

# 入 学 試 験 問 題 (1 次)

## 外 国 語

平成 20 年 1 月 28 日

13 時 00 分—14 時 00 分

### 注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いて見てはならない。
- 2 この冊子は、12 ページである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出よ。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用せよ。
- 4 解答用紙の指定欄に受験番号、氏名を忘れずに記入せよ。
- 5 解答は、必ず解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入せよ。
- 6 解答の記入の仕方については、解答用紙に書いてある注意に従え。
- 7 この冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

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上の枠内に受験番号を記入せよ。

I 次の英文を読み、1～8の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

One of the earliest records of a transplant operation is one that took place in 1823. A German doctor, Carl Burger, removed skin from a woman's leg and used it to rebuild her nose. Scientists later showed that the defense system in the body tries to reject tissue transplanted from other people. Rejection continued to be a problem for transplants well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1958, the French doctor Jean Dausset discovered a system to match tissue. This is a way to make sure that the tissue to be transplanted is very similar to the patient's own.

In 1972, the Swiss scientist Jean Borel discovered that the drug cyclosporine can limit rejection. Cyclosporine is made from a fungus that lives in soil. Experts say this drug is one of the most important elements in the success of transplant operations today. Since the discovery of cyclosporine, there have been a number of other drugs discovered which are often used together to prevent, or treat rejection of transplanted organs.

More than twenty different organs and tissues can be transplanted from one person to another. Kidneys are the organ most commonly transplanted. The success rate of such transplants is very high. People have two kidneys, but usually need only one. Thus, organs can be donated from living donors as well as from brain-dead people. The Nobel Prize was awarded to Dr. Joseph Murray in 1990 for having performed the first successful kidney transplant in humans, between two identical twins, in Boston, in 1954.

Another commonly transplanted organ is the liver. The liver is the only organ in the body that can grow to normal size from a small piece. Doctors can remove part of a liver from one person and transplant it into another person who has liver failure. After the operation, both livers will grow to ( 7 ) size.

In 1967, the South African doctor Christian Barnard did the first successful heart transplant. In 2003, more than 3,000 heart transplants were performed around the world.

Doctors also perform tissue transplants. The most common is a blood transfusion. Other tissue transplants include skin, bone marrow, blood vessels and corneas.

Both the donor and the recipient must have the same blood type. For some transplants, they also must have some of the same proteins called HLA antigens. The donor and recipient must have several of the same antigens for the transplant to have a chance to succeed.

Family members are often the best possible choice for donors when a person needs a transplant. However, most transplanted organs come from people who are brain-dead. Moreover, animal organs have also been transplanted into people. Doctors say animal tissue could also be useful in countries where human-to-human transplants are not permitted. One risk of human-to-human transplants is the spread of viruses. Some medical experts have similar concerns about the possible dangers of transplants from animals.

Organ and tissue shortages are a worldwide problem. Not surprisingly, some people see a chance to make a profit. There are illegal sellers of body parts. Public health officials call organ donation “the gift of life”. They urge more people to consider giving this gift, should they ( 8 ) unexpectedly.

1～4の問題については、本文の内容に合っているものを選び。

1. A. The tissue needs to be the same to make transplants successful.
- B. Kidneys are transplanted only from brain-dead people.
- C. Some antigens and blood type need to be the same to make some transplants successful.
- D. Organ transplants do not necessarily extend the longevity of the recipients significantly.

2. A. The defense mechanism of the body causes rejection of a foreign organ.  
B. A lot of drugs, which completely prevent rejection, have been used.  
C. Drugs can be used to either prevent or cause rejection.  
D. Drugs made from a fungus in soil can prevent any reaction.
3. A. Animal organ transplants are conducted where human to human transplants are not legalized.  
B. Animal organ transplants into human recipients are possible way to solve organ shortages.  
C. There is a case in which organ transplants from animal to human is safer than those from human to human.  
D. Human recipients may become infected with viruses if animal organs are transplanted.
4. A. Organ transplants could be profitable operations for some doctors and hospitals.  
B. In some countries, people sell organs to doctors to make money.  
C. More people are encouraged to donate their organs for free when they are healthy.  
D. More people should give their organs to cope with organ shortages.

5～6の問題については、本文の論旨に最も適したものを選び。

5. Selling organs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is an acceptable way to make organs available around the world  
B. is an illegal way to make organs available  
C. usually results in a successful organ transplant  
D. may spread fatal viruses

6. For a successful transplant, both donor and recipient must have the same \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. antibiotics
- B. blood type
- C. parents
- D. types of organs

7. 空所( 7 )に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

- A. similar
- B. large
- C. peculiar
- D. full

8. 空所( 8 )に入る最も適切な語を選べ。

- A. need
- B. demand
- C. suffer
- D. die

II 次の英文を読み、9～16の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Driving south from Pittsboro, North Carolina, on Highway 15-501 (the Jefferson Davis Highway), I invited my children to ( 13 ). They were asked to record the names of all lodging and eating places. After a hundred miles of this, we examined the two lists, which differed in a relevant way. None of the eating places had a name relating to nature, whereas numerous sleeping places did: for example, the Shady Lawn Motel or Whispering Pines Lodge. Conversely, none of the sleeping places had the first name of a person only, whereas numerous eating places did: for example, Hermie's Hotdogs or Rae's Cafe. It should be noted that few of the national chains, such as Howard Johnson's, McDonald's, or Holiday Inn, were on this route at the time of observation; the pattern noted refers primarily to local names on this highway; however, the pattern seems to hold on other roads elsewhere, as the reader can check.

What might this mean? \*Levi-Strauss's structuralism as explained in his book "The Raw and the Cooked" came to mind. "Raw," or uncooked, is associated with nature; and cooking implies "culture." Conversely, the lack of sociability<sup>(14)</sup> implied by sleeping (which, after all, removes one from communication) plausibly fits with "nature" imagery.

Has Levi-Strauss, like an anthropological \*Johnny Appleseed, sown his categories along Highway 15-501? Have the owners of motels and truck stops met and agreed on a format of terminology? These silly speculations serve to emphasize that \*dichotomies such as those between nature and culture are pervasive in "our" culture (whether it be defined as Western, American, Judeo-Christian-Greco, or whatever) and therefore get expressed in regular patterns unintentionally, but with striking regularity, as in these names of places to eat and places to sleep.

Universities and colleges are named according to a variety of formats.

Sometimes streets bear names of disciplines or methods, such as Logic Lane at Oxford or Philosophische Weg at Heidelberg<sup>(15)</sup>; more often, however, they are named for persons (usually benefactors, although in European universities one may find a few streets named after scholars).

At my own university, the distinction is obvious and clear. The old campus (which was established in 1793) is the site of the humanities and social sciences, as well as the administration offices and such professional schools as business and library science. As one moves away from the old toward the new, one comes upon the buildings and laboratories of the natural sciences<sup>(16)</sup>, then the domain of health affairs: the medical school, school of public health, dentistry, pharmacy, and the hospital. Near the health and natural-science complex are the athletic facilities: gymnasiums, football stadium, and the like. Thus, “culture” is located in the old campus, “nature” in the new.

注：\*Levi-Strauss：【人名】レヴィ＝ストロース (Lévi-Strauss, 1908 年～) フランスの文化人類学者。構造主義 (Structuralism) 的思考を一般的に広めた祖とされている。

\*Johnny Appleseed【人名】ジョニー・アップルシード (本名はジョン・チャップマン John Chapman 1774? 年～1845 年)。アメリカの開拓者。ペンシルベニア州のリンゴ絞り所から集めたリンゴの種を、方々に旅をしながら植え続けた。現在のオハイオ州、インディアナ州、イリノイ州にまたがる広域でのリンゴ栽培に一生をささげた。

\*dichotomy：二分法

9～12の問題については、本文の内容に合っているものを選び。

9. A. Eating places were not named after a person.  
B. Sleeping places were named after a person.  
C. Eating places had something to do with “culture.”  
D. Sleeping places had nothing to do with “nature.”
10. A. Cooking symbolizes “nature.”  
B. Both the “cooked” and the “uncooked” imply “culture.”  
C. The “cooked” represents sleeping places.  
D. The “uncooked” can be symbolized by sleeping places.
11. A. The owners of motels and truck stops met and agreed on a format of terminology.  
B. Levi-Strauss sowed his categories along Highway 15-501.  
C. Dichotomies like nature and culture are widespread in Western culture.  
D. Dichotomies are not expressed in regular patterns intentionally in America.
12. A. Universities and colleges have a variety of formats.  
B. Logic Lane at Oxford implies a social discipline.  
C. Universities in America are named after people.  
D. Some streets in European Universities have the names of their benefactors.
13. ( 13 )に当てはまる語句の記号を選び。
- A. New York  
B. my university  
C. North Carolina  
D. play a game



14. (14) sociability に最も近い意味を表す語(句)を下から選べ。

- A. having association
- B. willingness to talk with and relate to other people
- C. to be within culture
- D. action with friendliness

15. (15) disciplines に最も近い意味を表す語(句)を下から選べ。

- A. control or order exercised over people
- B. mental or physical training
- C. a branch of instruction or learning
- D. punishment

16. 下線部(16)の old と new を用いて、作者が象徴的に意味させているものに最も近い語句を下から選べ。

- A. university buildings and field tracks
- B. social sciences and natural sciences
- C. history of universities
- D. classrooms and administration buildings

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、17～25の問題に最も適した答えを選べ。

Some people think that heaven will finally be achieved on earth when we have all fine-tuned our sense of responsibility. Hell assumes concrete form when we all do what the hell we like! Does anyone ever wonder whether evolution is moving us towards heaven or hell? Perhaps, in evolutionary terms, after three million years, we have only just come down from the trees. Will our primitive self-interest ever be replaced by a sense of community and responsibility? Perhaps not, judging from a recent police case in Cornwall, England. A disabled person was on a scuba-diving course. When he got back to the beach someone had stolen his crutches!

How should a country tackle the irresponsibility of its citizens, particularly if they only want to take advantage of the state's generosity? Another recent police case in England involved a very complex fraud against the UK government and insurance companies. The family involved received several million pounds (£) by taking part in car crashes where the father drove the cars and the "injured" adult children claimed disability allowance for back injuries. The fraud only came to light when police obtained a home video of the "injured" people using weight lifting equipment in a nearby health club.

Another recent well-publicized case of fraud involved a famous ex-England footballer who was being paid state benefits for a so-called serious back injury. He was secretly filmed playing in a charity football match, where he actually scored the winning goal.

There is a widespread but unspoken approach to life called "getting away with it" which uses a clever approach to language. The true phrase is "committing a minor crime." How much more comfortable to say "shoplifting" when the true term is "stealing from shops." How many people would report undercharging in a restaurant? It's much easier to say, "Oh well, they must have

overcharged lots of other people if they are so bad at calculating bills, so this will restore the balance.”

On the subject of “getting away with it,” the recent survey of workers in Sheffield showed that at least 5 % of them were struck down by a mysterious illness on most Mondays. December, with its Christmas shopping and party hangovers, had the highest rate of absence from work, whereas August—the holiday month—had the lowest. The highest rate of absence was among local government workers (who generally have the best terms and conditions) and overall it has been estimated that absenteeism<sup>(23)</sup> is costing the country around £12 billion each year. Although this estimate seems very high it is quite clear that many people are irresponsible, particularly in relation to paid sick absences.

Sometimes it seems we are slowly being overwhelmed by our own irresponsibility and do not see how we are actually hurting ourselves in the long run. From the simplest example of car parking in bus lanes to the major environmental issues of logging the rainforests, hunting ( 24 ) species, or destroying the world’s coral reefs, we continue to get it wrong.

Clearly, not everyone is irresponsible but when a company like Wrigley’s has to invent a non-stick chewing gum because people won’t dispose of their used gum, we must ask, “What is the world coming to?” The police in Newcastle want to know. Last year they received 17,000 time-wasting emergency calls. The most bizarre was from a woman who dialed 999 to complain that her pizza had been delivered with the wrong topping!

17～21 の問題については、本文の論旨に最も適したものを選び。

17. (17) we have only just come down from the trees means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we are not sure whether we are heading towards heaven or hell
- B. we are not so different from monkeys
- C. we are moving toward hell
- D. we are evolving into irresponsible creatures

18. The family involved in a car accident is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how the irresponsible behavior of a father brings about a tragic event  
B. how a father and his children can collaborate to do harm to each other  
C. how a family makes the country's generous policy irresponsible  
D. how an ordinary family takes advantage of the country's welfare system
19. In the "getting away with it" approach, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do not pretend they are not committing a minor offence  
B. make excuses for their own wrong doing by making it sound nicer  
C. are escaping from being arrested by not telling the truth  
D. try to convince themselves by saying what they are doing is a good thing
20. Many workers tend to take sick leave on Mondays or in December because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they do not feel like working then  
B. they feel tired and are susceptible to diseases then  
C. they do not feel a responsibility to work when it is not busy  
D. they have a right to take a paid vacation after holidays or in the holiday seasons
21. People's irresponsible behavior \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is caused by human nature and can't be prevented  
B. came to a point where a woman called police to order pizza  
C. does harm to ourselves eventually  
D. is moving ourselves and society toward hell

22. 本文中にあるA—Dの単語の最も強いアクセントのある母音が、下線語

(22) generosity の最も強いアクセントのある母音と同じものを選び。

- A. particularly
- B. mysterious
- C. allowance
- D. involve

23. 下線語(23) absenteeism と最も意味の近い表現を一つ選べ。

- A. sabotage or the act of doing deliberate damage to equipment
- B. being absent from work for valid reasons
- C. the practice of staying away from work without good reason
- D. exercising one's right to take a paid absence

24. 空所( 24 )に入る最も適切な語を選び。

- A. endangered
- B. wild
- C. threatening
- D. scaring

25. 本文の表題として最も適切なものを選び。

- A. Responsibility: Are we losing our sense of it?
- B. Heaven or Hell: which are we heading for?
- C. Can the sense of responsibility bring our community back to life?
- D. Can we restore human dignity and order in society?