

令和3年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和3年1月28日

英語 (60分)

I 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は24ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。
4～24ページ
- 3 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせなさい。
- 4 解答用紙には解答欄以外に次の記入欄があるので、その説明と解答用紙の「記入上の注意」を読み、それぞれ正しく記入し、マークしなさい。
 - ① 受験番号欄
受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークしなさい。正しくマークされていない場合は、採点できないことがあります。
 - ② 氏名欄
氏名・フリガナを記入しなさい。
- 5 試験開始後30分間および試験終了前5分間は退出できません。
- 6 この表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入しなさい。この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。

II 解答上の注意

- 1 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄へのマークによって行います。たとえば、

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と表示のある問いに対して②と解答する場合は、次の〈例〉のように解答番号3の解答欄の②をマークします。

〈例〉

解答 番号	解 答 欄									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	①	●	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

受 験 番 号				

獨協医科大学 医学部

(問題は次ページから始まる)

1 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

There comes a moment in every philosophy student's life, perhaps when struggling through a logic set or trying to *parse some incomprehensible Derrida essay, that the inevitable question comes up: What's the point? A new philosophy paper, published in the June 2018 edition of the *Journal of Practical Ethics*, argues that there isn't one.

At least, there's not a singular coherent point that the field is working towards. Whereas history is clearly focused on understanding our past, and biology is devoted to explaining living organisms, there's some confusion as to philosophy's purpose. 1, such as the meaning of life, and what constitutes reality. But the subject is huge and sprawling, encompassing questions about *metaphysics, *epistemology, language, and ethics, among others. Is the point of philosophy to unravel the nature of the universe, or how we know what we know, or the role of language, or to answer some other great questions?

Ingmar Persson, professor of practical philosophy at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden and Oxford University's Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics, argues that philosophy 2. "It is suggested that the essential point of doing philosophy is to establish a rational consensus about what the answers to its main questions are. But it seems that this cannot be accomplished because philosophical arguments are bound to be inconclusive," he writes in the *Journal of Practical Ethics*.

That's because philosophy 3: "Even if philosophical arguments are logically valid — and, thus, guarantee true conclusions if their premises are true — they will inescapably have some premises whose truth can be denied or doubted because in the end they run out of support," Persson writes. Though there are plenty of philosophers who believe they've uncovered the truth, there are no objectively correct answers in philosophy. Someone who ascribes to Kant's ethical theory (here are key principles that can never be broken) will always disagree with those who accept Bentham's utilitarian arguments (any act can be ethical as long as it maximizes happiness). And 4 one

is right and the other is wrong. “Eventually arguments will *peter out, and it will have to be *extraneous factors such as our personalities and how social circumstances affect them that determine whether we come down on one side or the other,” writes Persson.

However, that interaction between philosophy and personality can in fact be philosophy’s point. Persson quotes Friedrich Nietzsche, who in *Beyond Good and Evil* wrote, “Every great philosophy has *hitherto been: a confession on the part of its author.” Thus philosophy may have the same point as art and literature, in that it communicates its creators’ personalities. And on the flip side, 5 in the work. Those who are drawn to *existentialist theories might recognize themselves as particularly *angsty individuals, while *Stoic *aficionados can see themselves as unswayed by emotions. There’s also a possible practical benefit to philosophy: The subject can help reveal how to behave more morally or provide guidelines for pursuing a good life.

But both of these are points external to the subject, rather than contained within it — just as the treatment of diseases is a beneficial application of biology, but not the core internal goal.

In other words, we 6. “Doing philosophy in order to ‘know *thymself’ is a time-honored task which is sufficient for philosophy to have a point *for you*, given your interest in gaining self-knowledge, though you will not be pursuing philosophy strictly for its own sake,” writes Persson.

According to Persson, philosophy does not have “the primary, essential point of establishing a rational consensus about the solutions of its leading problems,” or even agreement about what constitutes its leading questions. Nevertheless, Persson’s paper shows the subject is far from useless.

Notes:

parse 「～を解析する」 metaphysics 「形而上学」 epistemology 「認識論」

peter out 「次第に少なくなってなくなる」 extraneous 「本質的でない」

hitherto 「これまで」 existentialist 「実存主義の」 angsty 「不安な」

Stoic 「ストア学派の」 aficionados 「熱愛者」 thymself 「汝自身を」

問1 ~ の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- ① There were questions focused on having more about the past
② There used to be serious discussions
③ There have been vague answers so far
④ There are clear themes of course

- ① will find a solution to our problems
② will never figure out a coherent purpose
③ will let philosophers use the same method
④ won't change the nature of its questions

- ① is intended for the pursuit of truth
② tries to be as rational as possible
③ refuses to take anything for granted
④ criticizes the loss of objectivity

- ① there's only one way to decide whether
② there's no way to truly prove
③ there're some ways to consider
④ there're few ways to deny

- ① readers of philosophy can find something of themselves
② readers of philosophy can draw nothing from themselves
③ writers of philosophy can put some messages
④ writers of philosophy can offer any message

- 6
- ① have already learned what kind of words can convey its ideas
 - ② may not have recognized which problem is most important
 - ③ understand the many roles which it can play in society
 - ④ still haven't found an essential point to the subject

問2 次の 7 ・ 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

- 7 According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- ① Philosophy never accepts that there is no single answer to any philosophical question.
 - ② Philosophy's purpose is more complex than history and biology because it deals with logic.
 - ③ There is no clear point which all philosophers can agree on because subjectivity can't be excluded.
 - ④ One advantage of philosophy is that it can encourage people to share their opinions.

- 8 Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- ① You should study several fields before you major in philosophy.
 - ② You can learn about an author's personality by reading one of their philosophical works.
 - ③ You should pay more attention to great philosophers' words.
 - ④ You may confuse philosophical ideas with the absolute truth, potentially resulting in a tragedy.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Sometime in the autumn of 1861, Charles Darwin was having a bad day. “But I am very poorly today and very stupid and I hate everybody and everything,” he wrote to his friend. On days like that, Darwin concluded, “one lives only to make (A) blunders.” Those days and those blunders are familiar to many. Most of us can recall one of our bad days, when we sprayed our foul mood onto bystanders and family members as an aftermath of an unpleasant occurrence that had nothing to do with them (the boss promoted someone else, the traffic was record-breaking, the wallet got lost, or the favorite show ended).

As research *attests, experiencing negative emotions can result in more than “hating everybody and everything.” Negative moods can impair our associative memory, alter our judgments of others by making us more prone to stereotyping and forming less favorable impressions, and even lead us to feel more pain. Negative emotions, it seems, may also make us .

In a new study published in *Science Advances*, an international team of researchers from the University of Amsterdam and the University of Zurich set out to explore what effect negative emotions have on trust. Trust is among the most *cardinal of social lubricants. From families to governments, it is deeply woven into the very fabric of human societies, which makes it even more crucial to understand the mechanisms of trust — what feeds it and what erodes it. As new research shows, negative emotions might make us less trusting. Even if these emotions are incidental and are triggered by situations that are unrelated to our present circumstances.

For the study, participants were invited to play the trust game in an MRI scanner. In this game, two players anonymously send money to each other from an *endowment that they received from the experimenters. When the first player — the investor — sends a part of his endowment to the second player — the trustee — (for example, if the investor invests \$20 into the trustee, the trustee receives \$60). The trustee, then, has the chance to send back to the investor any amount of money (including nothing at all) from his newly received sum.

The game has the potential to lead to monetary benefits for both players, if the investor trusts and if the trustee (B) reciprocates. However, if the trustee does not reciprocate, then the initial trust of the investor will be betrayed. Thus, the investor faces a dilemma — investing can lead to more income (if the trustee is trustworthy) or a loss of his investment (if the trustee turns out to be untrustworthy). Importantly, the participants played the trust game in two conditions: while experiencing neutral emotions and while experiencing negative emotions. To induce [12], the participants were faced with the threat of receiving unpleasant electrical shocks — a threat-of-shock method commonly and reliably used to induce anxiety in experiments investigating the effects of anxiety on cognition.

Why would our trust decrease when we are experiencing negative emotions? The answer may lie in the brain mechanisms of trust. As the study's *neuroimaging* results demonstrate, the aversive emotions that the participants felt from the *looming* threat of [13] suppressed the activity and connectivity of the brain's "trust network" (a network of regions that displays stronger connectivity the more the participants felt trust). Originating in the *temporoparietal junction* (or TPJ), this network is thought to support social cognition and our ability to think about other people, their beliefs, and their intentions.

These social abilities, sometimes referred to as "(C) theory of mind," are thought to be relevant when we are faced with trust decisions. Since anxiety [14] between the TPJ and key regions for emotions and theory of mind (the amygdala, DMPFC, and right STS), it could have also affected the underlying mechanisms of trust and social decision-making.

For better or worse, our emotions color our everyday lives — how we behave, how we think, and how we interact. As lead author of the latest study, Jan Engelmann, notes, negative emotions "can suppress the brain mechanisms crucial for understanding others." This means that they may not only make us less trusting but may also affect "our willingness and ability to engage with [15]," according to Engelmann. Perhaps something worth keeping in mind next time you find yourself *rummaging* through your car for your lost wallet while being stuck in non-moving traffic on your way to an important encounter.

Notes:

attest 「証明する」 cardinal 「重要な」 endowment 「与えられたお金」

neuroimaging 「神経画像処理」 looming 「迫りくる」

temporoparietal 「側頭頭頂の」 rummage through 「～をかき回して探す」

問1 ~ の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

① guilty ② innocent ③ bad ④ good

① feel less self-independent ② feel less self-confident
③ more embarrassed ④ more distrustful

① the income amounts to 80 dollars
② the trusted money becomes one-third
③ the invested money gets tripled
④ the loss reaches 40 dollars

① negative emotions
② neutral emotions
③ both neutral emotions and negative emotions
④ neither neutral emotions nor negative emotions

① deprivation experiments
② cognition crises
③ negative emotions
④ electrical shocks

① deepened the division
② bridged the physical gap
③ adjusted the relationship
④ disrupted the connectivity

① others' urgent business
② others' point of view
③ our true intentions
④ our mental activities

問2 下線部(A)～(C)の意味に最も近いものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

(A)

- ① slow but steady academic developments
- ② inconsistent evolutionary theories
- ③ careless or embarrassing mistakes
- ④ a lot of negative contributions

(B)

- ① returns something because they already have something similar
- ② does something because something similar has been done to them
- ③ disputes the consensus on the amount of repayment
- ④ makes concessions about the amount of repayment

(C)

- ① being able to care about others
- ② being able to find our own inner selves
- ③ being able to do a quick mental calculation
- ④ being able to reconsider decisions

問3 次の ・ の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Which of the following statements is TRUE about the investor and the trustee in the study mentioned in the passage?

- ① If the trustee doesn't give enough money back to the investor, the investor can refuse to give any more money next time.
- ② If the investor deceives the trustee, the investor will get three times as much money as he invested.
- ③ If the trustee doesn't give any money back to the investor, neither the trustee nor the investor can get benefits.
- ④ If the investor distrusts the trustee, the investor will lose the chance to get more money.

According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- ① Scientists conclude it is difficult to find a way to avoid making big mistakes on bad days.
- ② If people trust each other, they can make fair judgments even under the influence of negative emotions.
- ③ Negative emotions prevent us from concentrating on what is happening right in front of us.
- ④ We tend to care less about others when we are in a bad mood because our empathy is weakened.

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

2 次の各問に答えなさい。

A 次の会話文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Zack : I must admit, before I came to Japan, I never thought about burial customs that much. Does that make me weird?

Maya : 21 That makes you normal. But as you can see, the Japanese have been thinking about burial for a long time. There are literally hundreds of thousands of burial mounds across the country.

Zack : The ones here in Sakitama Kofun Park are huge. What did they put inside them?

Maya : They put the usual things we'd expect emperors to have been buried with. For example, swords, bronze mirrors, and all the stuff they'd need to lead a full and satisfying afterlife.

Zack : It's amazing that mounds like this one all across Japan hide so much architecture and so many treasures within them.

Maya : I know, right? In fact, the one we're standing on right now, Inari-yama Kofun, is where they found one of Japan's most priceless ancient treasures, the Inariyama Sword.

Zack : Now, that's one thing I'd like to see. Can we go inside and see it now?

Maya : No, we can't see it inside. They keep it in the museum in the park though. It's just a few minutes' walk away from here. The sword has Chinese characters written all over it and was made around the year 470. It's helped historians learn so much about the period. I've seen it up close and it's an impressive artifact.

Zack : Then that's next on the agenda. Lead the way!

問 1 Which of the following is the best to fill in 21 ?

- ① That worries me.
- ② I'm afraid so.
- ③ I'm pretty sure it doesn't.
- ④ You can say that again.

問 2 Which of the following best describes Zack's attitude toward the ancient burial mounds he has seen or those kinds of customs? 22

- ① He thought burial customs were weird before he came to Japan, but now he doesn't think so.
- ② He thought that ancient people put the everyday objects of a deceased person into the burial mounds.
- ③ He was amazed to learn that Japan has a lot of burial mounds like the ones in Sakitama Kofun Park.
- ④ He thought that people shouldn't be allowed to walk through the burial mounds because they are holy places.

問 3 Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? 23

- ① Sakitama Kofun Park includes hundreds of thousands of burial mounds.
- ② People aren't allowed to go inside Inari-yama Kofun.
- ③ Zack is hoping Maya will take him to the museum next.
- ④ The burial mounds contain such items as ancient mirrors and swords.

- B 次の英文について、ア～オを論理的に意味が通るように並べかえたものとして最も適切な選択肢を、①～④の中から1つ選びマークしなさい。

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Think for a few moments about a very special machine, your brain — an organ of just 1.2 kg, containing 100 billion nerve cells, none of which alone has any idea who or what you are.

- ア. When you think about it, this is a deeply puzzling fact of life.
- イ. In fact, the very idea that a cell can have an idea seems silly.
- ウ. It may not be entirely unreasonable therefore to suppose that such a machine must be endowed with miraculous properties.
- エ. However, conscious awareness of one's self comes from just that: nerve cells communicating with one another by 100 trillion interconnections.
- オ. A single cell after all is far too simple an entity.

But while the world is full of mystery, science has no place for miracles, and the 21st century's most challenging scientific problem is nothing short of explaining how the brain works in purely material terms.

- ① エーウーイーオーア
② エーイーウーオーア
③ イーオーエーアーウ
④ イーアーオーエーウ

英語の試験問題は次に続く。

C 次の英文において、 ～ の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、以下の①～⑧の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。ただし、文頭に来るものも書き出しは小文字となっている。

I once had a disturbing conversation with a friend while waiting in the nursery school courtyard to collect our sons at the end of the day. "Your son's artwork is almost entirely black," my friend remarked. "If he were my son, I would be worried. You should get him tested for clinical depression." Before , the children poured out of their classrooms. I took my son's hand and we walked the short distance to our home. All the while he chattered happily about the activities of the day.

Personally, I think black is a lovely color. Sumi ink is my favorite painting medium. I also like to wear black because it makes me appear just a little slimmer than I really am. As a poor college student, my brother limited his wardrobe to black T-shirts, black jeans, black shoes, and black socks. He said as all his clothes matched.

One of my sisters is a sign language interpreter. She always wears black for work because it's easier for her clients to watch her pale hands against a dark background. Presumably, a dark-skinned interpreter would wear light-colored clothing for the same effect. So black is not only beautiful, it can also be very practical. I could not understand why just because he used his black crayon more than any other.

When he was eight, we had the opportunity to enroll him in a class at a not-for-profit art school run by a popular local artist. I took him by train to his lessons, and I waited in a quiet corner of the workshop reading a book until .

One day, I overheard the teacher address my son. "I see that you like black," he said. The boy nodded shyly. The teacher smiled and continued, "I like black, too. But did you know that without using black crayons or paints?" My son became confused. So did I.

"Give it a try," the teacher encouraged, and before long the boy was drawing his favorite robots and space monsters by overlapping layers of dark shades of blue, purple, green, brown, and many other colors. , but up close, his new version of "black" was rich and deep, with hints of brightness in the gaps where the crayons did not overlap.

My son is now a physicist who loves the mysteries of outer space. He still makes art. He still loves black. But now he produces it with all the colors in the box.

- ① it saved time and money
- ② the color could be used in many parts
- ③ you can produce the same color
- ④ his drawings still looked black from a distance
- ⑤ he would make it
- ⑥ it was time to take him home
- ⑦ my friend was worried about my son's mental health
- ⑧ I could think of a reply

- 3 日本文の意味に合うように () 内の語 (句) を正しく並べかえ, 3 番目と 7 番目に来る番号をマークしなさい。

(1) 私が言いたいことを理解していただけるようなイラストを使ってみましょう。

3 番目 7 番目

Let (① I mean ② an illustration ③ me ④ what ⑤ help
⑥ understand ⑦ you ⑧ use ⑨ to).

(2) 会社の財務状況が予想よりはるかに悪いという重要な事実を, 上役が言ってくれていなかったなので, 私たちは困惑した。

3 番目 7 番目

We were confused by (① our boss ② the important fact
③ our financial situation ④ told ⑤ not ⑥ was
⑦ that ⑧ having ⑨ us) much worse than expected.

(3) この記事を読むと, 望ましい関係を取り戻すのにどれほど大きな犠牲を払わなければならないか, という印象を受けずにはいられない。

3 番目 7 番目

It is impossible (① impressed by ② a ③ is required
④ sacrifice ⑤ great ⑥ without ⑦ to read this article
⑧ what ⑨ being) to restore a desirable relationship.

(4) 留学生と議論することは, 私たちだけでは気づけなかったことに気づかせてくれるという点で有益である。

3 番目 7 番目

Having discussions with exchange students is fruitful (① it ② in
③ we might ④ our eyes ⑤ noticed ⑥ not have ⑦ that
⑧ to things ⑨ opens).

(5) 我々が遭遇する想定外のトラブルに対する姿勢は、それがどのような類のトラブルであるかよりも、おそらくもっと大切なことだ。

3番目 7番目

Our attitude (① we encounter ② unexpected trouble ③ than
④ toward ⑤ it is ⑥ more important ⑦ what
⑧ is probably ⑨ kind of trouble).

- (5) 私たちは、気が利いていると思えるコメントを場違いな時に言ってしまったと気づくことがある。

We sometimes find we've made what we a witty remark on wrong occasions.

- ① consider to be ② regard to be ③ think of ④ call as

- (6) 容疑者は電動工具のようなものを持っていたことが判明した。

It turned out the suspect had to be electric tools.

- ① what appeared ② something like
③ which is liked ④ such things as

- (7) 医者の多くは働きすぎているため、余暇が十分でない。

Most doctors work too hard to have .

- ① little free time ② rare free time
③ enough time to spare ④ seldom time to spend freely

- (8) 彼は英文学を専攻しているので、シェイクスピアの戯曲には精通している。

Since he's majored in English literature, .

- ① he is familiar to Shakespeare's dramas
② he is at home with Shakespeare's dramas
③ Shakespeare's dramas are familiar with him
④ Shakespeare's dramas are at home to him

- (9) エンジンから出火したが、操縦士の巧みな技術のおかげで飛行機は辛うじて墜落を免れた。

The engine caught fire, but the aircraft escaped crashing thanks to the great skill of the pilot.

- ① almost ② hardly ③ closely ④ narrowly

(10) ホテルの従業員は客一人一人に、どのサービスに一番満足したかを尋ねた。

The hotel clerk asked each visitor 50 he or she found the greatest satisfaction.

① the service of which

② in which service

③ the service in which

④ of which service