

令和4年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和4年1月29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23ページあります。ただし、出題ページは下記のとおりです。
4~23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				

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(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。

Serious illness is a great calamity. It is unwelcome, violent, frightening, and painful. If it is life threatening, it requires the ill person and their loved ones to confront death. Illness causes pain, anxiety, incapacitation; 1 . It can cut a life short, stop plans in their tracks, and detach people from life, suspending the previous flow of everyday activity. In short, illness is almost always unwelcome but must be endured, as it is also unavoidable. We “each owe nature a death,” as Freud put it.

But illness also has *revelatory power. It pushes the ill person to the limit and reveals a great deal about us and how we live, namely, 2 . Illness can also provide both philosophical motivation and instruction by pointing to our habits and ways of living and putting them into question. So we should consider illness as a legitimate and useful philosophical tool.

What kind of a philosophical tool is illness? First, illness uncovers aspects of embodied experience with tremendous force. It shows us the frailty and failure of the flesh, revealing dimensions of human existence that are both *tacit and surprising. Illness is therefore an opportunity for us to reflect on the nature of such bodily existence, its limits, and how it conditions our lives.

Second, illness is (at present) an integral part of biological life and so must be taken into account when considering human life, values, meaning, and social arrangements. We are all destined to die, and 3 in the process. This is a significant fact about human life that both structures and delimits it.

Third, illness has what I call a “distancing effect”. It withdraws us from previous habits, routines, and practices, which become impossible in illness, and forces us to reflect on those habits and practices. Illness can destroy 4 , such as assumptions about how long we might live and how independent we should be, and in this way reveals the values we take for granted, many of which are only articulated explicitly when one falls ill.

In short, illness leads us to question how we live, why we live as we do, and how we might continue to do some things within the constraints of illness. Illness is a challenge, a demand, that requires a reflective response. Illness radically changes our relationship to our body, environment, and social world.

It changes our attitude towards time and the future. It often forces us to consider what is important and what is trivial. It can furnish us with new clarity and focus, and it can lead us 5. As such, illness can awaken reflection in the ill person simply by forcing change on that person. This reflection is, simply put, philosophising.

So, for me, illness is a unique form of philosophising. We normally think of philosophising as a chosen activity, not something that can be forced on someone. But in the case of illness, the ill person is thrust into great uncertainty, anguish, incapacity, and anxiety, and these may lead that person to ask philosophical questions about justice, luck and misfortune, autonomy and dependence, and about the meaning of their life.

Illness is a *violent invitation* to philosophise. It arrives, unwelcome, *wreaking havoc on a previously ordered life, and throws into the air many of our assumptions and ideas about what our life could and should be like. As such, it may be an effective philosophical tool that can yield important insights. Illness can call for more radical and personal methods of doing philosophy. It can affect the philosophical concerns of the ill person. It triggers reflection on *finitude, disability, suffering, and injustice. It can also change the urgency and salience of particular philosophical topics.

Of course, illness won't do this in every case. If the illness is too painful or *debilitating, 6. If the sorrow and trauma are too great, there can be no "post-traumatic growth," as psychologist Jonathan Haidt calls it. But in other cases, illness can be a transformative experience, as philosopher L.A. Paul defines it. It can alter what we know and what we value in ways that are deeply life changing.

Notes:

revelatory 「啓示的な」 tacit 「暗黙の」 wreak havoc on ~ 「～に被害をもたらす」
finitude 「有限性」 debilitating 「衰弱させる」

問1 [1] ~ [6] 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]
- ① it reveals itself in our early life
 - ② it limits what the ill person can do
 - ③ it saves us from the inevitable end
 - ④ it lies in most cases doctors never know

- [2]
- ① the pros and cons of a long-lived society
 - ② the risk of developing a similar disease
 - ③ the values and assumptions that underpin our lives
 - ④ the worst experiences that we have never had before

- [3]
- ① most of us will fall ill (or are ill)
 - ② we are sometimes brought back to life
 - ③ some of us should live out our lives
 - ④ we all forget about the fear of death

- [4]
- ① the worries and concerns of everyday life
 - ② the expectations we have about our life
 - ③ something that few people have in their mind
 - ④ what occurs to some delicate people

- [5]
- ① to appreciate things we were previously too busy to notice
 - ② to believe that our attitude toward illness was really sensible
 - ③ to take it for granted that we discarded something useless
 - ④ to miss things which have turned out to be of no value

- 6
- ① we understand philosophy better
 - ② there is nothing to worry about
 - ③ we think more deeply about life
 - ④ there is no room for reflection

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 Which of the following sentences is NOT appropriate as an explanation of the “philosophical tools” described in the passage?

- ① We recognize that illness is one of the inevitable parts that make up our lives.
- ② We reconsider and reconstruct our future plans when we face illness.
- ③ We come to understand what a certain experience really means when we are ill.
- ④ We are forced to view what we have been doing in a different way when we are ill.

8 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- ① Illness provides us with the chance to revive a new and fruitful life.
- ② Illness is a common subject that many philosophers have discussed.
- ③ Illness can change our view on life in a way which we normally don't notice.
- ④ Illness, whether slight or deadly, can transform the meaning of our experiences.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

The Epic of Gilgamesh is the oldest surviving written record of ancient oral traditions. Various versions of the epic have been found in *cuneiform text on clay tablets. *Sumerian versions date from 2000 *BCE, while the *Akkadian language tablets typically used in modern translations are from approximately 600 BCE. Twelve tablets were discovered in Nimrud in present-day Iraq and translated in 1872 by an Englishman named George Smith. While none of the many versions of the epic are complete, as there were invariably damaged or missing tablets, these are the most well known.

Because he appears in multiple written records, Gilgamesh was likely 9 according to archaeologists. The best evidence is the descriptions of his interactions with other kings in the epic who are better documented. Such descriptions place Gilgamesh in power in Uruk, Babylonia, about 4,600 years ago.

The Epic of Gilgamesh takes the form of a narrative poem and for this reason is frequently 10 such as *The Odyssey* of Homer. There are three notable similarities in the structure of these epic poems. First, incredible figures populate mythical lands; second, the characters endure a series of strenuous voyages and challenging *treks; and finally, (A) mortals try to conquer gods and demons. Gilgamesh, as the hero of the epic, has a series of adventures — encountering gods, demons, and mythical and mysterious lands — in the course of the story. In the process, the epic covers several universal human themes. One theme is the bond of enduring friendship. Gilgamesh and the wild Enkidu initially fight but become fast friends after Enkidu submits to Gilgamesh's greater power. After the two kill the demon Humbaba along with the Bull of Heaven, the gods kill Enkidu as punishment, causing Gilgamesh to 11 .

A second theme and perhaps the most important among the epic's motifs is Gilgamesh's search for immortality. He is by some accounts two-thirds god, yet he still must die. Fearing death and not wanting to suffer the fate of his friend Enkidu, he goes in search of immortality. In the process, he meets Utnapishtim, an immortal human who survived the great flood. Unfortunately, Utnapishtim explains to Gilgamesh that all human enterprise is 12 and that death is a necessary part of

life. In the end, Gilgamesh realizes that (B) humans can attain immortality through their work, leaving a legacy behind when they die.

A third theme in the Gilgamesh epic is the powerlessness of humans against their gods. Throughout the tale, humans are *thwarted and punished as they attempt to *subvert the natural order or will of the gods. Gilgamesh cannot attain immortality, cannot keep his friend at his side, cannot *taunt the goddess Ishtar, and cannot live a life without pain, suffering, and death. Utnapishtim tells him specifically that death is the will of the gods and 13 .

The Epic of Gilgamesh has had an amazing effect on both ancient and modern literature. In addition to sharing the epic form, it also shares content with the classic Greek epic, *The Odyssey*. In particular, Odysseus and Circe have comparable functions in the narrative to Gilgamesh and Siduri. Like Circe, Siduri possesses the answer to the hero's question, explaining how he can gain passage into the underworld.

The biblical story of Noah and the flood 14 the *deluge of Utnapishtim. In both cases, God or gods decide (C) to rid the world of life, except for a righteous man and his ark full of animals. Both men send birds to see if dry land is nearby, and their arks both come to rest on mountains as the flood recedes. Once they discover dry land, both men also thank their gods by sacrificing an animal. Scholars believe that these two accounts share a historical oral *lineage, though there is some controversy concerning the exact relationship and precedence.

It is a testament to the unchanging nature of humanity that a 3,000-year-old tale resonates so well with modern audiences. Gilgamesh's adventures make a rousing read, while at the same time, providing commentary on the universal themes of 15 .

Notes:

cuneiform 「楔形文字の」 Sumerian 「シュメールの」 BCE 「紀元前の」
Akkadian 「アッカドの」 trek 「旅」 thwart 「阻止する」 subvert 「覆す」
taunt 「あざける」 deluge 「大洪水」 lineage 「家系, 血統」

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 the most respected king
② the most feared king
③ an actual person
④ an imaginary person
- ① compared to other epic poems
② distinguished by other epic poems
③ compared to other modern poems
④ distinguished by other modern poems
- ① strongly disregard his enemy's death
② bitterly regret his enemy's death
③ gracefully accept the loss of his friend
④ deeply mourn the loss of his friend
- ① worthwhile ② invaluable
③ eternal ④ temporary
- ① sometimes that of Gilgamesh as well
② distant from Gilgamesh's realm
③ not within Gilgamesh's control
④ is too intangible for Gilgamesh to find
- ① is completely different from
② is remarkably similar to
③ is created by the same author as
④ has nothing to do with
- ① life or death
② nature or nurture
③ immortality, power, and enemy
④ mortality, powerlessness, and friendship

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 the strong are likely to oppress the weak
- ② those who must die challenge the immortal existence
- ③ a supernatural entity reigns over the universe
- ④ humanity conforms to the power of the divine command

(B)

- ① human immortality is not possible in its literal sense but through what one has done
- ② humans can never live forever even if they have accomplished legendary work
- ③ humans are destined to die no matter how they seek immortality through their work
- ④ human immortality can be guaranteed even if what one has left behind has been lost

(C)

- ① to make the world a less lively place
- ② to build a world inhabited by less life
- ③ to destroy all life on Earth
- ④ to get out of the world full of life

問3 次の 19 ・ 20 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。

19 According to the author, which of the following is the most fascinating point of *The Epic of Gilgamesh*?

- ① The vivid description of adventures which the hero experiences
- ② The unique theme and form which could hardly be found in other epics
- ③ The remarkable similarities to other stories, including *The Odyssey* and those in the Bible
- ④ The pursuit of timeless themes about the qualities which constitute humanity

20 According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?

- ① Gilgamesh might have been deprived of all his power and authority, as other kings who appeared in the epic documented.
- ② Comparisons made between *The Epic of Gilgamesh* and other epics are solely based on the contents of the stories.
- ③ *The Epic of Gilgamesh* has a lot in common with *The Odyssey*, not only in how they are written but also in what they are written about.
- ④ It has been largely debated whether the story of Noah was written before or after the story of Utnapishtim.

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。

Man : Thanks for calling Westside Movers. How can I help you?

Woman : Hi. I'm moving to Japan soon and I need an estimate on how much it will cost to move all my possessions over there.

Man : OK, 21

Woman : Well, I live by myself, but I have a lot of clothes.

Man : I wouldn't worry about clothes. Our original closet boxes hold surprisingly lots of clothes without any difficulty.

Woman : OK, that's a relief. I'm also not sure about what I should do with my big items, like my sofa and bed, and kitchen equipment, like my microwave oven and garbage cans.

Man : To be honest, it is probably more economical for you to buy those things new than to ship them. Besides, it will take some time for them to arrive over there.

Woman : That's too bad. My sofa is so nice and relaxing, and I love its ivory color. I tried my best to keep it clean. I was hoping I wouldn't have to throw it away.

Man : Why don't you sell your things secondhand on the Internet? If your furniture is in good condition, there will be plenty of people who want to buy it from you. That way, at least you'd recover some of the cost and you wouldn't have to pay to throw your things away.

Woman : That's a good idea. I think I'll try that. Thank you.

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

- ① what's your price range?
- ② how long will you live there?
- ③ do you have a lot of clothes?
- ④ how much stuff do you have?

問2 The man suggested to the woman that she should NOT ship some of her things. Why?

- ① A few people will want to buy her furniture because she kept it clean.
- ② The closet boxes hold so many clothes that she won't have to ship them.
- ③ Shipping her big items is uneconomical compared to buying them new.
- ④ It is much easier for her to buy everything she needs in Japan.

問3 Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- ① She was relieved to hear that she could ship her clothes without difficulty.
- ② She had decided what to do with her kitchen equipment before calling them.
- ③ She will probably sell some of her things secondhand on the Internet.
- ④ What worried her was that she would have to throw her sofa away.

- B 次の英文について、ア～カ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。

24

Developments in nanotechnology have enormous potential to revolutionize drug delivery systems.

- ア. The active ingredients of drugs are placed inside a wrapper that is genetically designed to locate a particular part of the body.
- イ. However, anti-cancer drugs bound to nanomaterials have successfully crossed the blood-brain barrier and released the drugs at therapeutic concentrations in the brain.
- ウ. The overall aim is to allow drugs to be delivered to the areas within the body which they are targeting.
- エ. Early results are very impressive.
- オ. Delivering anti-cancer drugs to the brain has been a major problem due to the blood-brain barrier.
- カ. The wrapper is attracted to the cell receptors of the relevant area and attaches to it, discharging its active ingredients.

- ① ウーアーオーカーイーエ
② ウーアーカーエーオーイ
③ オーイーカーアウーエ
④ オーイーウアーエーカ

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。

At first glance, the apparently barren areas of the Sahel and Sahara deserts feature little greenery, but detailed satellite imagery combined with computer deep learning has revealed a different picture. In fact, some 1.8 billion trees dot parts of the West African Sahara and Sahel deserts and the so-called subhumid zone, an uncouted bounty that overturns previous assumptions about such habitats, researchers say. “We were very surprised that in the Sahara Desert,” lead author and assistant professor of geography at the University of Copenhagen Martin Brandt said.

The survey provides researchers and conservationists with data that and more accurately measure carbon storage on land. “For preservation, restoration, climate change and so on, data like this are very important to establish a baseline,” said Jesse Meyer, a programmer at NASA’s Goddard Space Flight Center who worked on the research. “In a year or two or 10, the study could be repeated ... to see if efforts to revitalize and reduce deforestation are effective or not,” he said in a NASA press release.

Finding and counting the trees was no simple task. In areas with plenty of trees, thick clumps of growth appear relatively clearly in satellite images, even at low resolution, and are easily distinguishable from bare land. But , satellite imagery can be too low-resolution to pick out individual trees or even small groups. Higher resolution imagery is now available, but problems still remain: Counting individual trees, particularly over vast areas of territory, is .

Brandt and his team came up with a solution, pairing satellite images at very high resolutions with deep learning — essentially training a computer program to do the work for them. and wait for the results. For the deep-learning program to work, it had to be trained — an onerous process that saw Brandt individually count and label nearly 90,000 trees himself. It took him a year. “The level of detail is very high and the model needs to know how all kinds of different trees in different landscapes look,” he said.

It was worth the effort, he said, allowing what would have taken millions of people years of work 30 . “Other studies are based on estimations and extrapolations, here we directly see and count each tree, it is the first wall-to-wall assessment.” The survey, published Oct 14 in the journal *Nature*, covered an area spanning 1.3 million square kilometers and involved analysis of more than 11,000 images.

- ① where they are more spread out
- ② to be computed in just hours
- ③ an almost impossible task
- ④ most people thought that virtually none existed
- ⑤ there are so many trees growing
- ⑥ enhanced knowledge about trees
- ⑦ not that they could just sit back
- ⑧ could help guide efforts to fight deforestation

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) テント用に開発された新素材は、防寒機能が断然優れている。

3番目 7番目

The (1) protection (2) new material (3) from (4) for
(5) offers (6) better (7) developed (8) camping tents
(9) much) severe coldness.

(2) それはかなり割の良い仕事だ。

3番目 7番目

The job (1) takes (2) rather (3) it (4) the (5) pays
(6) time (7) well (8) little (9) for).

(3) 今回は、彼女が10年以上の歳月を経て初めて出席した同窓会になる。

3番目 7番目

This is (1) 10 years (2) more than (3) in (4) has
(5) the first (6) attended (7) class reunion (8) she (9) that).

(4) 地震学者たちは、実際に発生するずっと前からその地震の到来を当局に対して警告していた。

3番目 7番目

Seismologists (1) before (2) it actually (3) of (4) earthquake
(5) the coming (6) took place (7) had warned (8) the authorities
(9) long).

(5) 遺憾なことに、本人が無実を主張している罪状で勾留されるケースもある。

3 番目 7 番目

Regrettably, there are some cases in which (1) are (2) they
(3) people (4) for (5) assert (6) imprisoned (7) of (8) which
(9) a crime) their innocence.

