

[I] 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

From about the time I passed the seventy-seven year mark, I have started to hear about friends who have died, and about others who seem to be growing senile.* I don't mind so much hearing reports that they only seem to be heading in that direction; but I know that eventually I will be told that they really have lost their wits, and ¹⁾I don't look forward to that. Today it's them, tomorrow it's me. ²⁾It's less of a worry when they are living with their families, but much more so for those who are living alone.

We all say to each other, "Please, if you think that I'm starting to act a bit strangely, say something to me. Don't hold back." But what if the person I say this to becomes senile first? ³⁾Just ahead lies darkness; I have finally reached that stage in life.

The other day an editor whom I have known for years came by for a visit. He had quit his job at a large publisher to found his own small company, and he brought me a book he had just published.

"How has it been since you quit?" "Same as always — no money and nothing but work." ^{a)}「それは結構。苦勞が多くても忙しいのは何よりよ」などと茶菓でもてなして雑談をしていた。 The talk turned to the subject of my most recently published book, and I said, "Here, let me give you a copy." I stood up, left the room, and went to my book closet, but then I stopped in my tracks. ⁴⁾Of course I would have to sign the book and dedicate it to him, and it suddenly occurred to me that I couldn't remember his name.

My ability to recall people's names is quickly fading. I still, thank God, don't forget the names of those I see often, but if I don't see a person for some time, I remember the face but not the name. I had known the editor waiting in my living room since my daughter, who is now forty, was in high school. It was a little late to ask, "By the way, what is your name?"

I dashed to my study and started flipping* through my address book and dumped out my file of calling cards. I couldn't look for a particular name, obviously; I was looking for some name, any name that would leap out as the right one for him, so it took a long time. Wishing I had never offered to give him a book, I clawed* through the pile of name cards. He was waiting for me. ^{b)}時計をみるともう10分たっている。いつまでも応接室に待たせるわけには行かない。

Giving up, I went back. I felt like a student who has been called on by the teacher even though she doesn't know the answer, marching up glumly* to the blackboard. As I entered the room, I had a copy of my new book in my hand. Suddenly I blurted* out, "My stomach hurts."

設問

- 1 下線部分 1) の内容を30字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 2 下線部分 2) を so の内容がわかるようにして、全体を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 3 下線部分 3) の内容を30字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- 4 下線部分 4) を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 5 日本語部分 a), b) をそれぞれ英訳しなさい。

[II] 次の文を読んで、「動物実験」についての筆者の考えを80字程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

Since chimpanzees are thought to be physiologically close to humans, researchers use them as test subjects for new drugs and vaccines. In the labs, these very sociable creatures often live isolated from one another in 5-by-5-foot cages, where they grow surly, and sometimes violent. Dogs, cats and rats are also kept in poor conditions and subjected to painful procedures. Many people would find it hard to sympathize with rats, but dogs and cats are part of our lives. Ten or 15 years ago, when the use of animals in medical testing was first brought to my attention, I decided to visit the labs myself. Many people working there had forced themselves to believe that animal testing is the only way forward for medical research.

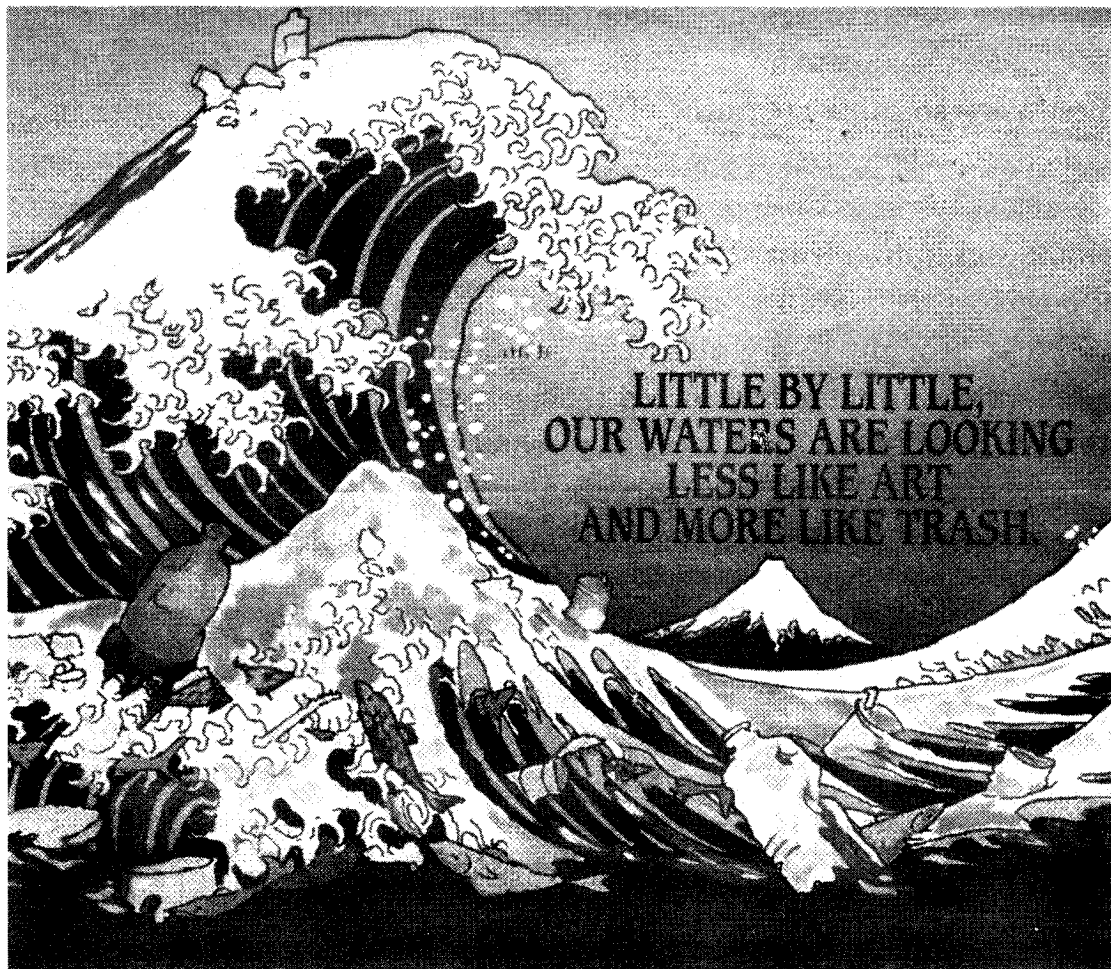
Once we accept that animals are sentient* beings, is it ethical to use them in research? From the point of view of the animals, it is quite simply wrong. From our standpoint, it seems ridiculous to equate* a rat with a human being. If we clearly and honestly believe that using animals in research will, in the end, reduce massive human suffering, it would be difficult to argue that doing so is unethical. How do we find a way out of this dilemma?

One thing we can do is change our mind-set. We can begin by questioning the assumption that animals are essential to medical research. Scientists have concluded that chimpanzees are not useful for AIDS research because, even though their genetic makeup differs from ours by about 1 percent, their immune* systems deal much differently with the AIDS virus. Many scientists test drugs and vaccines on animals simply because they are required to by law rather than out of scientific merit. This is a shame, because our medical

technology is beginning to provide alternatives. We can perform many tests on cell and tissue cultures* without recourse to systemic testing on animals. Computer simulations can also cut down on the number of animal tests we need to run. We aren't exploring these alternatives vigorously enough.

Ten or 15 years ago animal-rights activists resorted to violence against humans in their efforts to break through the public's terrible apathy* and lack of imagination on this issue. This extremism is counterproductive.* I believe that more and more people are becoming aware that to use animals thoughtlessly, without any anguish* or making an effort to find another way, diminishes us as human beings.

- III] *What do you think the following picture tries to convey? Please answer in English in about 100 words.*



[IV] *Do you agree or disagree with the quotation below? Explain your position in English, giving specific reasons and examples to support your thinking in about 100 words.*

Saying *no* is tough in our society. Not many of us like dishing out rejection. We tend to feel guilty about turning people down. Also, we enjoy the feeling of being wanted and needed that invitations and requests bring.

Another reason: we want to avoid potential confrontations. We're uncomfortable with the contest of wills we imagine may result. Then, too, most of us weren't taught to value saying no, nor taught how to say no in ways that leave the feelings of all concerned intact. In most cases, we were even taught that saying no was selfish and uncooperative.

Last but not least, if we say yes to others often enough, we'll hardly ever have time to say yes to our own most cherished* goals and dreams. Then we won't have to face the fear of failing to achieve them.

[NOTES]

anguish *noun* [U] (formal) severe pain, mental suffering or unhappiness: *He groaned in anguish.*

• *Tears of anguish filled her eyes.*

apathy *noun* [U] the feeling of not being interested in or enthusiastic about anything: *There is widespread apathy among the electorate.* • *public/political/student apathy*

blurt *verb* ~ sth (out) to say sth suddenly and without thinking carefully enough: [VN] *She blurted it out before I could stop her.* • *'She's pregnant,' Jack blurted.*

cherish *verb* [VN] (written) 1 to love sb/sth very much and want to protect them or it: *Children need to be cherished.* • *her most cherished possession* 2 to keep an idea, a hope or a pleasant feeling in your mind for a long time: *Cherish the memory of those days in Paris.* • *He cherishes the hope that one day they will meet again.*

claw *verb* ~ (at) sb/sth to scratch or tear sb/sth with claws or with your fingernails: [V] *The cat was clawing at the leg of the chair.* • (figurative) *Branches clawed at her hair.* • [VN] *She had clawed Stephen across the face.* • (figurative) *His hands clawed the air.*

counterproductive *adjective* [not usually before noun] having the opposite effect to the one which was intended: *Increases in taxation would be counterproductive.*

culture *noun* 1 [U] the customs and beliefs, art, way of life and social organization of a particular country or group: *European/Islamic/American culture* • *working-class culture* 2 [C] a country, group, etc. with its own beliefs, etc.: *The children are taught to respect different cultures.* • *the effect of technology on traditional cultures/art/music/literature* 3 [U] art, music, literature, etc., thought of as a group: *Venice is a beautiful city full of culture and history.* • *popular culture* (= that is enjoyed by a lot of people) • *the Minister for Culture* 4 [C,U] the beliefs and attitudes about sth that people in a particular group or organization share: *The political cultures of the United States and the United Kingdom are very different.* • *A culture of failure exists in some schools.* • *company culture* • *We are living in a consumer culture.* 5 [U] (technical) the growing of plants or breeding of particular animals in order to get a particular substance or crop from them: *the culture of silkworms* (= for silk) 6 [C] (biology, medical) a group of cells or bacteria, especially one taken from a person or an animal and grown for medical or scientific study; the process of obtaining and growing these cells: *a culture of cells from the tumour* • *Yogurt is made from active cultures.* • *to do/take a throat culture*

equate *verb* [VN] ~ sth (with sth) to think that sth is the same as sth else or is as important: *Some parents equate education with exam success.* • *I don't see how you can equate the two things.*

flip *verb* 1 to turn over into a different position with a sudden quick movement; to make sth do this: [V] *The plane flipped and crashed.* (figurative) *She felt her heart flip* (= with excitement, etc.). • [VN] *He flipped the lid open and looked inside the case.* 2 [VN] ~ sth (on/off) to press a button or switch in order to turn a machine, etc.: *She reached over and flipped off the light.* 3 [VN+adv./prep.] to throw sth somewhere using your thumb and/or fingers: *They flipped a coin to decide who would get the ticket.* • *He flipped the keys onto the desk.* 4 [V] ~ (out) (informal) to become very angry, excited or unable to think clearly: *She finally flipped under the pressure.* • *He completely flipped when he saw the mess in the kitchen.*

glumly *adverb*: *The three of us sat glumly looking out to sea.* < **glum** *adjective* sad, quiet and unhappy: *The players sat there with glum looks on their faces.*

immune *adjective* 1 ~ (to sth) that cannot catch or be affected by a particular disease or illness: *Adults are often immune to German measles.* 2 ~ (to sth) not affected by sth: *You'll eventually become immune to criticism.* • *Few men are immune to her charms.* • *Our business is far from immune to economic conditions.* 3 ~ (from sth) protected from sth and therefore able to avoid it: *No one should be immune from prosecution.* • *Not even the President's wife was immune from criticism by the press.*

senile *adjective* behaving in a confused or strange way, and unable to remember things, because of old age: *I think she's going senile.*

sentient *adjective* [usually before noun] (formal) able to see or feel things through the senses: *Man is a sentient being.*

(Adapted from *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* 6th edition)