

## 平成31年度 入学試験問題

### 英語問題用紙(前期)

試験時間	90分
問題用紙	1～16頁

#### 注意事項

1. 指示があるまで問題用紙は開かないこと。
2. 問題用紙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. 携帯電話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. 問題用紙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. この問題用紙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、問題用紙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、問題用紙は持ち帰ること。

受験番号	
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氏名	
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[ I ] 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 下線部の発音がほかの3つと異なる単語をa~dから1つ選べ。 1

- a. heighten
- b. remaina
- c. hatred
- d. raise

問2 下線部の発音がほかの3つと異なる単語をa~dから1つ選べ。 2

- a. thus
- b. utterance
- c. ultimately
- d. bullying

問3 次の各単語は、それぞれ音節が「-」で区切られている。最も強く発音される部分が第一音節にあるものを、a~dからすべて選べ。 3

- a. in-ter-val
- b. vol-un-teer
- c. bar-ri-er
- d. e-vap-o-rate

問4 次の各単語は、それぞれ音節が「-」で区切られている。最も強く発音される部分が第二音節にあるものを、a～dからすべて選べ。 **4**

- a. per-cent
- b. ca-reer
- c. prec-e-dent
- d. ac-ces-so-ry

問5 次の2つの英文において、に共通して入る単語をa～dから1つ選べ。 **5**

Sound waves  more slowly than light.

Most people are prepared to  reasonable distances to work.

- a. transmit
- b. spread
- c. travel
- d. transfer

問6 次の2つの英文において、に共通して入る単語をa～dから1つ選べ。 **6**

I'm supposed to submit my  before the end of the week.

The book provides an outline of artificial intelligence and its  to robotics.

- a. proposal
- b. application
- c. assignment
- d. composition

問7 次の2つの英文において、に共通して入る単語をa～dから1つ選べ。 **7**

It is a non-profit  that offers legal advice to people on low incomes.

These scientists have investigated the  of the human brain.

- a. arrangement
- b. institution
- c. structure
- d. organization

問8 次の英文において、に入れるのにふさわしい単語はa～dのうちのどれか。意味の通る英文とするために適切なものをすべて選べ。 **8**

They showed no  to carry on working on the project.

- a. willing
- b. intend
- c. tend
- d. desire

問9 次の英文において、に入れるのにふさわしい表現はa～dのうちのどれか。意味の通る英文とするために適切なものをすべて選べ。 **9**

In such a desperate situation, it is not surprising that people will  extreme measures.

- a. resort to
- b. employ
- c. dependent on
- d. account for

問 10 次の英文において、に入れるのにふさわしい表現はa～dのうちのどれか。意味の通る英文とするために適切なものをすべて選べ。 10

No matter how , you still need to have some time to relax.

- a. much time you spend working
- b. hard work you do
- c. much you devote yourself to your work
- d. hardly you work

[ II ] Read the text and answer the questions that follow.

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。

Seeking out and interpreting data in a way that strengthens our pre-established opinions is known as the “confirmation bias.” It is one of the strongest biases humans hold. You will probably observe people engaging in this type of thinking every day; you may catch them disregarding arguments that do not suit them and embracing those that do. You will also notice, however, that individuals differ in this tendency; some are (1)more resistant than others. What makes some people take in information in a balanced manner while others discount evidence that does not fit their existing opinions?

If you perceive yourself as highly analytic—someone who has a strong ability to make use of quantitative data and a good reasoning capacity—brace yourself. People with stronger analytic abilities are more likely to twist data at will than people with low reasoning ability. In one study 1,111 Americans from across the country participated in an online task. First they were given a battery of standard tests to measure their quantitative abilities and use of systematic logic. Then they were given one of two data sets. They were led to believe that the first was from a study examining a new skin-rash treatment. The participants were asked to figure out from the data if the skin-rash treatment was helping the patients’ condition or making it worse. To solve this problem, they needed to use their quantitative skills. It comes as no surprise that people who had earlier scored higher on the mathematical tests also did better at analyzing the skin-rash-treatment data.

The second set of data showed crime statistics in different cities. The volunteers were told that “a city government was trying to decide whether to pass a law banning private citizens from carrying concealed handguns in public. Government officials were unsure whether the law will be more likely to decrease crime by reducing the number of people carrying weapons or increase crime by making it harder for (2)law-abiding citizens to defend themselves from violent criminals. To address this question, researchers had divided cities into two groups: one consisting of cities that had recently enacted bans on concealed weapons and another that had no such bans.”

The volunteers had to examine the data and conclude whether the new law was causing crime to increase or decrease.

In reality, the skin-rash-treatment data set and the gun-control data set were exactly the same. The same set of numbers was used. Yet the participants did better at solving the

problem when the numbers were presented as data from a new skin-rash-treatment study than a gun-control study. Why?

The participants did not care if the new skin treatment was working or not, so they addressed the task (3)rationally, using their math abilities in the service of carefully analyzing the data. However, most participants had passionate opinions on gun control, and this passion interfered with their ability to analyze the data objectively. So far, nothing new—we know that motivation (4)taints our ability to reason. Here is the fascinating part, though: those people who were good with numbers—the “analytic” ones—were the worst at accurately assessing whether a gun-control ban reduced crime.

These findings (5)debunk the idea that motivated reasoning is somewhat a trait of less intelligent people. To the contrary, the greater your cognitive capacity, the greater your ability to rationalize and interpret information at will, and to creatively twist data to fit your opinions. A, then, people may use their intelligence not to draw more accurate conclusions but to find fault in data they are unhappy with. This is why, when arguing with others, our instinct for offering facts and figures that support our view and contradict theirs may not be the optimal approach. Even if the person in front of you is highly intelligent, you may find it difficult to change their mind with counter-evidence.

問1 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase *more resistant*, marked

(1) in the text? 11

- a. more prone
- b. more rebellious
- c. less likely to last
- d. less likely to be affected

問2 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase *law-abiding citizens*, marked (2) in the text? 12

- a. citizens who know the laws
- b. citizens who break the laws
- c. citizens who obey the laws
- d. citizens who write the laws

問3 Choose ALL the statements that are true about the method of the study discussed in the text. 13

- a. The study collected the skin-rash treatment data from the participants to find out whether the treatment was effective or not.
- b. The participants in the study were presented with either the skin-rash treatment data or the gun-control data.
- c. The volunteers who were asked to analyze the crime statistics were residents of cities where their government had a plan to implement a concealed weapons ban.
- d. The data set about the skin-rash treatment and the data set about gun-control were mathematically identical.

問4 Choose ALL the statements that are true about the findings of the study discussed in the text. 14

- a. The gun-control data was analyzed in a more sound manner than the skin-treatment data.
- b. The better the participants' mathematical ability, the better they were at solving the skin treatment problem.
- c. The participants with better mathematical reasoning skills were more susceptible to letting their political views undermine their reasoning.
- d. There was a strong correlation between mathematical ability and owning guns.

問5 Which of the following could best replace the word *rationality*, marked (3) in the text? 15

- a. intentionally
- b. logically
- c. predictably
- d. expediently



問6 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word *taints*, marked (4) in the text? **16**

- a. influences
- b. spoils
- c. boosts
- d. deteriorates

問7 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word *debunk*, marked (5) in the text? **17**

- a. strongly support
- b. disprove
- c. demonstrate
- d. draw attention to

問8 Which of the following would best fill **A**? **18**

- a. Nevertheless
- b. Incidentally
- c. Ironically
- d. Hopefully

問9 Which one of the following examples best illustrates the concept of the confirmation bias? 19

- a. A researcher finds that one subject in his study was wildly different from the others and decides to delete that subject from the data.
- b. A woman who has relatives and neighbors who have had breast cancer may believe that it is even more common than statistics show.
- c. A student working on a project may assume that it goes well because she is knowledgeable, while she is more likely to blame other factors when it does not go well.
- d. A vegetarian sees an article arguing that meat is good for one's health, and decides that the article must be inaccurate.

問10 Choose ALL of the statements that the author is likely to agree with. 20

- a. People who have opposing views on an issue will likely find counter-arguments if they instinctively launch into an argument about it.
- b. People with a strong motivation to believe that something is true are likely to change their mind when presented with data that shows its ineffectiveness.
- c. Considering the other person's existing outlook will help clarify how we can present arguments in a way most convincing to them, rather than in a way most convincing to us.
- d. People who are less intelligent are more likely to doubt evidence that conflicts with their opinions.

[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 [ II ] discussed the idea of confirmation bias. What can be done to educate young people so that they can become aware of and not fall victim to confirmation bias? Write an essay in an academic style answering this question. Give specific reasons and examples to support your ideas.

[IV] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。解答用紙(記述用)に記入すること。

### Text A

You can't tell that Katrina Walker has a 50 percent chance of having a disease that could kill her before too long. The 28-year-old Michigan native likes to paint, read, and watch hockey; she recently posted on Facebook looking for manicure recommendations; she's married, without kids, and is an activity assistant at a skilled nursing center.

Walker might also have <sup>(1)</sup>Huntington's disease, a degenerative disease that her mom has, giving her a 50 percent chance of having the Huntington's gene. Huntington's causes nerve cells in the brain to break down, and typically hits between the ages of 30 and 50, starting with mood changes and depression. In its latest stage it can cause an inability to speak or make voluntary movements. Most people diagnosed with Huntington's die from complications of the disease, such as choking and pneumonia, on average 10 to 20 years after the onset of symptoms. Walker could take a test to find out if she has the gene, but she hasn't yet.

Walker admits sometimes the possibility of having Huntington's makes her anxious and sad, especially when she thinks of how it would affect her husband, or sees people with the disease at Huntington's volunteer events, but for the most part, she doesn't think about it, and doesn't want to know if she has it. Not right now, anyway.

"If I have it, there's nothing I or anyone else can do at this point," Walker said. "There is no cure for it or anything right now that even  the symptoms really well. Knowing isn't going to prevent me from having it. I either have it or I don't. At this point in life, I don't need to know."

By avoiding the medical test, Walker is part of a phenomenon referred to as information aversion, or <sup>(2)</sup>the "ostrich effect" (which comes from the myth that ostriches, when in danger, bury their heads in the sand). It's often used to describe people avoiding risky financial situations, like investors who check their portfolios less when the market's bad. But the term also  to people avoiding medical tests.

There are many reasons people might put off going to the doctor, according to Dr. Ghadeer Okayli, a psychiatrist in Austin, Texas, who specializes in anxiety, depression, and mental illness. It could be that someone has social anxiety, and he's afraid of being judged by doctors. Sometimes it could be caused by a panic disorder, if patients fear exhibiting physical symptoms like sweating or trembling if they go to a doctor. Someone might not have the time or money to see a physician. Or it could just be pure apathy. But for a large number of Okayli's patients who avoid medical tests, they're scared that a test will  a

disease they have. It's a form of denial, according to Okayli—they assure themselves they're fine while worrying, deep down, that they're not.

However, there are consequences to not D. Unknowingly spreading contagious diseases is one of the largest potential consequences of information aversion. When people avoid being tested for sexually transmitted diseases or viral illnesses, it could be at the cost of someone else's health.

And, of course, it could be at the cost of their own health, too. At what point someone gets diagnosed is not always the difference between life or death, for milder conditions, but it could make all the difference in diseases like HIV and cancer, which can prove fatal if not E care of quickly enough. There are also long-term physical or mental effects that can be avoided by catching a disease early.

But getting tested can also affect how someone lives her life. That was the conclusion of a December 2011 study, which showed that individuals at risk of Huntington's who didn't get tested lived as if they didn't have the disease, in terms of major life decisions, and those who tested positive were more likely to get divorced, get pregnant, retire, report major financial changes, and change their recreational activities. Knowing your life expectancy is cut by 20 to 30 years is bound to cause some urgency.

## Text B

One reason for the dread of the doctor, experts say, has much to do with <sup>(3)</sup>the breakdown of doctor-patient relationships. Few people nowadays have an old-fashioned family practitioner, the physician who is also a friend and confidant.

The American College of Physicians-American Society of Internal Medicine recommends annual medical visits for everyone beginning at the age of 40. Yearly visit for younger adults is probably not cost-effective, but checkups are helpful, said Dr. William J. Hall, president-elect of the physicians' association. "It behooves everyone," said Dr. Hall, "to have a database of health information assembled. It's more like insurance than going because a doctor is likely to find something." The biggest danger, he said, is to go with a new complaint to a new doctor, who may not put the symptoms in the right context.

Many doctors interviewed blamed managed care for chasing patients away, pointing to overburdened physicians with no time to listen to patients, and to patients uncomfortable talking to their assigned doctors. Though patients tend to show up for prepaid physicals, many health experts wonder whether they are disclosing all of their symptoms or health concerns.

"The whole idea of the fee used to be an excuse; that was one of the reasons Health

Maintenance Organizations were set up, to remove the barrier so people wouldn't delay medical visits, but it hasn't helped as much as it might," said Dr. Edward Krupat, a professor of psychology at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences in Boston. "A lot of people are treated in a clinic model where you see a different person each time, and they may not feel comfortable with that practitioner."

Others say the problem has more to do with today's transient society. People change jobs, and insurance plans, forcing them to switch doctors. "The stability of the doctor-patient relationship, which is so much the core of trust, is not what it once was," said Dr. Robert J. Mayer, professor at Harvard Medical School. "That is a reflection not just on economics but on changing society. People move; doctors move; and all of these factors are commonplace now."

問1 Text Aの内容に照らし、下線部(1)の説明となるように、次の英文を完成させよ。解答にあたっては、(あ)～(か)を最もふさわしい順に並べ替え、該当する記号を解答欄のカッコ内に順に記入すること。

Huntington's disease is ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) of nerve cells in the brain.

- (あ) caused by                      (い) a condition                      (う) a defective gene  
(え) destruction                      (お) the gradual                      (か) resulting in

問2  ~  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。

apply	control	contribute	know	overlook
provide	recover	represent	reveal	take

問3 Text Aの Katrina Walker を描写した内容として適切なものとなるように、ア～オにあてはまる単語を(あ)～(し)からそれぞれ1つ選び、記号で答えよ。なお、同じものを2度以上用いてはならない。

Walker is ア about her chances. If she has Huntington's, she's not worried about passing it on, イ she doesn't plan on having kids. The time of her diagnosis won't affect ウ the disease progresses. And エ she admits she would feel more pressure to live life to the fullest if she tested positive for Huntington's, she's at present living her life as if she won't die オ the next couple of decades by this disease.

- |                |                   |               |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (あ) from       | (い) how           | (う) in        |
| (え) optimistic | (お) realistically | (か) skeptical |
| (き) since      | (く) therefore     | (け) though    |
| (こ) to         | (さ) what          | (し) which     |

問4 下線部(2)の具体例として最もふさわしいものを(あ)～(え)から1つ選び、記号で答えよ。さらにそのように判断した理由を、本文の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。

- (あ) A woman who recently moved to another city is avoiding going to the doctor because she is embarrassed about talking about her health issues with someone she doesn't know well.
- (い) A lower-income person in the United States relies on over-the-counter medications and self-treatment, and avoids going to the doctor, because he has no access to health insurance.
- (う) A man in the United States decides not to have a test for Huntington's disease because it is not covered by his insurance plan.
- (え) A college student undertaking a yearly physical checkup refuses to have a free test for a sexually transmitted disease in order to avoid possible embarrassment of finding out she has the disease.

問5 Text A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、本文の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。

The author of Text A maintains that the “ostrich effect” in a medical context...

- (あ) allows people to avoid the stress caused by knowing that they have a disease that will afflict them at some point in the future.
- (い) is limited to impacting the health of the people themselves who avoid medical tests.
- (う) can result in people dying from a disease that could have been treated if it had been detected earlier.
- (え) helps people to avoid drastic changes in their lifestyle due to having a life-threatening illness.

問6 Text Bでは、下線部(3)の原因について複数の人物が発言をしている。そのうち、医療の分野を超えた広い視点から発言している人物1名を選び、その姓を書け。さらにそのように判断した理由を、本文の具体的な内容に照らして日本語で説明せよ。(例: John B. Smithの場合、姓はSmith)



使用著作物:

Adapted from a book by Tali Sharot, *The Influential Mind*, published in 2018 by Abacus.

Adapted from an article by Jon Fortenbury from *The Atlantic* website (<https://www.theatlantic.com>), October 21, 2014 (accessed October, 2018).

Adapted from an article by Randi Hutter Epstein from *The New York Times* website (<https://www.nytimes.com>), October 31, 2000 (accessed October, 2018).