fixed by the stars.

問1 9 ~ 15 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から  
それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- |  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</span>  | ① above all   | ② as a result         |
|  | ③ in contrast   | ④ in short            |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</span> | ① a set of scientific beliefs   |                       |
|  | ② descriptions of how we define things                                    |                       |
|  | ③ properties such as masses, distances, and gravitational forces          |                       |
|  | ④ predictions based on the positions of the planets                       |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">11</span> | ① That's because  |                       |
|  | ② That's how  |                       |
|  | ③ That's where  |                       |
|  | ④ That's why  |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">12</span> | ① clear   | ② vague               |
|  | ③ reasonable  | ④ unreasonable        |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">13</span> | ① have evolved over the years with advances in technology                 |                       |
|  | ② have only recently evolved because of today's technological development |                       |
|  | ③ evolved in the distant past but have stopped advancing now              |                       |
|  | ④ did not evolve in the remote past but have recently begun advancing     |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">14</span> | ① its theories are more accurate than astronomic ones                     |                       |
|  | ② its theories are just as accurate as astronomic ones                    |                       |
|  | ③ its predictions are not proved wrong                                    |                       |
|  | ④ its predictions are not well founded                                    |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">15</span> | ① believe in  | ② pay no attention to |
|  | ③ find fault with   | ④ reject              |

問2 下線部(A)～(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ  
選びマークしなさい。

(A) 16

- ① we find no contradiction at all here
- ② a loophole is found here
- ③ the following problem arises
- ④ the following steps are taken

(B) 17

- ① if we had tools for telling stories about ourselves
- ② if we did not have tools for telling stories about ourselves
- ③ if they happened to us
- ④ if they did not happen to us

(C) 18

- ① by looking to the sky to predict what is going to happen in the future
- ② in understanding our own traits and our interpersonal relationships better
- ③ so as to obtain many tools to tell stories about ourselves and the meaning of our lives
- ④ in such a manner that appeals not only to us but to the people around us

問3 次の **19** · **20** の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

**19** Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement about astrology?

- ① Astrology makes predictions about your job, your personality, and so on.
- ② Astrology makes predictions based on factual claims that are true.
- ③ Astrology often gives us a source of meaning in our lives.
- ④ Astrological predictions are difficult to assess precisely.

**20** According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ① The author thinks of astrology as negative and useless.
- ② The author doesn't think that astrology and astronomy are both scientific.
- ③ The author doesn't regard astrology as utterly useless.
- ④ The author insists that it is difficult to distinguish astrology from astronomy.

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

2 次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Mark : Teresa, it's so hot today. Do you mind if we stop by the convenience store?

Teresa: Sounds good to me. I could use a cold drink and maybe a small snack.

Mark : Great. Oh, here, take this. I always carry extra reusable shopping bags.

Teresa: No thanks.

Mark : But not using reusable shopping bags is so bad for the environment!

Teresa: Well, I actually reuse the plastic bags to throw away garbage at home. If you don't get the plastic shopping bags from stores, what do you use to throw your garbage away in?

Mark : Hmm. I never thought about it like that, but you're right. I use my cloth bags when I shop, but I still have to buy packages of plastic garbage bags every month. (1) It seems to defeat the purpose, doesn't it? This is a problem we need to do something about.

Teresa: I think if we want to reduce the amount of plastic being used, we need to change the way we throw away our garbage. Perhaps if they only sold biodegradable garbage bags and banned regular plastic bags altogether?

Mark : I'm sure that would work. It would indirectly force people to be more environmentally friendly. But I think that is easier said than done. Making a change that big would be a massive project.

Teresa: Yes, it would be worth the time and money, though!

Mark : I agree. I just don't see the government taking it on.

Teresa: They might surprise you. We've already come so far in the last decade!

問1 Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? 21

- ① Teresa doesn't see the point in using reusable shopping bags.
- ② Teresa doesn't believe our current environmental measures are enough.
- ③ Mark hasn't been helping the environment as much as he thought he was.
- ④ Mark wants to force people to obey the government's rules regarding plastic.

問2 What is one thing that Teresa and Mark don't agree on? 22

- ① We can't avoid using a lot of plastic bags in our daily lives.
- ② Something needs to be changed in order to solve the plastic problem.
- ③ The government will take steps to end plastic bag use once and for all.
- ④ It would be very difficult to completely eliminate plastic bags.

問3 Which of the following statements has the same meaning as the underlined part (1) in the context of the conversation? 23

- ① One action cancels out the merit of the other.
- ② There are many ways to do things.
- ③ Solving the problem is pointless.
- ④ The battle must be fought no matter what.

B 次の英文において, 24 ~ 29 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを, 以下の①~⑧の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選びマークしなさい。

The world's largest active volcano began erupting for the first time in 38 years on November 27, 2022. Mauna Loa, located on Hawaii's Big Island, came alive at about 11:30 p.m. local time. It has been spewing out spectacular fountains of lava as high as 148 feet since. The river of molten lava 24 . But it currently poses no risk to nearby communities.

However, residents have been asked to limit outdoor activities in areas with high volcanic smog levels. Commonly known as vog, it is a form of air pollution created when sulfur dioxide and other pollutants emitted from volcanic activity interact chemically with atmospheric moisture, oxygen, dust, and sunlight. Vog can be particularly harmful to children, the elderly, and 25 .

Also of concern is the spread of thin strands of lava known as "Pele's hair." Named after the Hawaiian goddess of volcanoes and fire, they form when the gas bubbles in the lava burst and rapidly cool. The explosion of the bubbles stretches the molten lava into delicate fibers that float away and collect in low-lying areas. The hair-like volcanic glass strands can be dangerous.

"While fragile and brittle, they are also sharp. As tiny pieces of glass, 26 . Caution around the fibers is necessary to avoid injury from the slivers," Hawaiian Park Service officials said on their website.

Mauna Loa means "long mountain" in Hawaiian. It is the world's largest active volcano. The current eruption is its 34th since record-keeping began in 1843. The massive volcano 27 . It is larger than all the rest of the Hawaiian Islands combined! Mauna Loa stands about 30,000 feet tall. This is about 1,000 feet taller than the height of Mount Everest! However, only 13,000 feet of the volcano rises above sea level.

Mauna Loa's glorious eruption 28 . Lucky visitors can also witness the glow from the nearby Kilauea volcano, which has been active since September 2021.

"This is a rare time where we have two eruptions happening simultaneously," Jessica Ferracane, a spokesperson for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, told CBS News. "To the people of Hawaii, this is [ 29 ]."

- ① a very sacred event that we are watching
- ② native Hawaiians, cultural practitioners
- ③ is drawing thousands of people to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
- ④ a major caldera's walls obscure the view of the western flank
- ⑤ they can become lodged in human skin and, much worse, eyes
- ⑥ those with breathing conditions
- ⑦ covers over 51 percent of the Big Island
- ⑧ is inching close to a major highway

3 日本文の意味に合うように ( ) 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ、3番目と7番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。

(1) 本書は、この絵画がなぜそんなに特別なのかという問い合わせに答えてくれるだろう。

3番目 30 7番目 31

This book will provide (1) to (2) special (3) makes (4) the question (5) so (6) what (7) as to (8) an answer (9) this painting).

(2) 日本の国土面積がチリの約半分であると知って、驚く人も多いのではないだろうか。

3番目 32 7番目 33

Many people may be surprised (1) about (2) of (3) is (4) the (5) to (6) half (7) Japan (8) learn (9) size) Chile in land area.

(3) しばらくするとスペイン語は徐々に上達し、クラスメートと簡単な会話ができるまでになった。

3番目 34 7番目 35

After a period of time, my Spanish gradually (1) take (2) where (3) to (4) I (5) in (6) improved (7) the point (8) could (9) part) simple conversations with my classmates.

(4) 現場での実務経験が少ないからといって、何もしなくていいというわけではない。

3番目 36 7番目 37

It (1) have (2) that (3) doesn't (4) to (5) follow (6) anything (7) don't (8) you (9) do) because you have little work experience in the field.

(5) 大統領は、在任期間中に国から汚職をなくすという公約を守ると宣言した。

3番目 38

7番目 39

The president declared that he (1) pledge (2) rid (3) would (4) his (5) of (6) corruption (7) to (8) the country (9) keep) during his presidency.

4 日本文の意味に合うように 40 ~ 49 に入れるのに最も適切な語（句）を、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) ヒッチハイクして会社に来た人なんて聞いたことがないよ。

I've never heard of anyone 40 to the office.

- |              |                    |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ① hitchhiked | ② hitchhiking      |
| ③ hitchhikes | ④ to be hitchhiked |

(2) その王は、治世を通じて異なる宗教に対し非常に寛容だった。

The king was very 41 of different religions throughout his reign.

- |            |            |             |              |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| ① tolerate | ② tolerant | ③ tolerable | ④ tolerantly |
|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|

(3) あなたは社会の一員なのだから、それ相応の振る舞いをするべきだ。

You are a member of society, so you should behave as 42.

- |        |        |      |      |
|--------|--------|------|------|
| ① such | ② them | ③ so | ④ it |
|--------|--------|------|------|

(4) 掲示板の張り紙で、今度のオフィスパーティーの日程が告知された。

The notice on the bulletin board informed 43 of the upcoming office party.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ① us the date    | ② to us the date    |
| ③ us of the date | ④ to us of the date |

(5) どうして私が営業部に配属されたのか不思議でしかたなかった。

I couldn't 44 wondering why I was assigned to the sales department.

- |        |        |         |           |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|
| ① help | ② deny | ③ admit | ④ imagine |
|--------|--------|---------|-----------|

(6) このチーズは保存料や化学物質を一切使用していません。ラップをして冷蔵庫に入れて保存してください。

This cheese is 45 preservatives and chemicals. Keep it wrapped up and store it in your refrigerator.

- ① far from      ② free of      ③ anything but      ④ nothing but

(7) 我々には競合他社よりも早く製品を開発できるという強みがあります。

We have an advantage 46 we can develop products faster than our competitors.

- ① as far as      ② in that      ③ so that      ④ for all

(8) 衛生上の理由により、会議室での飲食はご遠慮ください。

Please refrain 47 in the meeting room for sanitary reasons.

- ① to eat      ② eating      ③ to eating      ④ from eating

(9) 「スイスの首都がどこか知っていますか。」「もちろん。ジュネーブではなく、ベルンです。」

“48 the capital of Switzerland is?”

“Of course I do. It's Bern, not Geneva.”

- ① Do you know where  
② Do you know what  
③ Where do you know  
④ What do you know

(10) あの写真を見て、忘れかけていた過去の記憶を思い出した。

That picture reminded me of a past memory that I 49 .

- ① otherwise forgot  
② had otherwise forgot  
③ would otherwise forget  
④ would otherwise have forgotten

# 令和6年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和6年2月27日

## 英 語 (60分)

### I 注意事項

- 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。
- この問題冊子は24ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。  
4~21ページ
- 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
  - 受験番号欄  
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。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ります。
  - 氏名欄  
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

### II 解答上の注意

- 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、  
3 と表示のある問い合わせに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。  
〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号				

獨協医科大学 医学部



(問題は次ページから始まる)

1 次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Who do children prefer to learn from? Previous research has shown that even infants can identify the best informant. But would preschoolers prefer learning from a competent robot over an incompetent human?

According to a new paper by Concordia researchers published in the *Journal of Cognition and Development*, the answer 1 .

The study compared two groups of preschoolers: one of three-year-olds, the other of five-year-olds. The children participated in Zoom meetings featuring a video of a young woman and a small robot with humanoid characteristics (head, face, torso, arms, and legs) called Nao sitting side by side. Between them were familiar objects that the robot would label correctly while the human would label them incorrectly, e.g., referring to a car as a book, a ball as a shoe, and a cup as a dog.

Next, the two groups of children were presented with unfamiliar items: the top of a turkey baster, a roll of twine, and a silicone muffin container. Both the robot and the human used different nonsense terms like “mido,” “toma,” “fep,” and “dax” to label the objects. The children were then asked what the object was called, endorsing either the label offered by the robot or by the human.

While the three-year-olds showed no preference for one word over another, the five-year-olds were much more likely to state the term 2 .

“We can see that by age five, children are choosing to learn from a competent teacher over someone who is more familiar to them — 3 ,” says the paper’s lead author, PhD candidate Anna-Elisabeth Baumann. Horizon Postdoctoral Fellow Elizabeth Goldman and undergraduate research assistant Alexandra Meltzer also contributed to the study. Professor and Concordia University Chair of Developmental Cybernetics Diane Poulin-Dubois in the Department of Psychology supervised the study.

The researchers repeated the experiments with new groups of three- and five-

year-olds, replacing the humanoid Nao with a small truck-shaped robot called Cozmo. The results [4], suggesting that the robot's \*morphology does not affect the children's selective trust strategies.

Baumann adds that, along with the labelling task, the researchers administered a naive biology task. The children were asked if biological organs or mechanical gears formed the internal parts of unfamiliar animals and robots. The three-year-olds appeared confused, assigning both biological and mechanical internal parts to the robots. However, the five-year-olds were much more likely to indicate that only mechanical parts belonged inside the robots.

"This data tells us that the children will choose to learn from a robot even though they know it is not like them. They know that [5]," says Baumann.

While there has been a substantial amount of literature on the benefits of using robots as teaching aides for children, the researchers note that most studies focus on a single robot informant or two robots pitted against each other. This study, they write, is the first to use both a human speaker and a robot to see if children deem social affiliation and similarity more important than competency when choosing which source to trust and learn from.

Poulin-Dubois points out that this study builds on a previous paper she co-wrote with Goldman and Baumann. That paper shows that by age five, children treat robots similarly to how adults do, i.e., as depictions of social agents.

"Older preschoolers know that robots have mechanical insides, but they still \*anthropomorphize them. Like adults, these children [6], such as the ability to talk, think, and feel," she says.

"It is important to emphasize that we see robots as tools to study how children can learn from both human and non-human agents," concludes Goldman. "As technology use increases, and as children interact with technological devices more, it is important for us to understand how technology can be a tool to help facilitate their learning."

Notes:

morphology 「形態」 anthropomorphize 「～を擬人化する」

問 1 1 ~ 6 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中から  
それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- 1 ① utterly depends on familiarity  
② largely depends on age  
③ is revealed during a Zoom meeting  
④ is given by a small robot called Nao
- 2 ① provided by the robot than the human  
② provided by the human than the robot  
③ both the robot and human provided  
④ neither the robot nor human provided
- 3 ① because they are presented with unfamiliar items  
② though the term is applied to robots  
③ even if the competent teacher is a robot  
④ when the familiar person is competent
- 4 ① were different from those observed with the small truck-shaped robot  
② resembled those observed with the small truck-shaped robot  
③ were different from those observed with the human-like robot  
④ resembled those observed with the human-like robot
- 5 ① the robot is mechanical  
② the internal parts are biological  
③ the children are intelligent  
④ the data is convincing

6

- ① think of truck-like robots as intelligent
- ② regard mechanical insides as biological
- ③ attribute certain human-like qualities to robots
- ④ consider intelligent robots to be human-like

問2 次の 7 ・ 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

7

According to the passage, in what way is the new paper by Concordia researchers significant?

- ① It deals with a lot of literature on the advantages of using robots as substitute teachers for children.
- ② It focuses on one or two robot informants but examines them thoroughly.
- ③ It uses not only a robot but a human to see whether preschoolers consider social affiliation and similarity important.
- ④ It shows that five-year-old children treat robots and human adults alike.

8

According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ① A competent human teacher participated in the first experiment conducted by Concordia researchers.
- ② The human-like robot Nao was used in every experiment conducted by Concordia researchers.
- ③ Technological devices can be tools to help children learn.
- ④ Understanding how to increase technology use is very important.

B 次の英文を読み、間に答えなさい。

The theory of ethics has been a central concern for Western philosophy since the time of the Greeks. Both Plato and Socrates were concerned with the question of how one should act. However, Aristotle was the first to compose an actual text focusing on ethical theory. Thanks to this Greek tradition, ethical theory became a significant subject in philosophy and continues to (A) occupy many philosophers today.

Aristotle's ethical theory is formulated in *\*Nicomachean Ethics*, which was influenced by many of Plato's earlier works. The theory, called *\*virtue ethics*, argues that one should pursue *\*eudaimonia*. This is not an emotion or feeling, per se. It is actually an objective state of being. *Eudaimonia* is achieved by exercising the most essential human trait, 9, in pursuit of several virtues. These virtues are moral and intellectual directives, realized by achieving a balance between two vices. For example, the virtue of courage is realized by balancing the vices of foolhardiness and cowardice. Aristotle's virtue ethics continue to be influential with many modern thinkers, although the theory is often criticized. Many critics point out that the theory does not actually clarify how an agent should act. Additionally, 10. Bravery, for instance, may be valued highly by a culture frequently at war but not given much regard by a relatively peaceful people.

Another ethical theory developed shortly after the Enlightenment. \*Consequentialism argued that an action was right insofar that it promoted a "good" and was wrong if it detracted from a "good." A "good" could be any value such as truth, nonviolence, or kindness. John Stuart Mill formulated the most popular consequentialist ethical system, *\*utilitarianism*. It took happiness as its "good" and argued that an action was right insofar as it promoted 11a and wrong if it detracted from 11b. Consequentialist theories — and consequentialism in general — are criticized because it is difficult to understand just how an action is going to impact the world. (B) There is no pleasure calculus

whereby people can fully understand how their behavior is going to affect those around them. This makes choosing any given course of action difficult when trying to \*abide by a consequentialist ethic.

Immanuel Kant formulated the third ethical theory that remains influential today. \*Deontology postulates that one should act according to a method called the \**categorical imperative*. Before people act, Kant argues, they should ask themselves if they are comfortable in taking their action and making it a general maxim. That is, people should evaluate whether they would want everyone to act the way they intend to act. The categorical imperative and, by extension, deontology, have a very basic flaw as they do not allow for 12. For example, deontology does not permit one to lie, no matter what. Lying is explicitly forbidden by deontology, but there may be an instance where lying might be beneficial. If a Nazi soldier were to knock on someone's door in World War II-era Germany and ask if the homeowner were hiding any Jews, deontology would strictly forbid lying. However, if someone was providing shelter to Jews and did not lie, it could lead to pain and suffering as the Jews would then be taken to a concentration camp. These kinds of complications make deontology 13.

More recent developments in ethics have resulted in a more skeptical approach to the field. Following Friedrich Nietzsche's belief, many thinkers are exploring the possibility that actual ethical truths 14. Other theorists have pointed out that concepts of right and wrong can shift dramatically across cultures and across time. Many argue that this proves that concepts like right and wrong are simply ideas used to validate current attitudes towards certain behaviors.

In spite of its theoretical shortcomings, ethics has proven 15 when considering many current situations. In the last 25 years, medical ethics has become a controversial issue. To help aid with difficult situations, many hospitals have brought in ethicists to explore the theoretical aspects of a situation and provide guidance. (C) While the field of ethics may not be able to provide direct edicts on how to act in every situation, it is, nonetheless, valuable to consider the theoretical aspects of a situation when selecting the right course of action.

Notes:

Nicomachean Ethics 「ニコマコス倫理学（著作名）」 virtue ethics 「徳倫理学（徳や性格を重視する倫理学）」 eudaimonia 「幸福、福祉」 consequentialism 「帰結主義（行為のよしあしを、その行為がもたらす結果のよしあしによって理由づける考え方）」 utilitarianism 「功利主義」 abide by 「～を遵守する」 deontology 「義務論」 categorical imperative 「定言命法」

問1 9 ~ 15 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中から  
それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- |  |   |                         |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</span>  | ① emotions  | ② feelings              |
|  | ③ reason  | ④ sentiment             |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">10</span> | ① different societies may value different virtues                     |                         |
|  | ② almost all societies have the same virtues and vices                |                         |
|  | ③ many modern philosophers criticize Aristotle's virtue ethics        |                         |
|  | ④ Aristotle's ethics actually put more emphasis on vices than virtues |                         |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">11</span> | (a — b)   |                         |
|  | ① happiness — happiness   |                         |
|  | ② unhappiness — unhappiness   |                         |
|  | ③ happiness — unhappiness   |                         |
|  | ④ unhappiness — happiness   |                         |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">12</span> | ① unreasonable ideas  | ② rough-and-ready rules |
|  | ③ immoral actions   | ④ exceptional cases     |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">13</span> | ① easy to abide by  |                         |
|  | ② difficult to adhere to strictly                                     |                         |
|  | ③ impossible to fully understand                                      |                         |
|  | ④ dangerous to believe in   |                         |

14

- (1) simply may not be knowable
- (2) are not known as deontology
- (3) must be formulated for the right course of action
- (4) may be valued highly by medical workers

15

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (1) compulsory | (2) negative |
| (3) flawless   | (4) useful   |

問2 下線部(A)～(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ  
選びマークしなさい。

(A) 16

- (1) make many people teach philosophy at college
- (2) bring together many philosophers to study ethics
- (3) take military control of many philosophers today
- (4) make many philosophers today excited and interested

(B) 17

- (1) We cannot count how many pleasures we have had
- (2) It is impossible to numerically express people's pleasure
- (3) There is no explaining what pleasure is really like
- (4) We have no idea how correlated pleasure and happiness are

(C) 18

- (1) Although ethics does not always give practical instructions on how to act,
- (2) When ethical theories cannot urge people to take immediate actions in most cases,
- (3) Despite the fact that ethics can always teach us how to take action,
- (4) As ethics in general is not influential or useful in almost all cases,

問3 次の **19** · **20** の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

**19** According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ① It was Plato who composed an actual text on ethics for the first time in history.
- ② Aristotle's ethical theory was severely criticized, and very few philosophers are now interested in his theory.
- ③ Consequentialism is one of the ethical theories that developed even earlier than the Enlightenment.
- ④ Deontology, which was formulated by Kant, still remains influential, though it has a fundamental defect.

**20** Choose the best title for the passage from the following.

- ① Ethics in Western philosophy: its past and present
- ② Aristotle, J.S. Mill, and Immanuel Kant: the three greatest ethicists
- ③ Ethics: its advantages and disadvantages
- ④ Ethics will surely save the world!

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

2

次の各間に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、間に答えなさい。

Woman: Hi, we'd like to check out now, please. Here are our key cards.

Man : Sure thing, ma'am. That's room 204. Please give us a moment to check your room to make sure everything is in order.

Woman: No problem. We're not in a hurry.

Man : OK. Our cleaning staff says that you took two bottles of water and two beers from the mini bar. Does that sound right to you?

Woman: Yes, that's right. And we also both had a 60-minute massage at the spa.

Man : Excellent. So that's \$15 for the mini bar and \$100 at the spa. We'll just add that to your bill for you. The total comes to \$565 for your three-night stay. Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?

Woman: Wait. \$565? That seems a bit high. The website I booked through said it was \$150 a night, but if you stayed for three nights or more there was a 10% discount.

Man : I'm terribly sorry. 21 Let me change the total for you. That will be \$520, please.

Woman: No, that still sounds like too much.

Man : Ah-ha. I think I see what the problem is here. Unfortunately, the discount only applies to the room fee, not any of the additional fees. If you check your reservation confirmation email it should state this at the bottom.

Woman: Oh, would you look at that. I'm so sorry for all the trouble. Please forgive me. I'd like to pay by credit card, then, please.

Man : Great. I just need you to sign here...and you're good to go. We hope you enjoyed your stay and look forward to welcoming you again in the future.

問 1 Which of the following is the best to fill in 21 ?

- ① You're absolutely right.
- ② There's nothing to be done.
- ③ You've made a mistake.
- ④ Here's your money back.

問 2 Which of the following statements best describes the current situation?

22

- ① The woman is lying to the man so she doesn't have to pay as much.
- ② The woman and the man each made a small mistake.
- ③ The hotel is purposely trying to overcharge the woman for her stay.
- ④ The discount the woman wants to use does not apply to her.

問 3 Why does the woman apologize to the man? 23

- ① Because she was causing trouble for the hotel.
- ② Because she had stolen drinks from the room.
- ③ Because she had overstayed her reservation.
- ④ Because she realized she was in the wrong.

B 次の英文において、24 ~ 29 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、以下の①~⑧の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Bacteria can be found almost everywhere on Earth, 24. However, the single-celled organisms typically measure a few micrometers and can only be seen through a microscope. Now, researchers have identified a thin, thread-like bacteria species that grows up to 0.4 inches (1 centimeter) long. Named *Thiomargarita magnifica*, it is the largest bacteria found to date.

“It’s 5,000 times bigger than most bacteria. To put it into context, it would be 25,” said study leader Dr. Jean-Marie Volland of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in California.

Olivier Gros first stumbled upon the massive bacterium in a red mangrove swamp on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe in 2009. The University of the French Antilles marine biologist says, “I spend a lot of time in the water looking at different things in the mangrove sediments. One time, I saw these long white filaments, so 26.”

Gros initially believed he had found a new eukaryote species. Unlike bacteria, eukaryotes comprise complex cells containing a nucleus and organelles. However, a closer look at the thread-like specimens revealed he might have found something unique. The scientist suspected the microbe 27 — the 750-micrometer long *Thiomargarita namibiensis* (*T. namibiensis*), or “Sulfur Pearl of Namibia.” However, his theory remained unconfirmed until recently, when Dr. Volland and his team decided to conduct more in-depth research.

The scientists found that there is more to the *T. magnifica*, than its large size. The bacteria, which obtains its energy by oxidizing sulfur, is far more complex than 28. In other bacteria, DNA floats freely within each cell. But in the *T. magnifica*, the genetic information is stored in hundreds of thousands of tiny little packets known as pepins. Many larger bacteria species carry multiple copies of their genomes. However, the *T. magnifica* takes it to a new level with 700,000 copies of DNA in its single cell!

The *T. magnifica*'s reproduction method 29. Most bacteria reproduce by dividing into two identical cells. However, the slender *T. magnifica* breaks off a piece of itself at the tip. That segment then separates to become a new member of the species.

Dr. Volland and his team published their findings in the journal *Science* on June 23, 2022. They plan on conducting further research to determine if mangroves are essential to the bacterium's survival. The researchers also want to further analyze the genetic material inside the bacteria's pepins.

- ① like a human encountering another human as tall as Mount Everest
- ② belonged to the same family as the previous largest-known bacteria
- ③ I just collected them out of curiosity
- ④ is also unlike any other seen before
- ⑤ visible stalks or filaments composed of stacks of cells
- ⑥ from the bottom of the ocean to the inside of our intestines
- ⑦ any other previously found species
- ⑧ I was astonished to see single-celled organisms swimming about

3 日本文の意味に合うように ( ) 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ, 3番目と7番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。ただし, 文頭に来る単語も書き出しあは小文字となっている。

(1) この分野でのコスト削減は, 解決しないままにはできない非常に重要な課題だ。

3番目 30 7番目 31

Cost reduction is (1) a (2) left (3) be (4) problem  
(5) unsolved (6) important (7) in (8) to (9) too) this field.

(2) その都市ではセキュリティ技術に投じる予算を3倍にしたため, それ以後犯罪率が半減した。

3番目 32 7番目 33

The city tripled its budget in security technology (1) has (2) seen  
(3) fall (4) since (5) its (6) by (7) and (8) half  
(9) crime rate) then.

(3) 私の父は, 仕事でどんな緊急事態が起きたときに対処できるよう常に準備している。

3番目 34 7番目 35

My father (1) always (2) whatever (3) handle (4) is (5) in  
(6) to (7) emergencies (8) prepared (9) may occur) his job.

(4) 太陽系では, 遠心力によって惑星が太陽に引き込まれないようになっている。

3番目 36 7番目 37

In the solar system, centrifugal (1) keeps (2) the sun (3) is  
(4) from (5) pulled into (6) force (7) being (8) what  
(9) the planets).

(5) 偽情報にだまされないようにしてください。

3番目 38 7番目 39

(① yourself ② don't ③ by ④ deceived ⑤ be ⑥ to  
⑦ news ⑧ allow ⑨ fake).

4 日本文の意味に合うように 40 ~ 49 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(1) 子どもは心の奥底で、親にありのままの自分を愛してほしいと望んでいる。

In the depth of their hearts, children want their parents to love them  
40 .



(2) テレワーク制度のおかげで通勤の必要がなくなり、多くの時間を節約できた労働者は多かった。

Thanks to the telework system, not having to commute 41 most workers a lot of time.

- ① earned      ② saved      ③ cost      ④ took

(3) 私は彼の全ての映画を観たわけではないが、観た映画から判断すると、彼は有望な監督のようだ。

I haven't watched all of his movies, but judging from 42 I've seen, he seems to be a promising director.

- ① it                            ② that                            ③ the ones                            ④ them

(4) これは、代替品が見つからない大変貴重な品だ。

This is a very valuable item 43 you could never find a replacement.



(5) 乗客が邪魔になっていて、スーツケースを運び出せない。

I can't carry out my suitcase 44 standing in the way.

- ① by the passengers      ② with the passengers  
③ when the passengers    ④ unless the passengers

(6) 私たちは、自分自身に似ている他人の欠点によっていら立つことがよくある。

We are often irritated by the shortcomings of others that are 45 our own.

- ① like                    ② likely                    ③ alike                    ④ similar

(7) 昨日の講義に出席しなかったのはなぜですか。

How come 46 attend the lecture yesterday?

- ① did you                    ② didn't you  
③ you weren't be            ④ you didn't

(8) こんなに貯蓄が少ないので余生を過ごすのに十分とは言えない。

Such a small amount of savings won't 47 me the rest of my life.

- ① cost                    ② spend                    ③ pay                    ④ last

(9) 彼はまだ10歳だが、コンピュータプログラミングの知識がある。

Even though he is only ten, he is 48 in computer programming.

- ① literate                    ② literary  
③ literal                    ④ literally

(10) 毎年恒例のお祭りは、今年は8月最初の週末にあたる。

The annual festival will 49 the first weekend of August this year.

- ① run into                    ② fall on  
③ come across                    ④ hit upon