令和6年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和6年1月21日

英語 (60分)

1 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。 $4\sim21$ 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。

| 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、 3 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			Í	解	2	\$	榻	1		
番号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
3	1	0	3	4	(5)	6	7)	8	9	0

受	験	番	号	
	the day was the day and			
	i i			

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。

Walt Whitman is considered by many to be the best poet in the American canon. In addition to his widespread fame in the United States, Whitman's works have also been translated into over 25 languages and are widely read worldwide. Unlike most other poets, Whitman, whose poetry is characterized by its free verse and focus on *transcendentalist themes, became famous prior to his death and interestingly, many called him the "greatest of all American poets" just a few short years afterwards. Whitman is considered by many to be one of the best American transcendentalists as many of his works suggest that there is a spiritual state of being that can only be understood with an intuition *unencumbered by traditional religious ideas. Indeed, many of the ideas Whitman's poetry explores were

Whitman's style is remarkable because it broke from traditional poetic norms , which does not adhere to strictly structured *pentameter, has no strict poetic rules, and disregards the techniques supported by most of the Romantic poets. Whitman's most famous work is a collection of poetry first published in 1855, entitled Leaves of Grass, and edited time and again by the poet over his lifetime. A section entitled "Drum-Taps," for instance, was added to the collection following the death of Abraham Lincoln. It included a number of poems on Whitman's service as a volunteer nurse in the American Civil War. The overarching central theme in all of Whitman's poetry was an exploration of America. This theme was prompted by Ralph Waldo Emerson's call for a work of literature exploring the United States' virtues and vices. Contrary to popular moral views of the time, Whitman's poetry | 3 . It praises nature and the role of the individual in the world. Whitman's poetry also elevates the human body and mind, making the seemingly commonplace a subject of praise and recognition.

Song of Myself is easily the most popular poem in Leaves of Grass. It is divided into 52 numbered sections and explores various facets of America. The scope of the poem gives the reader a sense that the narrator is not Whitman personally but many different individuals from a variety of segments of the United States. These various segments are then joined together within the unity of a poem, suggesting that there is a transcendental nature in which everyone shares and partakes. This unity is emphasized in the first three lines of the poem: "I celebrate myself, and sing myself, / And what I assume you shall assume, / For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you." Throughout the poem, Whitman underscores the transcendental nature of the self by asserting an unlimited, boundless sense of 4. This was a common theme in the writing of many transcendentalists before him, most prominently Ralph Waldo Emerson.

All of Whitman's poetry is marked with his own experience. In addition to "Drum-Taps," which explored 5, a number of other poems explored facets of life that were usually overlooked. In A Song for Occupations, for example, Whitman writes about the working people of the nation. He takes ownership of the workers in the poem, declaring, "I own publicly who you are, if nobody else owns." Whitman also hints at a unity between all workers across the nation and himself, once again showing his transcendental beliefs.

Ultimately, Walt Whitman's poetry is far more than an experiment in transcendentalist free verse. The poems in *Leaves of Grass* present a body of work that portrays an entire nation. Whitman succeeded in encompassing fundamental features of American life. In addition, he left a lasting mark on American poetry. Some have even argued that American poetry is divided into two distinct realms in relation to Whitman: those who seek to continue in 6. In addition, his poetry has been incorporated into a number of outlets in popular culture. Walt Whitman's influence on American culture at large is undeniable.

Notes:

transcendentalist「超越主義者(1820年代後半から1830年代にかけてアメリカ東部

で発展した哲学運動の実践者)」 unencumbered「邪魔されていない」 pentameter「5歩格(1行が5つの詩脚より成るもの)」

問1	1 ぞれご	~ 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 Lつ選びマークしなさい。
1	1	metaphysical
	2	sublime
	3	orthodox
	4	taboo
2	1	used instead free verse
	2	adopted the fixed verse form
	3	yet questioned literary theory
	4	followed traditional rhythm rules
3	1	dealt with political issues
	2	focused on the senses
	3	endangered democracy
	4	valued physical strength
4	(1)	each individual having their own unique characteristics
	2	each thing in nature having its own unique features
	3	being present in everyone and everything
	4	being absent from everyone and everything
5	(1)	the poet's experience in the country's Civil War
	2	the poet's extraordinarily creative imagination
	3	religious beliefs shared with other poets at that time
	<u>(4)</u>	political causes pursued by social movement then

6	(1) his tradition, review old poems, and transcend him
	(2) his tradition, appreciate nature, and recognize God
	(3) his tradition and those who seek to challenge him
	his tradition and those who manage to imitate him
問2 次の の中か	「7」・ 8 の各問の答えとして最も適切なものを,下の①~④ らそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。
7 \	Which of the following is TRUE about Whitman?
1	He is considered the best American poet because of his romantic
st	yle.
2	He promoted American individualism through his war poetry.
3	He challenged American political norms by using a new form of verse.
4	He succeeded in describing what American people are like in his
po	pems.
<u>(1)</u>	Which of the following is TRUE about Whitman's poetry? It is difficult to interpret because it is full of highly abstract concepts.
2	It values individuals who try to live in harmony with nature.
3	It reflects his views on American values.
4	It is greatly influenced by European styles.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Some fish can recognize their own faces in photos and mirrors, an ability usually attributed to humans and other animals considered particularly brainy, such as chimpanzees, scientists report. Finding the ability in fish suggests that self-awareness may be far more widespread among animals than scientists once thought.

"It is believed widely that animals that have larger brains will be more intelligent than animals that have smaller brains," such as fish, says animal sociologist Masanori Kohda of Osaka Metropolitan University in Japan. It may be time to (A) rethink that assumption, Kohda says.

Kohda's previous research showed that *bluestreak cleaner wrasses can pass the mirror test, a controversial cognitive assessment that purportedly reveals self-awareness, or the ability to be the object of one's own thoughts. The test involves exposing an animal to a mirror and then *surreptitiously putting a mark on the animal's face or body to see if they will (B) notice it on their reflection and try to touch it on their body. Previously, only a handful of 9, including chimpanzees and other great apes, dolphins, elephants, and *magpies, have passed the test.

In a new study, cleaner fish that passed the mirror test were then able to distinguish their own faces from those of other cleaner fish in still photographs. This suggests that the fish 10 the same way humans are thought to — by forming a mental image of one's face, Kohda and colleagues report February 6 in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

"I think it's truly remarkable that they can do this," says primatologist Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, who was not involved in the research. "I think it's an incredible study." De Waal is quick to point out that failing the mirror test should not be considered evidence of a lack of self-awareness. Still, scientists have struggled to understand why some species that are known to have complex cognitive abilities, such as monkeys and ravens, 11. Researchers

have also questioned whether the test is appropriate for species like dogs that rely more on scent or like pigs that may not care enough about a mark on their bodies to try to touch it.

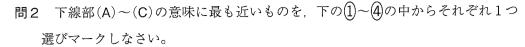
The mixed results in other animals make it all the more astonishing that 12 . In their first mirror test studies, published in 2019 and 2022, Kohda's team exposed wild-caught cleaner fish in separate tanks to mirrors for a week. The researchers then injected brown dye just beneath the scales on the fish's throats, making a mark that resembles the parasites these fish eat off the skin of larger fish in the wild. When the marked fish saw themselves in a mirror, they began striking their throats on rocks or sand in the bottom of the tank, (C) apparently trying to scrape off the marks.

In the new study, 10 fish that passed the mirror test were then shown a photo of their own face and a photo of an unfamiliar cleaner fish face. All the fish acted aggressively toward the unfamiliar photo, as if it were a stranger, but were not aggressive toward 13. When another eight fish that had spent a week with a mirror but had not previously been marked were shown a photo of their own face with a brown mark on the throat, six of them began scraping their throats just like the fish that passed the mirror test. But they did not scrape when shown a photo of another fish with a mark.

Animals that recognize their reflection in the mirror most likely first learn to identify themselves by seeing that the movement of the animal in the mirror matches their own movement, researchers think. 14 the cleaner fish were also able to recognize their own faces in still images, they, and possibly other animals that have passed the mirror test, may be able to identify themselves by developing a mental image of their own face that they can compare to what they see in the mirror or photos, the authors say.

Animal behaviorist Jonathan Balcombe, author of the book What a Fish Knows, is already convinced, describing the new study as "robust and quite brilliant." People shouldn't be surprised that fish could be self-aware given that they have already been shown to have complex behavior including tool use, planning, and

collaboration, Balcombe says. "It's time we stopped thinking of fishes as somehow members of the vertebrate pantheon." 15 Notes: bluestreak cleaner wrasse「ホンソメワケベラ(魚の一種)」 surreptitiously「秘密に、こっそりと」 magpie「カササギ(カラス科の鳥)」 ─ の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを, 下の①~④の中から 問 1 それぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。 small-sized animals 9 large-sized animals (3) large-brained species small-brained species 10 (1) take the mirror test (2) think of mirrors and photographs distinguish mirrors from photographs (4) identify themselves (1) have passed have not passed 11 have not been tested have been tested 12 (1) monkeys and ravens cannot pass dogs and pigs cannot pass elephants and magpies can pass (4) a small fish can pass 1 the photo of their own face 13 the photo of the mirror used in the test the photo of a stranger's face (4) the photo of a familiar cleaner fish's face (1) Although 14 Because (4) Unless Whether (2) invaluable 15 lesser valuable (4) significant



(A) 16

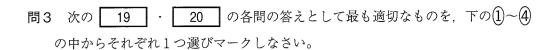
- (1) doubt if some fish can recognize themselves in photos and mirrors
- 2 doubt if self-awareness is far more widespread among animals than was thought
- 3 doubt if large-brained animals are more intelligent than small-brained ones
- (4) doubt if humans and chimpanzees are particularly intelligent

(B) 17

- (1) become aware of the mark on their face or body in the mirror
- (2) find the mark on their face or body after considering it
- (3) identify their face or body after having thought carefully about it
- (4) realize their own face or body is reflected in the mirror

(C) 18

- (1) as the researchers evidently attempted to secure the stains
- 2 so it was evident that the fish struggled to save the spots
- and it looked as if the fish sought to remove the dye
- 4 but the researchers seemed to strive to get rid of the specks



- 19 According to the passage, which of the following did Masanori Kohda NOT do?
 - ① He used a controversial assessment to challenge previous assumptions.
 - (2) Kohda's team injected brown dye beneath the scales on the fish's throats.
 - 3 Kohda's team observed wild-caught cleaner fish and farmed fish in separate tanks.
 - He exposed animals to a mirror to see if they recognized their own faces in the mirror.
 - 20 According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - (1) Scientists believe that only large-brained animals can be self-aware.
 - (2) Kohda's mirror test was performed for the first time in 2022.
 - (3) Kohda thinks of his own experiments as robust and brilliant.
 - 4 Fish can employ tools, devise strategies, and engage in cooperative efforts.

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。

Woman: Future Electronics, Mary speaking. How may I help you?

Man : Hi, I'm calling about a VX47 digital camera that I ordered online from you. The one that I received appears to be damaged.

Woman: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. Can I just get your order number, please?

Man : Sure. It's 445-009-KL.

Woman: Great. OK, so I can see that you ordered one of the VX47s from our outlet corner. Is that correct?

Man: That's right. It was nearly \$100 cheaper than the others. However, it was my understanding that this was due to the fact that it isn't the latest model.

Woman: Well...yes and no. It is the previous model, but it was also a floor model in one of our shops. This means that other customers had previously had the opportunity to handle it. This was stated on the product page.

Man: Yeah, but it didn't say that it was damaged goods! The photo next to the product information didn't show any scratches on the body.

Woman: If you look closely, you'll see that it also states that it is not a photo of the actual product.

Man: That's outrageous! I want a refund.

Woman: Unfortunately, all of our outlet items are final sale.

Man : You mean I'm stuck with this damaged product?

Woman: Have you tried to operate the camera yet? As long as it functions properly, there isn't really anything we can do.

Man: I have. 23 I guess I'm just disappointed that there's so much wear. That's what I get for buying from an online outlet, I suppose.

Woman: I'm sorry we couldn't be of more help.

問1	What is it that bothers the man most about his purchase? 21
1	He's unsatisfied with the appearance of the product.
2	He's disappointed that his new camera doesn't work.
3	He's upset he didn't receive the latest model.
4	He's appalled at the terrible customer service.
問2	Which of the following is TRUE? 22
1	The man's order was severely damaged in the post.
2	The man failed to thoroughly read the product description.
3	The woman can't refund the product because he bought it online.
4	The man and woman can't decide on whether it looks like the photo.
問3	Which of the following is the best to fill in 23 ?
1	There aren't any good functions.
2	It doesn't even take photos.
3	I couldn't figure out how to use it.

There were no problems there.

B 次の英文において、24 ~ 29 の空所を補うのに最も適切なものを、以下の $(\hat{1})$ ~(8)の中からそれぞれ1つ選びマークしなさい。

Not even the sea is safe from the glare of humans' light at night. Researchers published the first global atlas of ocean light pollution. It shows large chunks of the sea lit up at night. And that risks confusing or disrupting the behaviors of sea life.

Coastal cities cast haloes of light that stretch over the ocean. So do offshore oil rigs and other structures. In many places, 24 . And that light risks changing the behaviors of the creatures that live there.

Artificial lights are known to affect land dwellers. Night lighting can prevent plant pollination and foil fireflies' flashes. They even make it harder for sparrows to fight off West Nile virus. Bright lights near shores 25.

Tim Smyth led a research team to assess where in the water this glow is strongest. Smyth is a marine biogeochemist. That means he studies 26 using biology, chemistry, and geology. He works at Plymouth Marine Laboratory on the southern coast of England.

Smyth and his colleagues started with a world atlas of artificial night sky brightness that had been created in 2016. Then, they added data on the ocean and atmosphere. Some data came from shipboard measurements of artificial light in the water. Others came from satellite images that estimate how clear the water is. Particles in the water, such as 27, can affect how far downward light travels. These factors vary from place to place and may change with the seasons. The team also used computers to simulate how different wavelengths of light move through water.

Next, they wanted to know how that underwater light might affect animals. Not all species will be equally sensitive. The team focused on copepods. These common shrimplike creatures are a key part of many ocean food webs. Like other tiny zooplankton, copepods use light as a cue to plunge en masse to the dark deep, seeking safety from surface predators. Normally, they use the sun or the winter

moon as their cue. Too much artificial light 28.

Light pollution is strongest in the top meter (about three feet) of the water. Here, artificial light can be intense enough to confuse the copepods. Nearly 2 million square kilometers (770,000 square miles) of ocean get such intense night light. That's an area roughly the size of Mexico.

Farther down, the light gets weaker. But even 20 meters (65 feet) deep, 29 across 840,000 square kilometers (325,000 square miles) of ocean.

- (1) can mess up their usual patterns
- 2 how life in the oceans interacts with the environment
- (3) it's still bright enough to bother copepods
- 4 the blue or UV component of light
- (5) the glow is powerful enough to penetrate deep into coastal waters
- 6 can spread the glow out to sea
- (7) many biological processes follow this circadian rhythm
- 8 sediment and tiny floating plants and animals

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。ただし、文頭に来る単語も書き出しは小文字となっている。
(1) 新しいパソコンを買うかどうかの判断はあなたにお任せします。 3番目 30 7番目 31 I will (① to ② leave ③ you ④ not ⑤ decide ⑥ up to ⑦ whether ⑧ or ⑨ it) we should buy a new computer.
(2) その少女を母親と同じくらいの大スターにしたのがこの映画だった。 3番目 32 7番目 33 It (① as ② made ③ that ④ the girl ⑤ a ⑥ big ⑦ was ⑧ star ⑨ this movie) as her mother.
(3) 言うまでもなく、この国ではいかなる場合においても裁判を経ずに処罰されることはあってはならない。 3番目 34 7番目 35 Needless to say, under (① be ② without ③ anyone ④ through ⑤ going ⑥ circumstances ⑦ punished ⑧ should ⑨ no) a trial in this country.
(4) 噂によると、その局長は解任されて地方の支社に異動になったらしい。 3番目 36 7番目 37 (① it ② and ③ the director ④ that ⑤ has ⑥ transferred ⑦ rumor ⑧ dismissed ⑨ was) to a local branch office.

(5)	先月大規模	なセールを	行ったに	もかかれ	っらず,	廃棄	ミする	必要	があ	る売れ	れ残り	商品
7.	が依然として	大量にある	0									
;	38 番目 38	7番	目 39									
	The (1)	unsalable p	roducts	2 1	remain	.s	3	of	4	be	(5)	that
(5 to 7	disposed	8	amount	of	9	need	l) la	rge (despi	te the	e big
s	ale we had	last month.										

4 日本文の意味に合うように 40 c を、下の①~④の中からそれぞれ1つ選び	~ 49 に入れるのに最も適切な語(句) ベマークしなさい。
(1) 「イタリアへの旅行はどうでしたか。」"How was your trip to Italy?" "It co① be better③ have been better	
	でいるので、今夜は家にいたほうがいい。 ome tonight because the weather report nt. ③ to stay ④ to staying
 (3) 人件費は、賃金、給与、および雇用者 42 costs are made up of wages costs. ① Personal ② Personality 	その社会保障費で構成されています。 s, salaries, and employers' social security ③ Personally ④ Personnel
 (4) その映画は期待外れだったよ。実際の The movie didn't 43 my expec ① live up to ③ catch up with 	
 (5) 不慣れな土地で運転する時にどの程度 People differ in the extent 44 unfamiliar area. ① which ② what 	医緊張するかは人それぞれです。 They feel nervous when driving in an Mathematical description of the state o

(6)	街を歩くと,数え	きれ	ないほどの建設	中の	ビルが見える	0	
	Walking aroun	d th	ne city, I car	n se	ee myriads	of bu	ildings 45
C	onstruction.						
(1) over	2	under	3	during	4	while
(7)	この地域の急速な	:工業	を化により, 工場	から	出る有毒廃棄	物で川っ	が激しく汚染され
Z	らようになった。						
	The rapid indus	strial	lization in this	are	a led to the	river	46 heavily
p	olluted with toxic	was	te from local fa	ctori	les.		
(1) became	2	has become	3	becoming	4	had become
(8)	最後にジェニファ	- K	会ってからしば	らく	経つが、彼女	は相変	わらず朗らかだ。
	It has been a v	while	e since I last s	aw	Jennifer, bu	t she is	s as cheerful as
	47 .						
(1	ever	2	usually	3	every time	4	the same
(9)	あなたは上司が意	ま地 悪	だと感じるかも	しれ	ないが,実際	には彼	女はあなたをいじ
X	って楽しんでいるれ	っけて	ばない。				
	You may feel ye	our 1	boss is 48	to	you, but she	e doesn	't actually enjoy
b	ullying you.						
(1) hard	2	severe	3	blameful	4	mean
(10)	ご提出いただいた	:内容	に変更があった	場合	は、速やかに	用紙を	再度ご提出くださ
V	<i>j</i> °						
	49 there	be a	ny changes in t	the s	submitted co	ntents,	please resubmit
t.	he form immediat	telv.					
(1		2	Should	3	Could	4	Might





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