

2017 年度入学試験問題(後期)

英 語 (問 題)

注 意

- 1) 英語の問題冊子は 12 ページあり，問題は 4 問である。白紙・空白の部分は下書きに使用してよい。
- 2) 別に解答用紙 1 枚があり，解答はすべてこの解答用紙の指定欄に記入すること。指定欄以外への記入はすべて無効である。
- 3) 解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入せよ。氏名を記入してはならない。
なお，記入した受験番号が誤っている場合や無記入の場合は，英語の試験が無効となる。
また，*印の欄には何も記入してはならない。
- 4) 問題冊子，解答用紙はともに持ち出してはならない。
- 5) 試験終了時には，問題冊子の上に解答用紙を裏返して置くこと。解答用紙，問題冊子の回収後，監督者の指示に従い退出すること。

I The following text is an email sent by a medical school student, Kanta, to his English teacher. About the underlined parts, put the letter "O" if each of them is correct, and if it's not, rewrite it correctly following the examples below.

ex. 1	O	ex. 2	in the middle of
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Today I met up with Masa, a friend from junior high, in the center of the street. I and Masa went to a coffee shop. Below is our conversation there.

K (me): You look healthily. You aren't changed at all!

M (Masa): I drink boiling water for my health every morning.

K: What time do you usually get out of bed?

M: Around seven.

K: Uh-huh. So... how have you been?

M: Oh, I stayed with a family in Portugal for a week in the winter holidays.

K: Wow! Didn't you have any difficulties with the language?

M: Yes, of course! I couldn't read or write Portuguese.

K: Incredible! Where's the capital of Portugal by the way?

M: Lisbon. I stayed there.

K: Oh, I see. You know, do you still remember our teacher when we were in the third year of junior high?

M: Hmm... If I'm correct, Mr. Uzuki. How did he look like?

K: He had a big shoulder, you know.

M: Now I remember. What about him?

K: You know, we used to complain about him all the time.

M: Yeah, too many assignments! We used to spend three hours to finish them!

K: You would often take the time to help me.

M: Oh, never mind that.

K: By the way, are you done with the year-end exams?

M: Yeah, I just got the result yesterday.

K: Perfect! Why don't we go for a drive this weekend?

M: Great!

II

Fill in each pair of the blanks below with the same English word so that each sentence conveys its appropriate meaning. As for the initial letter, use of uppercase or lowercase does not matter.

(1) I () it a rule to walk up stairs instead of taking an escalator.

Let's () believe that we're wizards.

(2) You still have a week before the due date. () your time.

You really () after your mother. You have the same eyes as she does.

(3) The weather forecasts () it's going to be rainy tomorrow.

What do you () to going out for a lunch?

(4) If you really want to achieve that, () for it!

Since it was wartime when he was a child, he had to () through many difficulties.

(5) You must take into () the fact that she's only a small child.

On () of illness, he couldn't participate in the marathon.

(6) This machine is so easy to operate. You () only to pull the red lever.

Don't get me involved in your trouble! I () nothing to do with that!

(7) Time's (). The test time is over. Please put down your pencils.

It's all () to you to decide which university to go to.

(8) Sports day was () off till next Sunday because of bad weather.

This is such an awful restaurant! I can't () up with the horrible service!

(9) () to think of it, I might have made a mistake at yesterday's exam.

I've been thinking about it for a few days, but I can't () up with any good idea for that problem.

(10) Oh, no! We're () out of gas! We still have miles to go.

It seems my car has lost power because I've kept the engine () for a long time.

III

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Dog owners often talk about their pets like they're part of the family. In fact, it often seems as though the family pooch is seen as another one of the kids. Now, scientists have found that the connections between humans and their dogs have the same biochemical basis as the mother-child bond, and it's strengthened by the same thing: a loving (①).

A new study in *Science* led by Takefumi Kikusui, an animal behaviorist at Azabu University in Japan, carried out a series of experiments that examined the impact of the gaze in the dogs and their owners and found that those puppy dog eyes are even more meaningful than we thought.

"Our data suggest that owner-dog bonding is comparable to human parent-infant bonding, that is, oxytocin-mediated eye-gaze bonding," Kikusui said. "And this is surprising to us, because there is not a reproductive relationship between human and dogs, but both of them have acquired similar skills."

(②) is a hormone associated with trust and maternal bonding — it increases when you're close to someone you love and gives you that warm fuzzy feeling.

The researchers found that when owner's and their canine charges gazed into one another's eyes during a 30-minute period, levels of oxytocin (measured in their urine) increased in both the humans and the dogs. And when oxytocin was administered to dogs, it increased the amount of time that female dogs — but not males — gazed at their owner.

Kikusui said he believed the gaze was acquired by dogs as part of their efforts to communicate and form social bonds with humans.

"Eye gaze from human to animals is usually (③), not affiliative," he said. "We speculated that some small population of ancestor of dogs show an affiliative eye gaze toward humans, due to the change in the temperament. In this process, we agree that there is a possibility that dogs cleverly and unknowingly utilize a natural system meant for bonding a parent with his or her child."

Scientists have a good idea how dogs became domesticated, turning up at some of the first human settlements to take advantage of the left over bones. But to really embed themselves in human society, Kikusui believes dogs used their gaze to win over the hearts and minds of those early humans.

The latest studies have shown that dogs likely evolved from wolves about (④) years ago in Europe, though previous studies have put that date further back to around (⑤) years ago, when humans were hunter-gatherers.

Interestingly, Kikusui didn't find the same oxytocin response in wolves and their owners. "These results suggest that wolves do not use mutual gaze as a form of social communication with humans, which might be expected because wolves tend to use eye contact as a threat," the researchers wrote.

Dogs are known to be particularly good at reading their owners' moods and that they exhibit a trait known as gaze following — essentially following the actions of humans — much as an infant or child might do.

Duke University's Evan MacLean and Brian Hare, in an article accompanying the Science study, said dogs have proven much more adept at reading human social cues than even chimpanzees or great apes.

"Inspired by developmental psychologists studying human infants, comparative psychologists began studying family dogs. It quickly became apparent that dogs have much more to tell us about cognition, and ourselves than they might have imagined," they wrote. "This is particularly true when it comes to how dogs understand the social world. Even as puppies, dogs spontaneously respond to cooperative human gestures, such as pointing cues, to find hidden food or toy rewards."

Nicholas H. Dodman, director of the animal behavior clinic at Tufts University, questioned whether the gaze alone was the reason dogs and humans bonded thousands of years ago. He said it was more likely the juvenile characteristics exhibited by dogs won over mankind, noting that other interactions between human and dogs such as petting have also shown to result in elevated levels of oxytocin.

“The look is part of the package but it’s not the sole reason why we chose dogs,” he said.

But the bonding isn’t all the dogs’ doing.

“There have been some fun studies showing that, indeed, we respond to our dogs quite a bit like human children,” MacLean said. “One of my favorite ones was a recent brain imaging study that looked at mothers who were being shown pictures either of their own child or somebody else’s child and their own dog or somebody else’s dog. What the researchers found in this study is that there were brain networks in mothers who responded very similarly when they saw pictures of their own child or their own dog but didn’t have that response from looking at someone else’s child or somebody else’s dog.”

(CBS News, April 17, 2015. “Dogs and people bond through eye contact” By Michael Casey)

1 *In accordance with the passage, put the letter “O” if each of the following sentences is true, and “X” if it is not on your answer sheet.*

- (1) When oxytocin was injected into dogs, only bitches stared at their owner for a longer time.
- (2) Some wolves also make use of mutual staring in order to strengthen their bond with humans.
- (3) Dogs are good at interpreting human social signs, but they are no match for chimpanzees or gorillas.
- (4) The results comparative psychologists gained from the study of family dogs’ cognition were as they had expected.
- (5) Some specialists don’t believe that only the gaze promotes bonding between humans and dogs.
- (6) Mutual staring is not the only way to increase the secretion of oxytocin in humans and dogs.
- (7) According to the study in the passage, mothers’ brains act very similarly when they see photos of their own child, their own dog, and someone else’s child.

2 Find the most suitable word to fill in the blanks marked (①) and (②) from the passage. As for the initial letter, use of uppercase or lowercase does not matter.

3 Find the most suitable word to fill in the blank marked (③) from the passage, and change its form to the appropriate one.

4 Select the correct answer to fill in the blanks marked (④) and (⑤) from the two choices below.

30,000 15,000

5 According to the passage, what do scientists think was dogs' first purpose for approaching places inhabited by humans a long time ago? Answer in Japanese within 12 letters.

IV

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The government of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau introduced legislation on Thursday to legalize physician-assisted suicide for Canadians with a “serious and incurable illness,” which has brought them “enduring physical or psychological suffering.”

The proposed law limits physician-assisted suicides to citizens and residents who are eligible to participate in the national health care system, an effort to prevent a surge in medical tourism among the dying from other countries.

If the bill passes, Canada will join a group of countries that permit some form of assisted suicide, including Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Germany. Assisted suicide is legal in only a few American states, including Oregon and Vermont.

Under Canada’s proposed law, people who have a serious medical condition and want to die (①) be able to commit suicide with medication provided by their doctors or have a doctor or nurse practitioner administer the dose for them. Family members and friends ②[allowed / assist / be / patients / to / will / with] their death, and social workers and pharmacists will be permitted to participate in the process.

The legislation is the latest step in a decades-long and frequently emotional debate in Canada about the rights and protections of patients with serious medical conditions (③ : w) might seek to end their lives.

The legislation is expected to pass, (④ : give) the Liberal Party’s strong majority in the House of Commons. However, the government has promised to further study the issue after the law’s passage and may make changes to the system.

“For some, medical assistance in dying will be troubling,” Jody Wilson-Raybould, the justice minister, said at a news conference on Thursday. “For

(⑤ : o), this legislation will not go far enough.”

The bill would allow consenting adults “capable of ⑥[decisions / health / making / respect / their / to / with]” to choose to end their own lives or seek assistance in doing so from their doctors. A physician must decide that “natural death has become reasonably foreseeable, taking into account all of their medical circumstances.”

Officials said that a patient does not have to have a terminal condition, citing the example of someone with an immune system deficiency which leaves them vulnerable to lethal infections.

Two independent physicians must agree and the patient must wait 15 days before moving to end his or her life, though the bill would allow for that waiting ⑦[be / certain / period / shortened / to / under] circumstances.

Doctors will not be required to help people die, but they must refer patients to another physician if they have an objection to participating.

“I’ve seen people die well and I’ve seen people die in misery,” Dr. Jane Philpott, the health minister who is also a family physician, told reporters on Thursday after the bill was introduced. “I want Canadians to have access to the best care possible.”

The government’s proposal is more restrictive than some proponents of legal assisted suicide had sought. It does not include provisions for minors who may be capable of making decisions about their own medical care to choose to end their lives, ⑧[allow / does / for / it / nor / people] in the early stages of illnesses like dementia to request an assisted death while they are still competent.

“This law actually pits me against medical ethics,” said Dr. Brett Belchetz, a physician with Dying With Dignity Canada, an advocacy group. “There are a number of shortfalls and I do think the legislation requires an urgent rethink.”

Critics of the legislation, including some religious groups, have long opposed any form of assisted death.

“It changes our approach to human life, it changes our approach to human society,” Cardinal Thomas Collins, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, said in an interview Thursday after the new bill was introduced. He added that he was “deeply troubled” by the pressure the legislation might put (⑨) health care workers who object to assisted suicide.

Mr. Trudeau, who came to power in the fall, moved to introduce the bill to fill the legal void left in February 2015 when the Supreme Court of Canada overturned a criminal ban on assisted suicide.

The court had unanimously concluded that it was unconstitutional to deny the option of assisted death to consenting adults with severe medical conditions. At that time, the previous government, (⑩ : lead) by Stephen Harper, had one year to introduce a new law.

But Mr. Harper’s Conservative Party was divided on the issue and ⑫ [before / did / introduce / legislation / little / to] last October’s election.

When it became apparent that the Conservative government was not going to act on the court’s ruling, the province of Quebec used its powers over health care to introduce a system for assisted dying late last year. Judges in other parts of Canada have also given individual patients permission to hasten their own deaths.

The previous government, backed by some religious leaders, vigorously challenged any attempts to legalize assisted suicide through the courts.

Mr. Trudeau, before he became prime minister, (⑬ : support) a law that would allow for doctor-aided deaths, a position he said (⑭) informed by the final days before the death of his father, former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. He died in 2000 after declining aggressive treatments for prostate cancer and Parkinson’s disease.

A few Liberal members of Parliament in Mr. Trudeau’s party have said that the new law conflicts with their religious beliefs, and they will not support the legislation. Still, the bill is expected to pass but maybe not by June 6, the

date (⑮) which the current criminal prohibition expires.

Michael Cooper, a Conservative member of Parliament, said his party will work with the government to make sure that the deadline is met.

Mr. Cooper said that he was pleased that the legislation proposes a narrower system than the one put forward this year by a parliamentary committee, though he added that he is still opposed to using nurse practitioners to aid assisted deaths.

Dominic LeBlanc, the Liberal Party leader in the House of Commons, told reporters Thursday that he would propose extended parliamentary sessions to pass the legislation in time.

He also reminded opponents of the bill that “this question of whether ⑯[access / Canadians / have / not / or / should / was] decided by a unanimous Supreme Court.” Defeating or delaying the legislation beyond the June deadline, he said, would leave “a complete vacuum.”

(New York Times, April 14, 2016. “Justin Trudeau Seeks to Legalize Assisted Suicide in Canada” by Ian Austin)

1 *Fill in the blanks marked (①) and (⑭) with the most suitable English word to complete each sentence.*

2 *Fill in the blank marked (③) with the most suitable English word starting with the letter ‘w’. Also, fill in the blank marked (⑤) with the most suitable English word starting with the letter ‘o’.*

3 *Fill in the blanks marked (⑨) and (⑮) with the same English word.*

4 Rearrange the words in the brackets marked ②, ⑥, ⑦, ⑧, ⑫, and ⑯ to make correct sentences. On your answer sheet, write the word which comes to the * positions below.

② [_____ * _____]

⑥ [_____ * _____]

⑦ [_____ * _____]

⑧ [_____ * _____]

⑫ [_____ * _____]

⑯ [_____ * _____]

5 Change the form of the word in the parentheses marked (④), (⑪), and (⑬) to the most appropriate one.

6 Translate the underlined phrase marked ⑩ into Japanese.