

令和3年度 入学試験問題

英語（前期）

試験時間	90分
問題冊子	1～16頁

注意事項

1. 指示があるまで問題冊子は開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子および解答用紙に落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所があったら、手を挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 解答が終わっても、または試験を放棄する場合でも、試験終了までは退場できない。
4. スマートフォン等の電子機器類は電源を必ず切り、鞆の中にしまうこと。
5. 机上には、受験票と筆記用具（鉛筆、シャープペンシル、消しゴム）および時計（計時機能のみ）以外は置かないこと。（耳栓、コンパス、定規等は使用できない。）
6. 問題冊子および解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を記入すること。
7. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。欄外には何も書かないこと。
8. この問題冊子の余白は自由に用いてよい。
9. 質問、トイレ、体調不良等で用件のある場合は、無言のまま手を挙げて監督者の指示に従うこと。
10. 中途退室時は、問題冊子および解答用紙を裏返しにすること。
11. 受験中不正行為があった場合は、試験の一切を無効とし、試験終了時間まで別室で待機を命じる。
12. 試験終了後、解答用紙は裏返し、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

受験番号	
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氏名	
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- [I] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。設問のうち、問 1～問 4 は解答用紙(記述用)に記入すること。その後の問 5～問 14 は解答用紙(マークシート)に記入すること。

Part A

The first successful organ transplant took place in 1954, when a man offered his twin brother a kidney. The first transplant of a kidney from a deceased donor occurred eight years later. As they say, the rest is history.

Since 1988 more than 360,000 organs have been transplanted, with nearly 80 percent of the organs coming from deceased donors. Unfortunately, the demand for organs greatly 1 the supply. As of the end of 2008 there were more than 97,000 on waiting lists for organs, mostly for kidneys, in the United States alone, and hundreds of thousands worldwide. Many (possibly as many as 60 percent) will die while on the list, and in the United States the waiting list is 2 at a rate of 12 percent per year.

The primary sources of organs are patients who have been 3 “brain dead,” meaning that they have suffered an irreversible loss of all brain function but are being maintained temporarily on ventilators. In the United States, roughly twelve thousand to fifteen thousand potential donors are in this category each year, but fewer than half become donors. Because each donor can be used for as many as three organs, getting another thousand donors could save as many as three thousand lives. The major obstacle to increasing donations is the need to get the consent of surviving family members. It turns out that good default rules can increase available organs and thus save lives. Let us consider the possible approaches.

Part B

In the United States, most states use what is called an **explicit consent** rule, meaning that people have to take some concrete steps to demonstrate that they want to be donors. It is clear that many people who are willing to donate organs fail to take the necessary steps. A study of Iowa residents by Sheldon Kurtz and Michael Saks confirms the point. “Ninety-seven percent of respondents indicated their general support for transplantation. Sizeable majorities said they were interested in donating their own organs and those of their children (should the tragic circumstances arise that would make them eligible).” However, (1) people’s stated willingness to become donors did not translate into the necessary action. “Of those who expressed their support, only 43% had the box checked on their driver’s license. Of those who stated they personally wanted to donate their organs, only 64% had marked their driver’s license and only 36% had signed an organ donor card.”

In short, the concrete steps necessary to register as an organ donor appear to deter otherwise willing donors from registering. Many Americans who fail to register as organ donors at least profess to be willing donors. As in other domains, the default rule has a big

impact, and inertia exerts a strong influence. Changes in choice architecture would help to ensure that more organs are available, in a way that would not only save lives but also fit with the wishes of the potential donors.

Part C

The most aggressive approach, which is more than a default rule, is called **routine removal**. Under this regime, the state owns the rights to body parts of people who are dead or in certain hopeless conditions, and it can remove their organs without asking anyone's permission. Though it may sound grotesque, routine removal is not impossible to [4]. In theory, it would save lives, and it would do so without intruding on anyone who has any prospect for life.

Although this approach is not used (2) comprehensively by any state, many states do use the rule for corneas (which can be transplanted to give some blind patients sight). In some states, medical examiners performing autopsies are [5] to remove corneas without asking anyone's permission. Where this rule has been used, the supply of corneal transplants has increased dramatically. In Georgia, for example, routine removal increased the number of corneal transplants from twenty-five in 1978 to more than one thousand in 1984. The widespread practice of routine removal of kidneys would undoubtedly prevent thousands of premature deaths, but many people would object to a law that allows government to take parts of people's bodies when they have not agreed, in advance, to the taking. Such an approach violates a generally accepted principle, which is that within broad limits, individuals should be able to decide what is to be done with and to their bodies.

Part D

A policy that can maximize individual freedom by our standards is called **presumed consent**. Presumed consent preserves freedom of choice, but it is different from explicit consent because it shifts the default rule. Under this policy, all citizens would be presumed to be consenting donors, but they would have the opportunity to register their unwillingness to donate, and they could do so easily. We want to underline the word *easily*, because the harder it is to register your unwillingness to participate, the less freedom of choice the policy gives you. Although presumed consent is, in a sense, the opposite of explicit consent, there is a key similarity: under both regimes, those who don't hold the default preference will have to register in order to opt out.

Let's suppose, for the sake of argument, that both explicit consent and presumed consent could be implemented with "one-click" technology. Specifically, imagine that the state could successfully contact every citizen (and the parents of minors) by email, asking them to register. In an ideal world, the two policies would produce [A] outcomes. Because the costs of registering are [B], everyone would click the preferred choice. But even in a

one-click world, the default will matter if the population is made up of humans.

Of course that is how the population is composed, and thanks to an important experiment conducted by Eric Johnson and Dan Goldstein (2003), we know something about how much the choice of the default matters in this domain. Using an online survey, the researchers asked people, in different ways, whether they would be willing to be donors. In the explicit consent condition, participants were told that they had just moved to a new state where the default was not to be an organ donor, and they were given the option of confirming or changing that status. In the presumed consent version, the wording was the same but the default was to be a donor. In the third, neutral, condition, there was no mention of a default—they just had to choose. Under all three conditions, the response was entered literally with one click.

As you will now expect, the default mattered—a lot. When participants had to opt in to being an organ donor, only 42 percent did so. But when they had to opt out, 82 percent agreed to be donors. Surprisingly, almost as many people (79 percent) agreed to be donors in the neutral condition.

Although nearly all states in the United States use a version of explicit consent, many countries in Europe have adopted presumed consent laws (though the cost of opting out varies, and always involves more than a click). Johnson and Goldstein have analyzed the effects of such laws by comparing countries with presumed consent to those with explicit consent. The effect on consent rates is enormous. To get a sense of the power of the default rule, consider the difference in consent rates between two similar countries, Austria and Germany. In Germany, which uses an opt-in system, only 12 percent of the citizens gave their consent, whereas in Austria nearly everyone (99 percent) did.

Part E

So far, presumed consent looks awfully good, but we must stress that this approach is hardly a panacea. C A program that successfully gets organs from deceased donors to needy transplant recipients requires a complete infrastructure. D Currently, Spain is the world's leader in developing that infrastructure, achieving a donation rate of nearly thirty-five donors per million people, compared with a bit more than twenty donors per million in the United States. E But the U.S. donation rate is higher than in many presumed consent countries because of the superiority of the American medical system in quickly matching consenting donors with recipients, delivering the organs, and performing successful transplants. F Still, careful statistical analyses by the economists Abadie and Gay (2004) find that, holding everything else constant, switching from explicit consent to presumed consent increases the donation rate in a country by roughly 16 percent. Johnson and Goldstein obtain a slightly smaller but similar effect. Whatever the precise figure, it is clear that the switch would save thousands of lives every year.

Determining the exact effect of changing the default rule is difficult because countries vary widely in how they implement the law. France is technically a presumed consent country, but physicians routinely ask the family members of a donor for their permission, and they usually follow the family's wishes. This policy ⁽³⁾blurs the distinction between presumed consent and explicit consent.

Still, the default rule does matter. In the United States, if there is no explicit donor card for survivors to see, families reject requests for donations about half the time. The rejection rate is much lower in countries with presumed consent rules, even though there is typically no record of the donor's wishes. In Spain the rate is about 20 percent, and in France it is about 30 percent. As one report put it: "The next of kin can be approached quite differently when the decedent's silence is presumed to indicate a decision to donate rather than when it is presumed to indicate a decision not to donate. A system of presumed consent allows organ procurement organizations and hospital staff to approach the family as the family of a donor rather than as the family of a nondonor." This shift may make it easier for the family to accept organ donation.

Part F

Having families overrule the "implied" consent of donors is just one problem with presumed consent. Another is that it is a hard sell politically. More than a few people object to the idea of "presuming" anything when it comes to such a sensitive matter. For these reasons, we think that the best choice architecture for organ donations is **mandated choice**.

Mandated choice can be implemented through a simple addition to the driver's license registration scheme used in many states. With mandated choice, renewal of your driver's license would be accompanied by a requirement that you check a box stating your organ donation preferences. Your application would not be accepted unless you had checked one of the boxes. In 2008 the state of Illinois adopted a version of this procedure. When drivers go to get their photo taken for their new license, they are asked if they want to be a donor. If they say yes, they are reminded that becoming a donor means that family members will not be allowed to overrule their wishes and asked if they want to reconsider. The early results of this program are highly encouraging. We hope more states and countries follow Illinois' lead in adopting mandated choice, G it is likely to save many lives while also preserving freedom.

次の問 1～問 4 に答えよ。

答えは解答用紙(記述用)に記入すること。

問 1 ～ に入れるのに最もふさわしい動詞を次の語群から選び、必要ならば適切な形に直して 1 語で書け。なお、同じものを 2 度以上用いてはならない。

declare	defend	dismiss	exceed	grow
oversee	permit	reach	remain	undergo

問 2 本文中に挙げられている次の(あ)～(え)について、設問に答えよ。

- (あ) explicit consent
- (い) routine removal
- (う) presumed consent
- (え) mandated choice

- (1) (あ)～(え)のうち、下線部が“presupposed, taken-for-granted”の意味をもつものを 1 つ選び、その記号を書け。
- (2) (あ)～(え)のうち、下線部が“clearly expressed”の意味をもつものを 1 つ選び、その記号を書け。
- (3) (あ)～(え)のうち、下線部が“required”の意味をもつものを 1 つ選び、その記号を書け。
- (4) 設問(1)と(2)で選んだものの制度上の違いを、本文の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。なお、解答欄にはすでに「前者は... それに対して後者は...」という語句が与えられているので、空所を埋める形で解答を完成させること。
- (5) 設問(2)で選んだものの問題点として本文中で指摘されていることを、日本語で述べよ。

問3 本文の内容に照らし、次の英文を完成させるのに適当でないものを(あ)～(え)から1つ選び、その記号を書け。さらにそのように判断した理由を、本文および選択肢の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。

It can be inferred from the discussion of Johnson and Goldstein's study that...

- (あ) the consent rates can be influenced by the default option in the donation policy.
- (い) Austria has adopted the presumed consent policy, whereas Germany has adopted the explicit consent rules.
- (う) the donation rates were about twice as high when the default was donation as when the default was non-donation.
- (え) their results from the online survey were not consistent with the findings from their analysis of the consent rates in European countries.

問4 本文の内容に照らし、次の英文を完成させるのに適当でないものを(あ)～(え)から1つ選び、その記号を書け。さらにそのように判断した理由を、本文および選択肢の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。

It can be inferred from the text that...

- (あ) explicit consent rules allow individuals to make decisions about organ donation.
- (い) mandated choice can be successfully implemented by asking people to sign an organ donor card.
- (う) presumed consent can be an effective policy for increasing organ donation rates.
- (え) routine removal is unlikely to be performed for organs like kidneys.

次の問 5～問 14 の設問に答えよ。

答えは解答用紙 (マークシート) に記入すること。各問の末尾に示された,
☐ 内の数字に対応する欄に解答せよ。

問 5 Which one of the following is NOT true about organ transplants, according to the text? ☐ 1

- a. Deceased-donor transplants have been the most widely used procedure for organ transplants.
- b. There are approximately 12,000 to 15,000 people per year who consent to become organ donors in the United States.
- c. A living-donor kidney transplant was successfully carried out prior to the first deceased-donor transplant.
- d. A donor can provide multiple organs for multiple recipients.

問 6 Which one of the following best describes the main purpose of the last paragraph of Part A? ☐ 2

- a. It defines one of the most important terms used in the text.
- b. It gives examples illustrating the idea in the previous paragraph.
- c. It presents the main idea of the whole text.
- d. It gives contrasting examples to those in the previous paragraph.

問 7 Which one of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined expression, marked (1) in Part B? ☐ 3

- a. people did not need to indicate their wish to participate in organ donation programs.
- b. people wished to become donors, but their words were not translated into the language necessary to do this.
- c. people who would like to donate their organs failed to do what was necessary.
- d. people did not necessarily act out of their desire to support organ donations.

問 8 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *comprehensively*, marked (2) in Part C?

- a. analytically
- b. extensively
- c. legally
- d. routinely

問 9 Which of the following pair of words would best fill and in Part D?

- | <input type="text" value="A"/> | <input type="text" value="B"/> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. conflicting | minimal |
| b. distinct | slightly |
| c. equally | small |
| d. identical | trivial |

問 10 Choose ALL the statements that are true about an opt-in system.

- a. Anyone who has not refused consent to donate is a donor.
- b. It is necessary to make a choice with no prior default.
- c. The default option is non-donation.
- d. People need to express that they do not desire to be donors.

問 11 Where should the following sentence be placed in Part E in the text? Choose the number corresponding to the location.

The default consent rule, therefore, is not the only thing that matters.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

問 12 Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word *blurs*, marked (3) in Part E of the text? 8

- a. clarifies
- b. differentiates
- c. eliminates
- d. obscures

問 13 Choose ALL of the following that can be inferred from Part E. 9

- a. Presumed consent rules can sometimes be overridden by the actions of doctors.
- b. The organ donation rate in the United States is higher than that of Spain.
- c. It is easier for medical personnel to ask the family for permission to donate under an explicit consent rule.
- d. The organ donation rate in the United States would go up under a presumed consent rule.

問 14 Which of the following would best fill G in Part F? 10

- a. even if
- b. in spite of the fact that
- c. on the grounds that
- d. without assuming that

〔Ⅱ〕 以下の設問に答えよ。

解答用紙(マークシート)に記入すること。各問の末尾に示された、
☐内の数字に対応する欄に解答せよ。

問1 次のa～eのうち、demonstrateの第1アクセントが置かれる部分と同じ母音をもつものを1つ選べ。 11

- a. ceremony
- b. hypothesis
- c. only
- d. photography
- e. zero

問2 次のa～eの下線部で、第1アクセントが置かれる部分の母音が同じものが2つある。それらの記号を選べ。 12

- a. curious student
- b. factory product
- c. lengthy utterances
- d. modern agriculture
- e. muscular body

問3 次のa～eのうち、seizeの下線部と同じ発音をもつものをすべて選べ。 13

- a. ingredient
- b. pierce
- c. regime
- d. sensation
- e. sincere

問 4 次のそれぞれの意味をもつ単語を a～e から 1 つずつ選べ。

(1) the process of causing something to change from one form to another 14

(2) the problem of too much traffic in a place 15

- a. congestion
- b. construction
- c. contradiction
- d. conversion
- e. conviction

問 5 次のそれぞれの意味をもつ単語を a～e から 1 つずつ選べ。

(1) to disagree with something that someone says 16

(2) to change something so that it is false or wrong 17

- a. discard
- b. discharge
- c. dispute
- d. distort
- e. distribute

問 6 次のそれぞれの意味をもつ単語を a～e から 1 つずつ選べ。

(1) to cause a person or animal to suffer or worry 18

(2) to limit the progress of something 19

- a. dilute
- b. hinder
- c. mutate
- d. torment
- e. vow

問7 次のそれぞれの意味をもつ単語を a～e から 1 つずつ選べ。

(1) to fall or almost fall while you are walking or running 20

(2) to feel or express deep sadness because of someone's death 21

- a. choke
- b. drown
- c. frown
- d. mourn
- e. stumble

問8 次のそれぞれの意味をもつ単語を a～e から 1 つずつ選べ。

(1) happening quickly or immediately 22

(2) standing or pointing straight up 23

- a. alternate
- b. swift
- c. toxic
- d. vertical
- e. vigorous

[III] 下記の指示にしたがって英文を書け。解答用紙(記述用)に記入すること。

The text in [I] discusses four methods of obtaining consent for organ donations. Describe another situation in people's lives, other than organ donations, where these types of consent are applicable. In the case of your example, which method do you think should be used and why? Write your answer in academic style, in one or two paragraphs.

(下書き用紙)

使用著作物：

Adapted from an excerpt of a book by Richard H. Thaler and Cass R. Sunstein, *Nudge: Improving Decisions About Health, Wealth and Happiness*, Penguin, 2009.

