

令和3年度 一般入学試験(後期)問題

英 語

試験開始の指示があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験時間は70分である。
2. 試験開始の指示があるまで、筆記用具を持ってはならない。
3. 試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁等の不備、解答用紙の汚れ等を確認しなさい。これらがある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
4. 解答番号は ~ である。
5. 解答は指示された解答番号に従って解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
6. 解答用紙に正しく記入・マークしていない場合には、正しく採点されないことがある。
7. 指定された以外の個数をマークした場合には誤りとなる。
8. 下書きや計算は問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
9. 質問等がある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
10. 試験終了の指示があったら直ちに筆記用具を机の上に置くこと。
11. 試験終了の指示の後に受験番号、氏名の記入漏れに気づいた場合には、手を高く挙げて監督者の許可を得てから記入すること。許可なく筆記用具を持つと不正行為とみなされる。
12. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答用紙記入要領

例：受験番号が「0123」番の「日本花子」さんの場合

受 験 番 号				
MC	0	1	2	3
	●	○	○	○
	○	●	○	○
	○	○	●	○
	○	○	○	●
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○
	○	○	○	○

フリガナ	ニッポン	ハナコ
氏名	日本花子	

- 注意事項**
1. 黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使用すること。
 2. マークは、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶすこと。
 3. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないこと。
- ※ マークの塗り方が正しくない場合には、採点されないことがある。

●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○
良い例	悪い例								

1. 受験番号の空欄に受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークする。次に、氏名を書き、フリガナをカタカナで記入する。
2. 受験番号欄と解答欄では、○の位置が異なるので注意する。
3. マークは黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使い、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶす。
4. マークを消す場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないように完全に消す。
5. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしない。
6. 所定の欄以外には何も記入しない。

問題訂正

- 1 3 ページ
設問文 1 行目 誤： 【B】 () に語を…
正： 【B】 () に下の①～⑥の語を…
- 2 5 ページ
Mary の 4 つ目の発話 誤： than a person B
3 行目 正： than__person B
- 6 ページ
問 3 誤： cutting down forests
選択肢② 正： losing forests

英 語

解答上の注意

1. 解答は、解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。

例えば、

4

と表示のある問題に対して、「①～⑧のうちから2つ選び、一緒にマークせよ。」の場合には、次の例に従う。

例：②と⑦と答えたい場合には

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
4	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	●	⑧	⑨	⑩

1 下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

【A】 ()に入る語句として最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問 1 When I asked the gentleman if I could take his picture, he told me (1).

- ① not to ② not to be ③ to be not ④ to not be

問 2 William Shakespeare, a great dramatist and poet, (2) in England, a leading country in the world in those days.

- ① lived ② who lived ③ that lived ④ has lived

問 3 She (3) for a company in New York this time next year.

- ① has worked ② has been working
③ will be working ④ will have working

問 4 Please have (4) at this paper before you start your work.

- ① look closer ② a closer look ③ looked closely ④ a closer looking

問 5 It was (5) to hear that one of my friends was injured in the traffic accident.

- ① shockingly ② to shock ③ shocking ④ too shock

問 6 How long (6) since you started practicing the piano?

- ① has it been ② has passed ③ will it pass ④ will it take

問 7 The old man had his bag (7) and lost all his money and credit cards.

- ① steal ② to steal ③ stealing ④ stolen

問 8 Not (8) what to say, I kept silent.

- ① to know ② knowing ③ know ④ known

【B】 ()に語を入れて英文を完成させたとき、 ~ に入るものを、下の
①~⑥のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問 9 Teleworking at home using information technology is gaining momentum, but, ()
() () () attention () () a security
measure for teleworking.

- ① should ② is ③ to
④ be ⑤ paid ⑥ what

問10 The committee has had discussions many times so far, but no serious ()
() the allegations () () () () provide convincing
answers to the questions.

- ① to ② into ③ been
④ investigation ⑤ made ⑥ has

2

Read the passages (an article and a dialogue) and answer the questions (問 1 ~ 8).

Avoiding meat and dairy products is one of the biggest ways to reduce your environmental impact, according to recent scientific studies. Switching to a plant-based diet can help fight climate change, according to a major report by the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which says the West's high consumption of meat and dairy is fuelling global warming.

Food production is responsible for a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to global warming, according to a University of Oxford study. However, the researchers found that the environmental impact of different foods varies hugely. Their findings showed that meat and other animal products are responsible for more than half of food-related greenhouse gas emissions, despite

providing only a fifth of the calories we eat and drink. Of all the products analysed in the study, beef and lamb were found to have by far the most damaging effect on the environment.

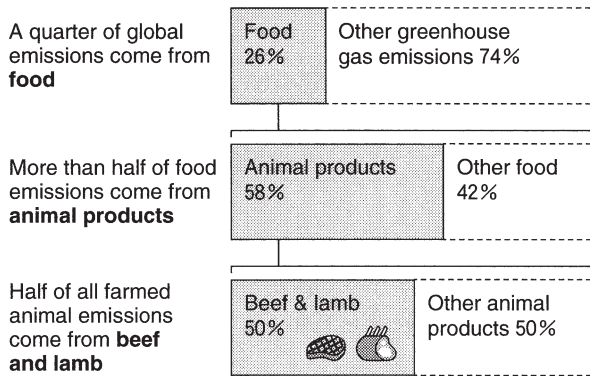
When it comes to our diets, the IPCC says we need to buy less meat, milk, cheese and butter — but also eat more locally sourced seasonal food like lettuce or apples, and throw less of it away. Cutting meat and dairy products from your diet could reduce an individual's carbon footprint (the amount of greenhouse gases released by an individual's activity) by two-thirds, according to the Oxford study, published in the journal *Science*. “What we eat is one of the most powerful drivers behind most of the world's major environmental issues, whether it's climate change or biodiversity loss,” study researcher Joseph Poore told BBC News. “Changing your diet can make a big difference to your personal environmental footprint, from saving water to reducing pollution and the loss of forests,” he said. “It reduces the amount of land required to produce your food by about 75% — that's a huge reduction, particularly if you scale that up globally,” Poore explained.

If you fly regularly, replacing flying with other forms of transport may have a bigger impact on your carbon footprint than changing your diet. A passenger's carbon footprint from a one-way flight from London to New York is just under half a tonne of greenhouse gases. Switching from a regular petrol vehicle to an electric car could save more than double that over a year.

(Adapted from <https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-46459714>)

How much impact does food have?

Proportion of total greenhouse gas emissions from food



Source: Poore & Nemecek (2018), *Science*

John: Hey, Mary. Sorry to wake you up so early. I have a report due for Mr. Garcia's environmental biology class on Tuesday. You had him last year, right? I really need you to give me a hand.

Mary: Yeah, I remember Mr. Garcia. I had to put up with him for two semesters. He was a really tough teacher. What's the topic for your report?

John: It's about climate change. I'm writing about how food production has increased greenhouse gases worldwide.

Mary: That's a relevant topic. Did you come across how not only raising and growing food influences greenhouse gases but also the shipping of food products as well? This can have big consequences for the planet and people often ignore this point.

John: Oh, that's good! Let me jot that down. Recently, I read that we have developed a very interconnected global economy, and food is regularly shipped by cars, ships, trains, and trucks. This has helped increase the amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

Mary: Hey, you forgot planes! They contribute to a fair amount as well. You should also discuss how certain foods, like meats, leave a big carbon footprint.

John: Huh? Carbon footprint? What's that?

Mary: A carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases a person creates. For example, if person A drives their car to get a carton of milk at the shop, their carbon footprint is larger than a person B who rides their bicycle to get that milk. Hey, let me look at your work after you finish your rough draft. When do you need to have your draft finished?

John: I need to have the draft finished by tomorrow morning, unless I come down with something. That's only a day before the report is due and it's the final report for his class. And I'm dying to see tonight's game on TV.

Mary: You might need a little elbow grease to finish it. But based on your last report, you worked all night, and you put all your energy into finishing it before the deadline! And you were very successful! I think you will do very well. Good luck and stay healthy! And call me back if you have any other questions. Besides that, I'll see you in class later this week.

John: Thanks Mary! I appreciate it!

問 1 According to the article, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about Joseph Poore's views?

- ① Making changes in our diet can help save our water supply and the amount of forestlands.
- ② What we eat has a direct link to our ability to live a longer life.
- ③ Growing food using only 75% of the land will become a trend in the next ten years.
- ④ We should throw away less garbage and buy more products globally.

問 2 According to the article, which of the following is mentioned about the impact of food on the environment?

- ① Our diets have little or no direct impact on greenhouse emissions because we burn fossil fuels.
- ② Changing our diet has no impact on the loss of forestlands globally.
- ③ Oxford University will conduct a new survey on other kinds of seafood and their environmental impact.
- ④ Changing our means of transportation can have a greater impact on greenhouse emissions than changing our diet.

問 3 According to the article, which of the following is NOT mentioned about our carbon footprint?

- ① eating meats, especially beef and lamb
- ② cutting down forests
- ③ using other forms of transportation instead of airplanes
- ④ not using electric cars and shopping online

問 4 What is the article mainly about?

- ① The article is about how changing our diet can have an impact on flights to other countries.
- ② The article is about how our food choices can affect the amount of greenhouse emissions.
- ③ The article is about how meat should be avoided during different seasons of the year.
- ④ The article is about how bicycle riding and electric cars are the two best solutions for reducing global warming.

問 5 According to the dialogue, which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase a little elbow grease? 17

- ① preventing your elbows from touching the table's surface
- ② working hard on something with extra effort
- ③ keeping your arms moisturized during something that requires exertion
- ④ getting energy from oily snacks while studying intensely

問 6 According to the dialogue, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about Mary and John? 18

- ① Mary and John both attend the same school.
- ② Mary has already graduated and disliked Mr. Garcia.
- ③ John is Mary's brother and he often gets ill.
- ④ Mary and John are speaking on the phone because they are not so busy.

問 7 When are Mary and John speaking to each other in the dialogue? 19

- ① Saturday night
- ② Sunday morning
- ③ at the beginning of the semester
- ④ four days before the due date of the report

問 8 According to the passages, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about a person's carbon footprint? 20

- ① John says he will reduce his carbon footprint by riding his bicycle instead of driving.
- ② The Oxford University study reported that drivers need to charge their electric cars to reduce their carbon footprint.
- ③ Eating locally grown fruits and vegetables could reduce your carbon footprint more than eating meat.
- ④ A carbon footprint is greater when walking than when using an automobile or a train.

3 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～6)に答えよ。

My own guess is that it is hard to develop a rich culture without a rich communication system. And that brings us to another learning ability no other animal appears to have: the gift for acquiring a communication system with the richness and complexity of language, a system for communicating not just the here and now, but the future, the possible, and the dreamt-of. Human newborns like speech; they'd rather hear speech than an otherwise similar set of warbles. This may well be an adaptation that assures them of lots of practice, but practice alone is not enough to get a non-human primate to learn language. No matter how much practice you give a monkey, monkey see, but monkey not say.

If monkeys can learn something about the statistics of the world, and even extract abstract regularities, why can't they learn ()? It could be that they just don't care to. In fact, dogs (also not known to be gifted language learners) are far more concerned with what humans are thinking than chimpanzees seem to be. Dogs will, for example, watch a human and notice where the human is looking, but chimps don't seem to give a hoot what we might be gazing at. Maybe chimps also just aren't that interested in finding out what we are talking about.

But that's not all there is to the story. One critical difference between us and other mammals is that we are awfully talented at learning new words. Vervet monkeys seem to be born with three different alarm calls: "eagle" (or "look up"), "snake" (or "look down"), and "leopard" ("run into the trees"). They get a little better at using those calls over time — a young vervet might make the snake shout when it sees a stick, and older vervets know better — but the vervets do not (at least in the wild) seem to be able to learn new alarm calls. A handful of chimps that have been exposed to sign language have done significantly better, but even for those chimps, learning words seems to be a slow, painful process. Kanzi, the Albert Einstein of chimps, produces only about 250 words (*lexigrams) after many years of constant contact with her eager caretakers.

The average baby learns that many words before his or her second birthday, and the pace accelerates (perhaps gradually, perhaps quickly, which is a matter of some controversy) as the child learns more. By the time children are in school, they learn something like nine words a day (and without the benefit of formal tuition). Their brains soak up the vocabulary from their environment like a sponge. Human children, unlike chimps of any age, are able to use what they know about one word (or set of words) to help them with another. Psychologist Ellen Markman has shown that if a researcher says 'dax' while a two-year-old looks at a spoon and a garlic press, the two-year-old (who presumably already knows the word 'spoon') will guess that 'dax' refers to the garlic press. In a 1957 experiment that helped launch the modern study of language acquisition, the late Roger Brown showed that children know that if you say, "Can you see a sib?" you probably have in mind (), whereas if you

say “Can you see any sibbling?” you probably have in mind () or a process. No other mammal seems to be equipped to use such clues for word learning.

Even more dramatically, no other species seems to be able to make much of word (). The difference between the sentence “Dog bites man” and the sentence “Man bites dog” is largely lost on our non-human cousins. There is a bit of evidence that Kanzi can pay attention to word order to some tiny extent, but certainly not in anything like as rich a fashion as a three-year-old human child.

(Adapted from *The Birth of the Mind: How a Tiny Number of Genes Creates the Complexities of Human Thought*, by Gary Marcus, Basic Books, 2004)

注) *lexigram(s) : 心理学の研究に用いる, 単語に対応する図形

問 1 下線部 gift の本文中の意味に最も近いものを, 次の①~④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① desire ② effort ③ talent ④ will

問 2 ()に入る最も適切なものを, 次の①~④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① communication ② language ③ logic ④ thinking

問 3 ()に入る最も適切なものを, 次の①~④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① an action ② a condition ③ an object ④ a value

問 4 ()に入る最も適切なものを, 次の①~④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① an action ② a condition ③ an object ④ a value

問 5 ()に入る最も適切なものを, 次の①~④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① meaning ② order ③ sense ④ structure

問 6 本文の内容に合っているものを, 次の①~⑦のうちから2つ選び, 一緒にマークせよ。

- ① 一般に霊長類は生まれつき話し声を聞くのを好む傾向がある。
② チンパンジーのほうがイヌよりも, ヒトが何を考えているかに関心を示す。
③ ある種のサルはヒトの eagle という音声の意味を理解することができる。
④ ある種のサルはヒトの snake という音声に似た音を発することができる。
⑤ ある種のサルは「木々の間に逃げ込め」という内容の警戒信号を発する。
⑥ ヒトの子供は学校教育によって1日におよそ9つの単語を学習する。
⑦ ヒトの2歳児は知らない単語を知っている単語から区別することができる。

4 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～9)に答えよ。

I start with the new vision of moral order. This was most clearly stated in the new theories of Natural Law which emerged in the seventeenth century, largely as a response to the domestic and international disorder caused by the wars of religion. Grotius and Locke are the most important theorists of reference for our purposes here.

Grotius derives the normative order underlying political society from the nature of its constitutive members. Human beings are rational, sociable agents who are meant to collaborate in peace to their mutual benefit.

Starting in the seventeenth century, this idea has come more and more to dominate our political thinking and the way we imagine our society. It starts off in Grotius's version as a theory of what political society is, that is, what it is in aid of, and how it comes to be. But any theory of this kind also offers inescapably an idea of moral order: it tells us something about how we ought to live together in society.

The picture of society is that of individuals who come together to form a political entity against a certain preexisting moral background and with certain ends in view. The moral background is one of natural rights; these people already have certain moral obligations toward each other. The ends sought are certain common benefits, of which security is the most important.

The underlying idea of moral order stresses the rights and obligations we have as individuals in regard to each other, even prior to or outside of the political bond. Political obligations are seen as an extension or application of these more fundamental moral ties. Political authority itself is legitimate only because it was consented to by individuals (the original contract), and this contract creates binding obligations in virtue of the preexisting principle that promises ought to be kept.

In light of what has later been made of this contract theory, even later in the same century by Locke, it is astonishing how moderate are the moral-political conclusions that Grotius draws from it. The grounding of political legitimacy in consent is not put forward in order to question the credentials of existing governments. Rather, the aim of the exercise is to undercut the reasons for rebellion being all too irresponsibly urged by *religious zealots, the assumption being that existing legitimate regimes were ultimately founded on some consent of this kind. Grotius also seeks to give a firm foundation, beyond religious complaints, to the basic rules of war and peace. In the context of the early seventeenth century, with its continuing bitterly fought wars of religion, this emphasis was entirely understandable.

(Adapted from *Modern Social Imaginaries*, by Charles Taylor, Duke University Press, 2004)

注) *religious zealot(s) : 熱狂的な宗教者

問 1 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word normative in the passage?

27

- ① moral ② social ③ normal ④ political

問 2 Which of the following do the words this idea refer to?

28

- ① New theories of Natural Law emerged in the seventeenth century.
② The domestic and international disorder was caused by the wars of religion.
③ The nature of its constitutive members comes from the normative order underlying political society.
④ Human beings are rational, sociable agents who are meant to collaborate in peace to their mutual benefit.

問 3 According to the third paragraph, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about Grotius's theory of political society?

29

- ① Grotius's theory of political society focuses on how political society looks rather than what it should be.
② Grotius's theory of political society is the result of seventeenth century's argument about how we should imagine our society.
③ Grotius's theory of political society is unique because it tells us not only what it is, but also how we ought to live together in society.
④ Grotius's theory of political society includes moral order of political society as well as its goal.

問 4 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the words political entity in the passage?

30

- ① natural rights ② legitimate government
③ the wars of religion ④ social obligation

問 5 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word ends in the passage?

31

- ① aim ② obligation ③ security ④ background

問 6 Which of the following is true about the fifth paragraph? 32

- ① The political bond ensures the rights and obligations we have as individuals.
- ② Political authority legitimizes social moral order as well as fundamental rights.
- ③ The original contract that individuals agreed on is the basis of the legitimacy of political authority.
- ④ Promises ought to be kept because political bonds are prior to the preexisting principle.

問 7 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word credentials in the passage?
才

33

- ① certification
- ② contract
- ③ consent
- ④ combination

問 8 Which of the following do the words the exercise refer to?
力

34

- ① Locke renewed the political vision by contract theory.
- ② Grotius drew the moral-political legitimacy conclusions from contract theory.
- ③ Locke stressed political legitimacy in consent to question the existing government.
- ④ Grotius assumed existing legitimate regimes were founded on some consent by religious fanatics.

問 9 According to the last paragraph, which of the following is the most appropriate statement about the political theory of Grotius? 35

- ① The political theory of Grotius is outstanding because he criticized zealots as irresponsible and he did not warrant their rebellion.
- ② The political theory of Grotius is mild because he did not question existing legitimate regimes.
- ③ The political theory of Grotius is innovative because he unexpectedly tried to draw the basic rules of war and peace in the seventeenth century.
- ④ The political theory of Grotius is understandable because it shows his sympathies with wars of religion in the seventeenth century.

次のページに続く

5 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～10)に答えよ。

“What brings you here?” This is the question I use to begin every consultation, so it’s the question with which I begin our time together in this book. If you were sitting across from me in my office, we would try to get to the bottom of the following questions: Why have you come to me? Are you suffering from a particular condition or ailment? Are you trying to understand why you’re feeling a certain way? Are you frustrated with the contradictory information and limited guidance you’ve been receiving from others? Have you gotten too much information, and has that confused you about where to begin? With all that you read and are told by others, do you really understand what it means to be healthy? Unlike most doctors, I am a doctor of slow medicine, meaning I really want to () your questions. They show me where you are on the road to health.

Are you asking good, skillful questions? Think of it this way: you might have the intention to get to New York City from rural Pennsylvania, but by asking for directions to “the big city with all the buildings,” you might very well wind up in Philadelphia. Philly’s a good town, but it’s not where you intended to go. Similarly, if you don’t know where you are right now, it will be impossible to find the right road to ().

The fact is, you probably don’t need to think too hard about what’s bothering you right now, but you do need to refine your questions in order to reveal the path to true health. So, we start our consultation together with a series of intelligent questions. In general, they can be answered yes or no. This first one, for obvious reasons, is different. As you gain more insight by asking and answering these questions, you’ll get a glimpse of a much more optimistic framework for living your life — on a much more interesting journey, I might add. Ultimately, you’ll find a more sensible path toward healing.

I’ve spent a long time walking and studying that path. I’ll tell you more about my journey later. For now, I want to get straight to you. Why have you come to me? Like millions of us, you’ve probably got some health “issues,” and some of them might seriously diminish your quality of life. You might suffer from diabetes, hypertension, cancer, arthritis, headaches, ulcers, back pain, or a host of other very common and very unpleasant () conditions. You’re not alone. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 133 million Americans suffer from at least one chronic illness. The percentage of children and adolescents with a chronic illness has more than quadrupled since the 1960s. And chronic diseases cause seven in ten deaths in the United States each year. You’ve probably tried a lot of solutions: several doctors, several specialists, several drugs, several “alternative cures,” and maybe even several ^{*1}invasive procedures or even surgeries. If you’ve

been suffering for years, you're probably like the vast majority of Americans — an incredible 72 percent — who believe the health care system in America is facing both “crisis and major problems” in part because it can't seem to help you and those other millions.

In any case, if you're dealing daily with chronic conditions, you don't need much in the way of reminders and statistics. What's wrong with this picture? How is it possible that we live in the most technologically advanced period in history, in the richest nation in history, where research, science, and the quest for health and longevity are dominant — yet so many of us go on suffering needlessly with unpleasant conditions that are largely within our control? Is it really okay that 16 percent of our country's wealth is spent on medical care — more than any other nation — yet there's precious (42) evidence that our extra spending makes us healthier? Indeed, we rank only average or below average for health among highly industrialized nations! Why is it okay that so many new drugs were approved by the *²FDA in the past several years, billions were spent on medical research, doctors got supposedly better and better educations, but the rates of chronic ailments like diabetes and obesity are dramatically rising rather than falling? I'm trying not to sound severe here, but it's hard. The system is not serving us well, and it's on the brink of collapse.

Meantime, you're still sick, and that's the most important thing. There are several reasons you're sick and why conventional medicine hasn't helped you get well. But I want to focus on a major one that's in your sphere of control: the slow medicine notion that we need to address (44) the aspects of your life, rather than just trying to “fix a broken part,” in order to create the best health possible.

(Adapted from *Slow Medicine*, by Michael Finkelstein, William Morrow, 2013)

注) *¹invasive : 侵襲性の, 身体を傷つける

*²FDA : Food and Drug Administration, 米国食品医薬品局

問 1 Which of the following is the sentence, “What brings you here?”, most likely to mean?

36

- ① Why have you come to see me?
- ② How did you come here?
- ③ Who asked you to come here?
- ④ What have you brought here?

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (37)?

- ① avoid answering
- ② agree more on
- ③ pay little attention to
- ④ spend time on

問 3 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (38)?

- ① how you want to go
- ② why you want to go
- ③ where you want to go
- ④ when you want to go

問 4 Which of the following do the words that path refer to? 39

- ① the way toward healing for a patient’s true health
- ② the right road to a good town a patient wants to go to
- ③ the way to avoid personal questions of a patient’s daily life
- ④ the right way to diagnose for a patient’s disease

問 5 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (40)?

- ① severe
- ② optimistic
- ③ chronic
- ④ acute

問 6 Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word picture in the passage?

41

- ① painting
- ② photograph
- ③ association
- ④ situation

問 7 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (42)?

- ① more
- ② little
- ③ much
- ④ only

問 8 What does the phrase, it's on the brink of collapse, mean in the passage? 43

- ① the chronic disease will destroy the whole nation
- ② better education will improve the medical system
- ③ the rates of chronic disease are falling down
- ④ the medical system is almost breaking down

問 9 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (44)?

- ① only
- ② all
- ③ part of
- ④ out of

問10 Which of the following best explains the author's main opinion in the passage?

45

- ① The author thinks that most American people are so accustomed to luxurious daily lives that they suffer from chronic diseases.
- ② The author thinks that American medical systems are more advanced than those of any other country, but too conventional to approve innovative drugs.
- ③ The author thinks that it is important to spend time asking patients sensible questions so that he can grasp what true health is for his patients.
- ④ The author thinks that doctors need to control where their patients should go in order to develop a trusting relationship with patients.

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1（大問 2）

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4（大問 5）

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