

外 国 語

英 語： 1～8 ページ

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は 75 分間です。
3. 解答用紙の記入にあたっては、解答用紙の注意事項を参照し、HBの鉛筆を使用して丁寧にマークしなさい。
4. 受験番号、氏名、フリガナを解答用紙に記入しなさい。受験番号は記入例を参考して、正しくマークしなさい。
5. マークの訂正には、消しゴムを用い、消しきずは丁寧に取り除きなさい。
6. 試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認し、落丁や印刷の不鮮明なものがあれば申し出なさい。
7. 試験終了後、解答用紙のみを提出しなさい。問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。
8. 解答用紙は折り曲げないようにしなさい。
9. 受験番号欄にマークミスがあった場合は、採点対象外となります。

解答用紙の受験番号記入例

数 字 の 位 置	受 験 番 号				
	万	千	百	十	一
1	1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

PASSAGE 1

Use the content from this passage, separated into 4 sections (*sec 1 - sec 4*), to answer the **PASSAGE 1 QUESTIONS**.

sec 1 Japan is the world's senior citizen. Decades of improving life expectancy and falling birth rates have produced a rapidly aging and shrinking population. The demographic shift is threatening the existence of rural communities, contributing to a ballooning public debt and starving the economy of labor. In Tokyo, there are twice as many job vacancies as applicants. The government is scrambling¹ to cope, with policies aimed at boosting fertility² and support for working mothers, a push for greater job automation, and a softening of the nation's traditional aversion³ to immigration.

THE SITUATION

sec 2 Japan's population of 127 million is forecast to shrink by about one-third in the next five decades. The proportion of over-64-year-olds — currently about a quarter — is expected to reach 38 percent in that time frame, intensifying the financial and care burden on the working-age population. In a country where over-50s are commonplace on building sites, 86 percent of employers struggled to fill vacancies last year. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who aims to keep the population above 100 million, has introduced policies to curb excessive working hours and provide more care facilities for children and the aged. But progress has been slow, and moms and pensioners⁴ alone cannot plug the labor shortfall⁵. Other remedies include Abe's "robot revolution," a plan to quadruple the size of the robotics industry by encouraging automation in everything from rubber factories to care for the elderly. The prime minister, sensitive to the public's reluctance to open the doors to foreigners, has relaxed restrictions in a piecemeal fashion while avoiding the term "immigration". His measures⁶ since taking office in 2012 have contributed to an increase in the number of overseas workers to more than a million, double that in 2008. A so-called internship program attracted cheap labor from Asia to farms and factories, and foreigners can now become housekeepers or tourist guides in special deregulated⁷ zones.

THE BACKGROUND

sec 3 With a life expectancy of 87 years, Japanese are among the longest-living people on Earth. After a post-World War II baby boom that lasted only three years, birth rates dwindled as people flocked⁸ to Tokyo and grew richer. Thanks partly to cramped⁹ housing, long commutes and a lack of nearby family support, the capital has the nation's lowest fertility rate. Annual births in Japan dipped¹⁰ below 1 million for the first time on record in 2016. Yet high-quality health care has helped extend life expectancy by nearly three decades over the past 60 years. That longevity comes at a cost: Swelling¹¹ spending on health and pensions means Japan is unable to rein in¹² public debt that is more than double its gross domestic product.

THE ARGUMENT

sec 4 An aging population brings dire implications for a country's finances, according to the International Monetary Fund. Yet the electoral¹³ muscle of the elderly — who are far more likely than the young to vote — has made it hard for politicians to do much more than trim¹⁴ their pensions and other benefits. Faced with spiraling¹⁵ retirement payouts¹⁶, Abe has pushed the national pension scheme to invest in riskier assets in a bid to¹⁷ improve returns. And while the Japanese recognize more than any nationality that an aging population is problematic, most remain wary about immigration. Among the reasons: the desire to preserve the country's cultural identity and the potential impact on ultra-low crime rates. That has not stopped Abe vowing to provide the world's fastest path to permanent residency for skilled workers. With other Asian countries also getting older, experts warn Japan may struggle to attract the numbers of foreigners it needs (647,000 a year, according to a United Nations report).

Vocabulary

1) *scramble* 奮闘する; 2) *fertility* 出生率; 3) *aversion* 強い反感; 4) *pensioner* 年金受給者; 5) *shortfall* 不足; 6) *measure* 方策;
 7) *deregulated* 規制が撤廃された; 8) *flock* 群がる; 9) *cramped* 窪屈な; 10) *dip* 下がる; 11) *swell* 増える;
 12) *rein in* ~を抑制する; 13) *electoral* 選挙の; 14) *trim* ~を削減する; 15) *spiraling* 急上昇する; 16) *payout* 支払い;
 17) *in a bid to* ~を目指して

Excerpt adapted from "Japan's Shrinking Population" (2017) by Isabel Reynolds
<https://www.bloomberg.com/quicktake/japan-s-shrinking-population>

PASSAGE 1 QUESTIONS

1. In *sec 1*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “ballooning”?

- ① deflating
- ② falling
- ③ floating
- ④ increasing

2. In *sec 1*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “working mothers”?

- ① mothers who are employed
- ② mothers who are homemakers
- ③ mothers who are politically active
- ④ mothers who can have babies

3. According to *sec 2*, by approximately how many people will the population of Japan fall in the next fifty years?

- ① 31 million
- ② 42 million
- ③ 47 million
- ④ 53 million

4. In *sec 2*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “plug”?

- ① analyse
- ② halt
- ③ outlet
- ④ promote

5. In *sec 2*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “in a piecemeal fashion”?

- ① inattentively
- ② selectively
- ③ suddenly
- ④ thoroughly

6. According to *sec 3*, what is NOT mentioned as a factor influencing falling birth rates in Tokyo?

- ① few relatives who are close-by
- ② increased wages
- ③ lengthy daily travel times
- ④ smaller living spaces

7. According to *sec 3*, what did better medical care lead to?

- ① greater longevity
- ② higher fertility rates
- ③ higher gross domestic product
- ④ nearby family support

8. In *sec 4*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “dire implications”?

- ① negative consequences
- ② optimistic outcomes
- ③ unforeseen opportunities
- ④ unpredictable results

9. According to *sec 4*, why has it been difficult for Japan’s government to greatly cut the cost of supporting the elderly?

- ① because many politicians are elderly
- ② because of risky investing of the national pension fund
- ③ because the elderly are politically powerful
- ④ because the elderly are worried about job automation

10. In *sec 4*, which of the following is the best fit for “wary about”?

- ① confused by
- ② supportive of
- ③ terrified of
- ④ uncertain about

PASSAGE 2

Use the content from this passage, separated into 10 sections (*sec 1 - sec 10*), to answer the **PASSAGE 2 QUESTIONS**.

sec 1 **I was sick, but that was to be expected;** the New Year's Eve party had been a good one. **2007 had been a tough year.** I had got through four separate operations, each one longer and more complex than the one before. I had been changed, worn a bit thin, and was suffering small bouts of depression. But I was still standing. A new year was to be celebrated.

sec 2 So when I woke up sick, I **put it down to** the excesses of the night before. There had been a lot of laughter, music, and cheap wine. It had been a fun party — I never claimed it was a **classy¹** one.

sec 3 I felt sick, but it wasn't a normal sort of **nausea²**. It was a sickness which left me panting³ and breathless. As the pain in my breastbone increased, and my arm felt as though it had been punched until it was dead, I began to realise something was wrong. Very wrong. I told my husband I thought I was having a heart attack. Understandably, he laughed and told me I had a hangover.

sec 4 I just needed to **sleep it off** and I would be fine.

sec 5 So that's what I did. I rolled over and breathed slowly, forcing myself calm until sleep took me away from the pain. I never truly believed that, at not even 30 years old, I could actually be having a heart attack. So I slept, and when I woke up in the early evening, I felt a bit better. Well enough to tell myself I had been overreacting; I just needed to calm down at parties — a thought that tied in well with my resolution to live more healthily.

sec 6 The next days turned into weeks, and weeks became months. I went from being healthy, to being very, very ill. **Yet fear stopped me going to the doctor.** Not fear of looking stupid, but fear that my suspicions were correct. That I had something seriously wrong with me, and this time it couldn't be cut away.

sec 7 I didn't go to the doctor until July. It took me that long to admit to myself, and my family, that I didn't have late-onset **asthma⁴**, or severe heartburn. By this point, I couldn't leave my house at all. Some days I couldn't leave my bed. Most days my mother, disabled and in pain, had to travel a mile to get my infant daughter from a school less than 300 metres from my front door. I was sick constantly. My heart felt like a leaden⁵ weight tucked behind my ribcage, and I could feel its torturous⁶ heavy beats in my skull. By the time I **broke down** in the doctor's office, **it felt as though I was staying alive through sheer force of will.**

sec 8 I was right. It was one of the rare times where **being right was no victory**. My doctor listened to me as I explained my "hangover" and how I had been feeling worse with each passing day. As I spoke, he called the nurse, and before I had mentioned having a sick bucket as a constant companion, he had me walking — slowly — down the stairs to be hooked up to an ECG machine. I was still saying I was sure I was overreacting as he phoned the hospital, booking me in urgently. I think I was still telling doctors I was sure it was nothing as nitroglycerin was sprayed under my tongue for the pain and I was wheeled into theatre⁷ for an emergency angiogram⁸. Dye was injected into my heart and I watched the images unfurl⁹ on the screens next to me.

sec 9 As a surgeon¹⁰ spoke, telling me words too big for me to grasp, I nodded as I cried, signing consent forms and blanking out¹¹ the risks of angioplasty¹² even as they were being explained to me. I cursed¹³ myself for being stupid — for leaving it all so long. It was a terrifying time, as I became used to a changed reality, a slower life.

sec 10 The following year, as Big Ben¹⁴ chimed in 2009, I raised my glass with a thanks more heartfelt than before, amazed I was still standing. Changed, absolutely, but still laughing, while the music still played and my heart still beat. That New Year's Day, I was able to jump out of bed and walk along the beach, thankful to be alive.

Vocabulary

1) **classy** 気取った; 2) **nausea** 吐き気; 3) **panting** 息切れした; 4) **asthma** ゼンソク; 5) **leaden** 鉛のよう重い;

6) **torturous** 捷間のような; 7) **theatre** 手術室; 8) **angiogram** 血管造影; 9) **unfurl** 広がる; 10) **surgeon** 外科医;

11) **blank out** (嫌なことを) 忘れようとすると; 12) **angioplasty** 血管形成術; 13) **curse** ~を呪う;

14) **Big Ben** イギリスのウェストミンスター宮殿にある時計台の鐘

*Excerpt adapted from "A moment that changed me: a heart attack at 29 that I ignored for six months" (2016) by Kathleen Kerridge
<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2016/oct/28/a-moment-that-changed-me-heart-attack-at-29>*

PASSAGE 2 QUESTIONS

11. Why does the author say “I was sick, but that was to be expected” at the beginning of sec 1?

- ① because her friends at the New Year’s Eve party were also sick
- ② because she drank too much alcohol the night before
- ③ because she had not recovered from a previous illness
- ④ because someone had changed her clothes which made her look too thin

12. In sec 1, why does the author say “2007 had been a tough year”?

- ① She had four operations and while the first was the most difficult, the road to recovery included weight loss and depression.
- ② She had one long, complex operation that lasted over a year, after which she did not recover.
- ③ She had several surgeries during the year which progressively increased in complexity after which she did not recover well.
- ④ She had several surgeries during the year which were caused by her depression but afterward, she recovered well.

13. In sec 2, which of the following is closest in meaning to “put it down to”?

- ① criticised
- ② identified as the cause
- ③ let go of
- ④ placed in a lower location

14. In sec 4, which of the following is closest in meaning to “sleep it off”?

- ① sleep to get better
- ② sleep to get off something
- ③ sleep to get over her broken heart
- ④ sleep to get over her depression

15. In sec 6, the author writes “Yet fear stopped me going to the doctor”. Which of the following best describes her fear?

- ① fear that her doctor may know how to solve her serious problem
- ② fear that her problem was very serious and one that could not be solved with an operation
- ③ fear that she may be correct in suspecting that her doctor was ready to cut something away
- ④ fear that the doctor would see her as foolish for not coming sooner

16. In sec 7, which of the following is closest in meaning to “broke down”?

- ① Her car needed repairs.
- ② She arrived late.
- ③ She damaged something in the doctor’s office.
- ④ She was overcome with emotion.

17. In sec 7, which of the following best describes the meaning of “it felt as though I was staying alive through sheer force of will”?

- ① It appeared that her lack of willpower was causing her to die.
- ② It appeared that she was not dead only because of the doctor’s determination.
- ③ It seemed like the only thing that could keep her alive was the doctor’s talent.
- ④ It seemed that the reason she was not dead was because of her determination to survive.

18. In sec 8, which of the following best reflects the meaning of “being right was no victory”?

- ① Although she was correct, she wished she was incorrect.
- ② Although she was incorrect, she was not satisfied.
- ③ Although she was incorrect, she wished she was correct.
- ④ Although she was satisfied, she was not correct.

19. In sec 8, why does the author put the word hangover in quotation marks in the original text?

- ① because it was the worst hangover she had ever had
- ② because of the excesses of the night before
- ③ because she actually did have a hangover
- ④ because she did not actually have a hangover

20. According to sec 10, which of the following best reflects how the author described herself at that time?

- ① a person of good standing
- ② a slow and careless person
- ③ grateful and very positive
- ④ upset about experiencing this difficult period

PASSAGE 3

Use the content from this passage, separated into 9 sections (*sec 1 - sec 9*), to answer the **PASSAGE 3 QUESTIONS**.

sec 1 It is claimed that within 30 years most jobs will be taken over by robots. In fact, in the field of surgery there are already plenty of working robots. Don't worry though; they are not autonomous beasts, capable of turning bad. They are entirely dependent on human input. We are probably generations away from a truly independent robot.

sec 2 The initial driver of robotic surgical research was the military and space industry. The aim was to develop technology to help injured soldiers on the battlefield or astronauts who needed surgery in space. That hasn't happened yet, but there are now 60 robotic systems in Britain. About one in four hospitals that perform major surgery has one. They are mostly used by urological¹ surgeons performing prostate² cancer surgery; there is far less uptake in other surgical specialities.

sec 3 For example, in my own speciality of colorectal surgery, there are only about 10 national robotic programmes. I have a niche³ within colorectal surgery dealing with the pelvic floor⁴ and probably have performed the most robotic pelvic floor operations in the country. In a sudden impulse of vanity, I attempted to show this fact off to my mother, who asked, with complete sincerity, if I was 'not good enough to operate without one'.

sec 4 In the last 10 years, there really has only been one type of surgical robot available, going by the fantastic name of da Vinci. It consists of a surgeon console⁵ and a slave unit⁶ with all robotic surgery performed using keyhole techniques (that is, involving a few small incisions⁷ in the abdominal wall⁸ through which a miniature video camera and surgical instruments are inserted).

sec 5 I start all operations just like a normal keyhole procedure and then, when everything is ready, the robot slave unit is placed next to the patient. This slave unit has robotic arms. These arms are attached to keyhole instruments that in turn enter the patient's body through small incisions at different sites. I will then leave the patient and go and sit in the surgeon console, which is usually at the side of the operating theatre⁹ (but can be miles away). I use hand and foot controls in the surgeon console to control the slave unit arms and instruments to operate.

sec 6 The beauty of the robot is that it allows 3D vision, as opposed to most normal keyhole surgery utilising 2D, and this improved depth perception benefits the surgery when space is limited. If I've drunk too much coffee the robotic system cuts out my tremor. Additional precision comes from the scaling down of my hand movements: that is, if I move my hands 6 cm in the surgeon console, the robotic instruments only move 1 cm. Normal keyhole instrument tips have a limited range of movement, but robotic instruments have similar dexterity¹⁰ to the human wrist, making tasks such as throwing a knot¹¹ easy.

sec 7 There are limitations to using the robot for surgery. In abdominal surgery, normal keyhole surgeons can move from one part of the abdomen to another with ease, whereas robotic platforms are cumbersome¹² and clumsy in this regard. Research has only shown one type of surgery (prostate cancer surgery) to be better robotically. Other procedures seem to have no better outcome, but this research is still in its infancy. The biggest downside¹³ of robotic surgery is the cost: the new da Vinci costs £1.5 million. Each surgery takes longer and costs more, all at a time when the NHS¹⁴ is in financial trouble.

sec 8 However, it is early days for robot technology. I find it incredible that computers and TVs are getting bigger, better, brighter and yet are costing less each year. The same is true for robotic surgical systems. The tricks of the trade¹⁵ I had to come up with using earlier generation da Vincis are not needed with the new da Vinci model. Furthermore, new robot systems are out already. Google will have its one ready in one to two years. The prices for these systems are following the same path as other technology. Half the price, for something twice as good. I can't wait.

sec 9 My final contribution is to add that just because your surgery is performed robotically doesn't mean it is better. A robotic system can make a good surgeon's surgery more precise. But it will not make a poor surgeon great.

Vocabulary

1) urological 泌尿器科の; 2) prostate 前立腺; 3) niche 隠間市場; 4) pelvic floor 脊盤底; 5) console 制御盤;
 6) slave unit ロボットのアーム; 7) incision 切開; 8) abdominal wall 腹壁; 9) operating theatre 手術室; 10) dexterity 器用さ;
 11) throw a knot 糸結びをする; 12) cumbersome 面倒な; 13) downside 不都合な点; 14) the NHS イギリスの国民健康保険制度;
 15) tricks of the trade 黒け引き

*Excerpt adapted from "Meet your new surgeon: da Vinci the robot" (2016) by Dr Shahab Siddiqi
<https://health.spectator.co.uk/meet-your-new-surgeon-his-name-is-da-vinci-and-he-is-a-robot/>*

PASSAGE 3 QUESTIONS

21. In *sec 1*, which of the following best reflects the meaning of “**generations away**”?

- ① generating something distant
- ② in the next five years
- ③ numerous decades in the past
- ④ several decades in the future

22. In *sec 2*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “**driver**”?

- ① innovator
- ② motorist
- ③ scientist
- ④ tool

23. In *sec 2*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “**there is far less uptake in other surgical specialities**”?

- ① Other specialities have not adopted robotic systems as extensively as urology.
- ② Other specialities have their own unique robotic systems which are different from those in urology.
- ③ Other specialities take up more time using robotic systems as compared with urology.
- ④ Urological surgeons do not allow other specialities to use robotic systems.

24. In *sec 3*, what does “**this fact**” refer to?

- ① that he was a leader in his field
- ② that he was embarrassed about his success
- ③ that he was not good enough to operate without one
- ④ that his mother was not impressed

25. According to *sec 4*, which of the following best describes “**da Vinci**”?

- ① a robot used for keyhole surgery
- ② a type of keyhole surgery
- ③ an Italian keyhole surgery technique
- ④ the inventor of keyhole surgery

26. In *sec 6*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “**tremor**”?

- ① fatigue from lack of sleep
- ② involuntary shaking
- ③ margin of human error
- ④ normal hand movements

27. According to *sec 6*, if the surgeon were to move his hand 12 cm, how far would the robotic instrument move?

- ① 2 cm
- ② 3 cm
- ③ 5 cm
- ④ 6 cm

28. In *sec 7*, which of the following is closest in meaning to “**this research is still in its infancy**”?

- ① This field of research deals with newborn babies.
- ② This field of research is new and just beginning.
- ③ This field of research is still the most interesting.
- ④ This field of research is well-established.

29. According to *sec 8*, what does the author describe as being common to TVs, computers, and robots?

- ① They all become better and less expensive over time.
- ② They all become smaller and cheaper.
- ③ They are all consumer electric devices.
- ④ They will all be found in people’s homes soon.

30. Which of the following best reflects the meaning of *sec 9*?

- ① Robot surgeons are as good as a human surgeon.
- ② Robots are not a replacement for a surgeon’s skills.
- ③ Robots can be relied upon to fix a surgeon’s mistakes.
- ④ Robots can turn a below-average surgeon into an excellent one.

PASSAGE 4

Use the content from this passage, separated into 19 sections (*sec 1 - sec 19*), to answer the **PASSAGE 4 QUESTIONS**.

sec 1 Apes and humans have common ancestors, but should they have the same rights? An international movement to give them “personhood” is gathering pace.

sec 2 What would Aristotle make of it? More than 2,000 years after the Greek philosopher declared Mother Nature had made all animals for the sake of man, there are moves to put the relationship on a more equal footing.

sec 3 Judges in Austria are considering whether a British woman, Paula Stibbe, should become legal guardian¹ of a chimpanzee called Hiasl which was abducted² from its family tribe in West Africa 25 years ago.

sec 4 The animal sanctuary where he has lived is about to close and to stop him being sold to a zoo, Ms Stibbe hopes that she can persuade the court he deserves the same protection as a child.

sec 5 So, should apes such as those at London Zoo, which has a Gorilla Kingdom complete with gym and climbing wall, get the same rights as their zookeepers?

sec 6 “They need greater protection in the eyes of the law³”, says Ian Redmond of the UN’s⁴ Great Apes Survival Project, who believes welfare groups could use guardianship⁵ as a way to rescue ill-treated apes.

sec 7 Some rights are conferred⁶ on apes but only because they are endangered. And the international trade ban is flouted⁷ in Africa and South-East Asia, where mothers are shot and their infants shipped off as pets, circus performers or lab animals. Vivisection⁸ on apes is banned in much of Europe but still goes on in the US and Japan.

sec 8 “Apes are special because they are so closely related to us,” says Mr Redmond. “Chimpanzees and bonobos are our joint closest living relatives, differing by only one percent of DNA — so close we could accept a blood transfusion or a kidney. Gorillas are next, then orang-utans.”

sec 9 “But there is a stronger cognitive argument”, he says, “because the apes’ intelligence and ability to reason demands our respect.”

sec 10 “Show a gibbon a mirror and the reaction suggests he or she thinks the reflection is another gibbon. But all the great apes have passed the ‘mirror self-recognition’ test and soon begin checking their teeth or examining parts of their body they couldn’t see without the mirror. This self-awareness surely suggests that they know they exist.”

sec 11 “Apes also share a range of human emotions”, says zoologist Charlotte Uhlenbroek, who thinks they should be afforded legal protection enshrined⁹ in law.

sec 12 “They have a similar lifespan to humans and form strong family bonds which they maintain for life”, she says. “And apes have displayed a tenderness which could be described as love, anxiety when separated, and fear, jealousy and trauma.”

sec 13 “If I were an alien from Mars and looked at human society and a society of apes then, in terms of the emotional life, I would see no distinct difference, although we live very different lives because of language and technology.”

sec 14 “Giving them rights does not mean throwing open all the cage doors because some zoos are important to preserve the species, but it is vital to establish a principle that apes should not be treated like objects”, she says.

sec 15 Daniel Sokol, a medical ethicist¹⁰, says apes possess cognitive and [A] faculties that make them worthy of moral consideration.

sec 16 But Steve Jones, professor of genetics at University of London, says human rights are a construct which can’t be imposed on animals.

sec 17 “Where do you stop? It seems to be that being human is unique and nothing to do with biology. Say that apes share 98% of human DNA and therefore should have 98% of human rights. Well mice share 90% of human DNA. Should they get 90% of human rights? And plants have more DNA than humans.”

sec 18 “Chimps can’t speak but parrots can. Defining creatures and allowing them rights based on criteria invented by one group is itself an enormous breach¹¹ of human rights”, he says.

sec 19 “Rights and responsibilities go together, and I’ve yet to see a chimp imprisoned for stealing a banana because they don’t have a moral sense of what’s right and wrong. To give them rights is to give them something without asking for anything in return.”

Vocabulary

1) **legal guardian** 法的後見人; 2) **abduct** ～を拉致する; 3) **in the eyes of the law** 法的見地からすれば; 4) **the UN** 国連;

5) **guardianship** 法的後見人の責任; 6) **confer** ～を授与する; 7) **flout** ～を軽視する; 8) **vivisection** 生体解剖;

9) **enshrine** ～を正式に記す; 10) **ethicist** 倫理学者; 11) **breach** 違反

*Excerpt adapted from “Should apes have human rights?” (2007) by Tom Geoghegan
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/magazine/6505691.stm*

PASSAGE 4 QUESTIONS31. In *sec 1*, what does “them” refer to?

- ① ancestors
- ② apes
- ③ humans
- ④ movements

32. In *sec 2*, which of the following is the best fit for “make of it”?

- ① create with it
- ② do for it
- ③ get to it
- ④ think about it

33. According *sec 3* and *sec 4*, which of the following best describes what Paula Stibbe wants?

- ① to add the same protections for Hiasl's family
- ② to convince the court that her child needs protection
- ③ to make Hiasl a dependent
- ④ to stop Hiasl from selling at a zoo

34. According to *sec 7*, why do apes get some special rights?

- ① because they are becoming dangerously rare
- ② because they are emotional
- ③ because they are genetically similar to humans
- ④ because they are intelligent

35. According to *sec 8* to *sec 12*, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason to give apes special status?

- ① because apes and humans share similar outward appearances
- ② because apes are aware that they exist
- ③ because apes build lifelong relationships with members of their family
- ④ because genetically, apes are extremely close to humans

36. In *sec 13*, a scientist says “If I were an alien from Mars”. Which of the following best reflects their meaning?

- ① if apes or humans had never imagined each other
- ② if humans and apes had never seen her before
- ③ if she didn't like apes or humans
- ④ if she had never seen apes or humans before

37. In *sec 14*, who says “some zoos are important”?

- ① Charlotte Uhlenbroek
- ② Daniel Sokol
- ③ Ian Redmond
- ④ Steve Jones

38. According to *sec 12* to *sec 15*, which of the following is the best fit for [A]?

- ① clinical
- ② emotional
- ③ physical
- ④ structural

39. Which of the following best reflects the meaning of *sec 17*?

- ① If apes are given human rights, then it will be unnecessary to give the same rights to all animals.
- ② If humans give human rights to animals, they will not be able to take them away again.
- ③ If non-humans have human rights, then humans will no longer be a special species.
- ④ If some animals are given human rights, it might be difficult to decide which animals not to give similar rights.

40. In *sec 19*, what is Steve Jones trying to argue when he says “I've yet to see a chimp imprisoned for stealing a banana”?

- ① Chimps have gone to jail for stealing.
- ② Chimps like bananas but are not willing to go to prison.
- ③ Human rights should be given to chimps because they know right from wrong.
- ④ It is impossible to hold chimps morally responsible for the theft of fruit.

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