

I 次の(ア)～(コ)の空欄に入る最も適切な語句を、それぞれの①～④のうちから一つずつ選びなさい。

(ア) Many people concentrate on their smartphones while walking, and risk injury to ().

- ① it ② itself ③ them ④ themselves

(イ) If the technology has been available for such a long time, why have so () clinical advances been made?

- ① few ② a few ③ little ④ less

(ウ) The weather forecast said that it () rain, and it did.

- ① is able to ② would ③ will ④ won't

(エ) That joke was so funny that I couldn't help ().

- ① laugh ② laughed ③ laughing ④ to laugh

(オ) I still remember my () first encounter with a group of wild monkeys.

- ① only ② once ③ really ④ very

(カ) No () how hard I tried, I couldn't come up with a solution.

- ① bother ② issue ③ matter ④ worry

(キ) The teacher said, "() every mistake you make, you will lose five points in the test."

- ① By ② For ③ In ④ To

(ク) The () of patients who answered the survey showed their satisfaction with our hospital's treatment policy.

- ① most ② majority ③ whole ④ total

(ケ) I found your idea (), but rather impractical.

- ① attractable ② attracted ③ attraction ④ attractive

(コ) I dropped a flask full of samples, () spoiling the whole experiment.

- ① hereafter ② thereby ③ whereas ④ wherever

II 次のA～Fの文の意味が通るように、それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並べ替え、それぞれ(ア)～(シ)に入る語句を選びなさい。

A I was fascinated by () (ア) () (イ) () us.

① had ② he ③ show ④ to ⑤ what

B Make () (ウ) () (エ) () be in serious trouble for the rest of your career.

① and ② could ③ mistake ④ one ⑤ you

C It's estimated that () (オ) 7,000 different languages () (カ) () the world.

① are ② throughout ③ spoken ④ to ⑤ up

D Washington Irving, () (キ) (), says that while great (ク) have (), others have wishes.

① a ② minds ③ purposes ④ US ⑤ writer

E "I'm leaving for Okinawa tomorrow." "Oh, I wish () (ケ) () (コ) () before. I'd have liked to join you."

① about ② me ③ that ④ told ⑤ you'd

F "There's a big stain on the back of your jacket." "What? I hadn't noticed. I suppose I'll () (サ) () (シ) (), or buy a new one."

① cleaned ② get ③ have ④ it ⑤ to

Ⅲ 次のA～Cの文章，D～Fの対話が自然な順序になるように，それぞれの下にある①～⑤を適切に並び替え，それぞれ(ア)～(シ)に入るものを選びなさい。

A When it comes to learning English, people tend to think only of vocabulary and grammar.

() (ア) () (イ) ()

- ① A well-known example of these different ways might be the way English speakers see the traffic signal for “Go” as green, while Japanese speakers see it as blue.
- ② But these days a new idea is being introduced to Second Language Learning.
- ③ In other words, different languages lead to different ways of seeing things.
- ④ This attitude is still very common throughout Japan.
- ⑤ This is that one’s language has a significant influence on a particular point of view.

B Puffins are unusual-looking seabirds that live off the northern coasts of the UK. ()

(ウ) () (エ) ()

- ① But in 2008, numbers fell by a third to 36,835 pairs.
- ② Dr. Chris Redfern, Emeritus at Newcastle University, helped to confirm these latest figures, and is cautiously optimistic about the puffins’ future.
- ③ For many years after the UK’s big systematic seabird counting project started in 1969, every count showed a steady increase, peaking in 2003 with 55,674 pairs.
- ④ Since then, fortunately, the puffin population has been slowly recovering again.
- ⑤ The recently published results of the 2018 survey indicate a total of 43,956, up from 39,963 in 2013.

C One thing makes the earth unique among all the planets in the solar system—the abundance of H₂O in its three forms of water, water vapor, and ice. () (オ)

() (カ) ()

- ① If our planet were much smaller, most of the water would have evaporated into space long ago.
- ② In addition, the temperature range of our air is such that water, ice and water vapor can coexist.
- ③ The temperature balance between water and ice is particularly delicate, and we still do not know why this balance shifts.
- ④ This is what probably happened to our dry neighbor, Mars, where it is believed water did exist millions of years ago.
- ⑤ Without them we could not exist, yet it is only by the accidents of gravity and temperature that we have them.

D “Look at this! It says that you can get a year’s worth of bottled water for only 150 dollars.”

() (キ) () (ク) ()

- ① “Do you know what the rate is?”
- ② “Is that in American dollars?”
- ③ “No, but I can easily look it up.”
- ④ “Then I think that would make them cheaper than if they were American.”
- ⑤ “Well, it’s an Australian website, so I suppose they must be Australian.”

E “Please don’t touch those tools.” () (ケ) () (コ) ()

- ① “In that case, I won’t offer to help.”
- ② “It looks like you have a big job ahead of you.”
- ③ “I’ve done bigger ones in the past, but this one does involve some tricky bits.”
- ④ “I’ve laid them out ready to start working on a big repair project.”
- ⑤ “Why not?”

F “Times Square?” () (サ) () (シ) ()

- ① “I’m in a bit of a hurry.”
- ② “No, credit card will do fine.”
- ③ “Oh, we’ll be there in no time.”
- ④ “One more thing: do I have to pay cash?”
- ⑤ “Sure. Hop in.”

IV 次の2つの文章を読み、それぞれに続く設問に答えなさい。

(英文1)

We need fire wherever we are. Survival manuals tell us that if we are lost in the wild, one of our first (ア) should be to make a fire. In addition to warmth and light, fire gives us hot food, safe water, dry clothes, protection from dangerous animals, a signal to friends, and even a sense of inner comfort. In modern society, fire might be hidden from our view, tidied away in our home water-heating system, trapped in the engine block of a car, or confined in the power station that provides our electricity. But we still completely depend on it. A similar tie is found in every culture. To the hunting-and-gathering Andaman Islanders of India, fire is “the first thing they think of carrying when they go on a journey,” “the center round which social life moves,” and the possession that distinguishes humans from animals. Animals need food, water, and shelter. We humans need all those things, but we need fire, too. How long have we needed it? (ウ) Few people have thought about this question.

Not even Charles Darwin pursued it, though he had every reason to be interested. During his five-year voyage around the world, Darwin learned what it was like to be hungry in the wild. When camped in harsh places, such as the damp highlands of the Falkland Islands, he made fire by rubbing sticks together. He cooked with hot rocks in an earth oven and called the making of fire “probably the greatest discovery, excepting language, ever made by man.” His experiences taught him that “hard and stringy roots can be rendered digestible, and poisonous roots or herbs harmless.” He (オ) the value of cooked food.

But Darwin showed no interest in knowing when fire was first controlled. His passion was evolution, and he thought fire was irrelevant to how we evolved. Like most people, he simply assumed that by the time our ancestors controlled fire they were already human. He cited his fellow evolutionist Alfred Russel Wallace approvingly: “Man is enabled through his mental abilities ‘to keep with an unchanged body in harmony with the changing universe.’” The control of fire was just another way for an unchanged body with a skillful mental ability to respond to a natural challenge. “When he migrates into a colder climate he uses clothes, builds shelters, and makes fires; and, by the aid of fire, cooks food otherwise (ケ). ...lower animals, on the other hand, must have their bodily structure modified in order to survive under greatly changed conditions.”

(Catching fire by Richard W. Wrangham, © 2009 by Richard Wrangham. Reproduced with permission of Hachette Book Group, Inc)

(ア) Fill in the blank (ア).

- ① abilities ② actions ③ methods ④ reasons

(イ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Andaman Islanders?

- ① They believe that animals can make fire.
② They enjoy the benefits of fire, but they don't regard it as central to their lives.
③ They must know how to make fire if they move to another place.
④ No one knows what they think about fire.

(ウ) Why does the writer ask "How long have we needed it?"

- ① To ask the reader to think of fire as a recent development.
② To emphasize that this is an important point to consider.
③ To examine how we can calculate the length of time.
④ To remind the reader that we have always used fire.

(エ) According to the passage, which of the following is true about Charles Darwin?

- ① He knew how long human beings have needed fire.
② He knew that the discovery of fire was earlier than that of language.
③ He objected to what his fellow evolutionist Alfred Russel Wallace wrote.
④ He failed to think about the history of the development of fire.

(オ) Fill in the blank (オ).

- ① forgot ② mistook ③ rejected ④ understood

(カ) Which of the following is an important point made in this passage?

- ① The average person is well informed about the initial discovery of fire.
② Due to its nature, fire can mostly be used for the benefit of animals.
③ Fire is essential to our lives and we should research more about its origin.
④ Most people take fire for granted although it is a most recent addition to daily life.

(キ) According to the passage, what is the importance of man's relationship with fire?

- ① To control fire, man needs to be smart but does not need to change physically.
② To form a relationship with fire requires both man and the environment to change.
③ To remove the risk of using fire, man must evolve into a greater being.
④ Similar to animals, man survives in colder climates by using fire to keep warm.

(ク) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① The control of fire sets man apart from other living things.
- ② Evolution of man is occurring more frequently nowadays.
- ③ The evolution of man occurs differently due to climate.
- ④ Nature provides everything man needs for a comfortable life.

(ケ) Fill in the blank (ケ).

- ① delicious
- ② edible
- ③ harmonious
- ④ indigestible

(コ) According to the passage, what do lower animals need?

- ① They need to avoid cold climates at any cost.
- ② They need to eat food that has been cooked with hot rocks.
- ③ They need to evolve to match their own environment.
- ④ They need to find a place to live in warm climates.

Windom

(英文 2)

The importance of pain in our medical lives is shown by the fact that it is among the most common reasons why people go to see their doctor or seek medical help. A study in Finland found that 40% of patients visited their doctor because of pain. A large-scale investigation by the Mayo Clinic in the United States of America showed that while skin diseases were the most common single reason why patients visited the doctor, the second and third most frequent causes were bone and joint disorders, and back problems, two pain-based groups of conditions which together easily outnumbered skin diseases. And that is without counting the times we visit a pharmacy, or simply buy painkillers off the shelf.

The economic impact of pain has also been calculated in a number of studies. Access Economics in Australia estimated that chronic (long-lasting) pain costs the economy approximately 4.4% of GDP every year, or AUD 24 billion in 2007 dollars. Data from the USA have shown that in the American economy chronic pain costs a similar percentage of GDP, amounting to between USD 560 billion and USD 635 billion every year, \$2000 for every person living in the USA.

These striking results are accompanied by important considerations of quality of life. It is estimated that fewer than 50% of cancer patients receive appropriate relief from the pain, in spite of the fact that medical science is able to relieve 90% of that pain. And among long-lasting pain sufferers, less than 10% receive appropriate pain management, whereas as much as 80% could be relieved.

A major complicating factor is the lack of objective biological or technical proof of the existence, intensity, timing or location of pain. Pain is perceived in the brain, even though we may believe that it is localized in parts of the body. "Phantom pain" can occur in parts of the body which are no longer there, for instance after losing a leg. But a brain scan does not give decisive results. It can indicate that pain is present when the patient feels no pain at all.

If pain is a universal of the human condition, then it is also a universally hidden aspect of the human condition. None of us can experience the pain of another. As the philosopher Wittgenstein has argued, pain can be conceived as "a beetle in a box." Everybody has a box, but only they can see their beetle, and no one may ever see anyone else's beetle. The other person's box might indeed be empty. The only way that we can know about the existence of pain is the way in which it is made clear in body language and in language itself. This leads naturally to a

problem of confirmation. The health care professional, faced with a patient reporting pain, will consider many kinds of information in evaluating whether and what kind of pain is present. But it is still possible for people to lie about pain and persuade both health practitioners and the law courts, as is evident from some damages claims which have been shown to be deceptive when the so-called victim is later discovered to be leading a pain-free life.

In other words, the patient's account is (テ)—and by “account” we must include all modes of communication including various semi-linguistic factors: shouting angrily, for instance, increases one's tolerance for pain and there is a positive correlation between the intensity of pain and the amount of pain talk. Pain may be universal, or nearly so. But its expression certainly is

(Intercultural Communication about Pain (from Intercultural Communication in Asia: Education, Language and Values) by Roland Sussex, Springer International Publishing AG, part of Springer nature 2018. Reproduced with permission of Springer Nature.)

(サ) Which of the following is true about pain?

- ① It can be clearly proved through data.
- ② It has no influence in the economy.
- ③ It is one of the minor reasons people go to the doctor.
- ④ It is well known as a universal human condition.

(シ) List in order the top three reasons people go to see the doctor.

- ① Back problems, bone and joint disorders, skin diseases
- ② Bone problems, skin diseases, back and joint disorders
- ③ Skin diseases, back problems, back and joint disorders
- ④ Skin diseases, bone and joint disorders, back problems

(ス) What does the underlined part “a similar percentage” mean in this passage?
(ス)

- ① approximately 4.4%
- ② less than 10%
- ③ almost 40%
- ④ as much as 80%

(セ) Why do so many people feel pain, although it could actually be relieved?

- ① Because brain scans accurately show where pain is occurring.
- ② Because medical science can only reduce 10% of the pain felt.
- ③ Because pain is subjective and each individual expresses it differently.
- ④ Because 90% of the time, people cannot adequately state what is wrong.

(ソ) Which of the following is true about *phantom pain*?

- ① It is a kind of pain that we can easily control.
- ② It is more intense in pain than other bone and joint disorders.
- ③ It occurs in a specific part of the body, such as an arm or a leg.
- ④ It shows that pain is felt in the brain, and not in a part of the body.

(タ) What is the difference between pain and talking about pain?

- ① Everyone feels pain but each person will express how it feels in a different way.
- ② Everyone speaks openly in the same way about pain but feels pain differently.
- ③ People can speak about pain easily but the pain they feel is not so hard to see.
- ④ People who talk more about the pain they feel actually feel less pain than others.

(チ) What does Wittgenstein mean by “a beetle in a box”?

- ① Doctors can understand everybody’s pain.
- ② Everybody can understand other people’s pain.
- ③ Nobody can understand their own pain.
- ④ People cannot understand other people’s pain.

(ツ) According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Doctors should explain to patients that pain is a natural occurrence in daily life.
- ② Doctors take into account many factors in order to diagnose the presence of pain.
- ③ People must explain to their doctors what they feel, using exactly the same expressions.
- ④ People who feel chronic pain will adapt to it and no longer need medical treatment.

(テ) Fill in the blank (テ).

- ① the amount of money they owe the doctor
- ② the key source of information about their pain
- ③ the last thing they want to tell the doctor
- ④ the written expression of how they feel

(ト) Choose the best summary for this passage.

- ① Our culture and personal values influence our description of pain.
- ② Everyone’s description of pain is the same.
- ③ Pain is the same regardless of how we describe it.
- ④ Pain may differ whether we feel it or not.