

# 令和6年度 入学者選抜試験問題

一般選抜 令和6年1月22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。  
4～21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。

In both his *Nicomachean Ethics* and his *Politics*, the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle writes extensively on the importance of leisure. Specifically, he argues that when it comes to living well, 1 matters more than our work. People are apt to waste their leisure time, however, because they haven't been educated in how to spend it constructively.

Aristotle writes that Sparta, for instance, never flourishes in times of peace because its constitution only trains the Spartans well for combat: it “has not educated them 2 .”

If we transpose Aristotle's thought — that we often do not know how to spend our leisure time constructively — to the modern day, at one extreme we can find workaholism, where people let their work absolutely define meaning in their lives. Their leisure time is simply eaten away by more work, or by thinking about work.

At the other extreme, we find those who want to forget work so thoroughly they spend all their leisure time distracting themselves with physical pleasures or meaningless entertainment.

And, unfortunately, in the middle of these extremes lies \*perpetual anxiety: guilt for not being more “productive” and guilt for not being more “social.”

While there are a lucky few who are able to derive genuine fulfillment and personal growth from work, many unhappily find themselves somewhere on the spectrum 3 .

Turning again to Aristotle, we find the solution lies in not viewing work or recovery as ends in themselves. Rather, they should be viewed merely as the means by which 4 .

For it is in leisure, not in work or recovery, that the true beauty and meaning of the human condition can be found. Amusements and distractions have their place, but they do not constitute true leisure.

In the *Nicomachean Ethics*, Aristotle writes, “Amusements are more to be used when one is at work, for one who exerts himself needs relaxation, and relaxation is the end [goal] of amusement, and work is accompanied by toil and strain... we should be careful to use amusement at the right time, dispensing it as a remedy to the ills of work.”

Work, of course, is a financial necessity, and for the overworked and underpaid, emphasizing leisure may be regarded as hopelessly privileged.

But, as Edith Hall notes in her book *Aristotle’s Way*, Aristotle believes it is *only* in our leisure time that 5. Work should not carry the status that it does. Hall writes, “The objective of work is usually to sustain our lives biologically, an objective we share with other animals. But the objective of leisure can and should be to sustain other aspects of our lives which make us uniquely human: our souls, our minds, and our personal and civic relationships. Leisure is therefore wasted if we do not use it purposively.”

We should look at our spare time, then, not as “spare” but as *the most important time we have*. With practice, we can (and should, Aristotle urges) structure our leisure to nurture the talents, tastes, and relationships that elevate us beyond the destructive *work / recovery from work* cycle and that fulfill our potential as beings.

Perhaps in time, when someone asks us what we “do,” we can begin to define ourselves 6. Our work need not — and should not — be the whole story.

Ultimately, however, this is easier said than done, for the responsibility lies not just with us as individuals but with the societies in which we live. If the goal is to live well the Aristotelian way, constructive leisure must be a realistic proposition for all citizens.

As the 20th-century philosopher Harry Overstreet put it, “Recreation is not a secondary concern for a democracy. It is a primary concern, for the kind of recreation a people make for themselves determines the kind of people they become and the kind of society they build.”

Notes:

*Nicomachean Ethics* 「ニコマコス倫理学（著作名）」 perpetual 「絶え間のない」

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 quality of our leisure time  
         ② the length of our working hours  
         ③ our level of education  
         ④ our state of mind

- ① to be satisfied with their daily lives  
         ② to be satisfied with a peaceful world  
         ③ to be able to work more efficiently  
         ④ to be able to live in idleness

- ① between occupational fatigue and personal pleasure  
         ② between intense concentration and annoying distraction  
         ③ between pointless workaholism and unconstructive recovery  
         ④ between decreased productivity and unnecessary anxiety

- ① to further constructive leisure  
         ② to enjoy pleasant amusements  
         ③ to cope with excessive stress  
         ④ to balance work and relaxation

- ① good physical health can be ensured  
         ② a comprehensive evaluation can be made  
         ③ the full human potential can be realized  
         ④ true friendship can be discovered

6

- ① not by a background, but by our social positions
- ② not by a potential, but by our professional skills
- ③ not by a reputation, but by our achievements
- ④ not by a career, but by our leisure activities

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 is TRUE about work and leisure?

- ① Highly rewarding work can replace abundant leisure.
- ② Work and leisure have their respective roles in life.
- ③ The importance of work and leisure varies according to age.
- ④ It is difficult to enjoy leisure unless work is fulfilling.

8

Which of the following best describes Aristotle's ideal future?

- ① No one will worry about what they should do with their leisure time.
- ② Everyone should try to use their leisure time to pursue their goals.
- ③ Leisure will be a pure luxury rather than an absolute necessity.
- ④ Leisure should be able to be properly used as a time for relaxation.

B 次の英文を読み、問に答えなさい。

Both astrology and astronomy are in the business of making predictions. The theories of astrology claim that the positions of the planets and the stars influence who you are and what happens to you: your job, your personality, and your romantic partner. Astrologers make these predictions based on the positions of the planets at the time of your birth. Astronomy, 9, makes predictions about such phenomena as the movements of planets and the expansion of galaxies. Astronomers explain their predictions with such properties as masses, distances, and gravitational forces.

As philosophers and anthropologists who study what science means to society, we think it is important to separate the question of whether something is a science from the question of whether it is true or false. Science, in essence, involves making and testing factual claims about the world. Factual claims are true or false descriptions of the world (Joe is 1 meter tall.) as opposed to descriptions of how we define things (1 meter is 1,000 millimeters.). In this sense, astrologers, like astronomers, make factual claims about the world. To us, that makes astrology sound a lot like 10.

For a very long time, until the 17th or 18th century, astronomy and astrology were practiced side by side. After all, knowing where the planets were relative to the stars was necessary to make accurate predictions about how their locations influenced human affairs. 11 astronomers and astrologers populated medical schools and governments, advising people on what the heavens signaled was to come on Earth.

But (A) here's the rub: When researchers test the predictions astrology makes about people's lives, those predictions turn out to be no better than guesswork.

There is currently no broadly accepted evidence that galactic forces are capable of influencing the choices people make. The truck parked on the street exerts more gravitational pull on you than Mars does, and the radio waves from your local station far overpower those from Jupiter, for instance.



There is an important difference between being false and being unscientific. Currently, astrological theories are false precisely because they make scientific claims about the world, and those claims turn out to be wrong. Although the predictions astrology makes are false, they are nonetheless a matter of science. That's how we know they are wrong, after all.

Some people believe they find support for astrological predictions in their own personal experiences. They read their horoscope and it seems just right: They did “meet someone interesting” or “benefit from listening to a close friend’s advice.” But the predictions are 12 enough that they would often be true even if astrology were utterly bogus. That’s why it can be difficult to figure out how to assess an astrologer’s predictions with precision.

Theories of astronomy, on the other hand, 13 . They are routinely corrected in response to increasingly precise measurements. For example, Einstein’s theory of general relativity got a boost over Newton’s because it predicted the precise migration of Mercury’s closest point to the Sun year after year. If astrology had the same ability to make correct predictions with such precision, it might still be a major focus of scientific attention.

But then why do so many people find astrology so useful if 14 ? Why are astrological signs and horoscopes so popular?

When it comes to what’s commonly known as Western astrology, many people find their astrological sign to be a source of meaning in their lives. In fact, nearly 30% of Americans 15 astrology. It’s one of many tools we have for telling stories about ourselves to make sense of who we are, why we are that way, and why experiences that (B) otherwise would feel meaningless and confusing seem to happen to us all the time. In this sense, astrology’s success might be less about prediction and more about what it offers in terms of meaning and interpretation.

Among other things, astrology can be a useful prompt for self-reflection. It asks us whether we have traits typical of our astrological sign and whether those we love have traits the theory suggests they ought to have. Thinking about our traits and relationships with the people around us is generally a good tool for

understanding who we are, what we want to be, and the meaning of our lives. Perhaps astrology is helpful (C) in this way, independently of whether those traits are fixed by the stars.

問1 9 ～ 15 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。

- |  |   |                       |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">9</span>  | ① above all   | ② as a result         |
|  | ③ in contrast   | ④ in short            |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">10</span> | ① a set of scientific beliefs   |                       |
|  | ② descriptions of how we define things                                    |                       |
|  | ③ properties such as masses, distances, and gravitational forces          |                       |
|  | ④ predictions based on the positions of the planets                       |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">11</span> | ① That's because  |                       |
|  | ② That's how  |                       |
|  | ③ That's where  |                       |
|  | ④ That's why  |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">12</span> | ① clear   | ② vague               |
|  | ③ reasonable  | ④ unreasonable        |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">13</span> | ① have evolved over the years with advances in technology                 |                       |
|  | ② have only recently evolved because of today's technological development |                       |
|  | ③ evolved in the distant past but have stopped advancing now              |                       |
|  | ④ did not evolve in the remote past but have recently begun advancing     |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">14</span> | ① its theories are more accurate than astronomic ones                     |                       |
|  | ② its theories are just as accurate as astronomic ones                    |                       |
|  | ③ its predictions are not proved wrong                                    |                       |
|  | ④ its predictions are not well founded                                    |                       |
| <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px;">15</span> | ① believe in  | ② pay no attention to |
|  | ③ find fault with   | ④ reject              |

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) 

16
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- ① we find no contradiction at all here
- ② a loophole is found here
- ③ the following problem arises
- ④ the following steps are taken

(B) 

17
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- ① if we had tools for telling stories about ourselves
- ② if we did not have tools for telling stories about ourselves
- ③ if they happened to us
- ④ if they did not happen to us

(C) 

18
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- ① by looking to the sky to predict what is going to happen in the future
- ② in understanding our own traits and our interpersonal relationships  
better
- ③ so as to obtain many tools to tell stories about ourselves and the  
meaning of our lives
- ④ in such a manner that appeals not only to us but to the people around  
us

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 Which of the following is NOT an appropriate statement about astrology?

- ① Astrology makes predictions about your job, your personality, and so on.
- ② Astrology makes predictions based on factual claims that are true.
- ③ Astrology often gives us a source of meaning in our lives.
- ④ Astrological predictions are difficult to assess precisely.

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

- ① The author thinks of astrology as negative and useless.
- ② The author doesn't think that astrology and astronomy are both scientific.
- ③ The author doesn't regard astrology as utterly useless.
- ④ The author insists that it is difficult to distinguish astrology from astronomy.

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。

Mark : Teresa, it's so hot today. Do you mind if we stop by the convenience store?

Teresa: Sounds good to me. I could use a cold drink and maybe a small snack.

Mark : Great. Oh, here, take this. I always carry extra reusable shopping bags.

Teresa: No thanks.

Mark : But not using reusable shopping bags is so bad for the environment!

Teresa: Well, I actually reuse the plastic bags to throw away garbage at home. If you don't get the plastic shopping bags from stores, what do you use to throw your garbage away in?

Mark : Hmmm. I never thought about it like that, but you're right. I use my cloth bags when I shop, but I still have to buy packages of plastic garbage bags every month. (1) It seems to defeat the purpose, doesn't it? This is a problem we need to do something about.

Teresa: I think if we want to reduce the amount of plastic being used, we need to change the way we throw away our garbage. Perhaps if they only sold biodegradable garbage bags and banned regular plastic bags altogether?

Mark : I'm sure that would work. It would indirectly force people to be more environmentally friendly. But I think that is easier said than done. Making a change that big would be a massive project.

Teresa: Yes, it would be worth the time and money, though!

Mark : I agree. I just don't see the government taking it on.

Teresa: They might surprise you. We've already come so far in the last decade!

問1 Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE? 21

- ① Teresa doesn't see the point in using reusable shopping bags.
- ② Teresa doesn't believe our current environmental measures are enough.
- ③ Mark hasn't been helping the environment as much as he thought he was.
- ④ Mark wants to force people to obey the government's rules regarding plastic.

問2 What is one thing that Teresa and Mark don't agree on? 22

- ① We can't avoid using a lot of plastic bags in our daily lives.
- ② Something needs to be changed in order to solve the plastic problem.
- ③ The government will take steps to end plastic bag use once and for all.
- ④ It would be very difficult to completely eliminate plastic bags.

問3 Which of the following statements has the same meaning as the underlined part (1) in the context of the conversation? 23

- ① One action cancels out the merit of the other.
- ② There are many ways to do things.
- ③ Solving the problem is pointless.
- ④ The battle must be fought no matter what.

B 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。

The world's largest active volcano began erupting for the first time in 38 years on November 27, 2022. Mauna Loa, located on Hawaii's Big Island, came alive at about 11:30 p.m. local time. It has been spewing out spectacular fountains of lava as high as 148 feet since. The river of molten lava  . But it currently poses no risk to nearby communities.

However, residents have been asked to limit outdoor activities in areas with high volcanic smog levels. Commonly known as vog, it is a form of air pollution created when sulfur dioxide and other pollutants emitted from volcanic activity interact chemically with atmospheric moisture, oxygen, dust, and sunlight. Vog can be particularly harmful to children, the elderly, and  .

Also of concern is the spread of thin strands of lava known as "Pele's hair." Named after the Hawaiian goddess of volcanoes and fire, they form when the gas bubbles in the lava burst and rapidly cool. The explosion of the bubbles stretches the molten lava into delicate fibers that float away and collect in low-lying areas. The hair-like volcanic glass strands can be dangerous.

"While fragile and brittle, they are also sharp. As tiny pieces of glass,  . Caution around the fibers is necessary to avoid injury from the slivers," Hawaiian Park Service officials said on their website.

Mauna Loa means "long mountain" in Hawaiian. It is the world's largest active volcano. The current eruption is its 34th since record-keeping began in 1843. The massive volcano  . It is larger than all the rest of the Hawaiian Islands combined! Mauna Loa stands about 30,000 feet tall. This is about 1,000 feet taller than the height of Mount Everest! However, only 13,000 feet of the volcano rises above sea level.

Mauna Loa's glorious eruption  . Lucky visitors can also witness the glow from the nearby Kilauea volcano, which has been active since September 2021.



“This is a rare time where we have two eruptions happening simultaneously,” Jessica Ferracane, a spokesperson for Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, told CBS News. “To the people of Hawaii, this is 



 .”

- ① a very sacred event that we are watching
- ② native Hawaiians, cultural practitioners
- ③ is drawing thousands of people to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
- ④ a major caldera’s walls obscure the view of the western flank
- ⑤ they can become lodged in human skin and, much worse, eyes
- ⑥ those with breathing conditions
- ⑦ covers over 51 percent of the Big Island
- ⑧ is inching close to a major highway

- 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) 本書は、この絵画がなぜそんなに特別なのかという問いかけに答えてくれるだろう。

3番目 30      7番目 31

This book will provide (① to    ② special    ③ makes  
④ the question    ⑤ so    ⑥ what    ⑦ as to    ⑧ an answer  
⑨ this painting).

- (2) 日本の国土面積がチリの約半分であると知って、驚く人も多いのではないだろうか。

3番目 32      7番目 33

Many people may be surprised (① about    ② of    ③ is    ④ the  
⑤ to    ⑥ half    ⑦ Japan    ⑧ learn    ⑨ size) Chile in land  
area.

- (3) しばらくするとスペイン語は徐々に上達し、クラスメートと簡単な会話ができるまでになった。

3番目 34      7番目 35

After a period of time, my Spanish gradually (① take    ② where  
③ to    ④ I    ⑤ in    ⑥ improved    ⑦ the point    ⑧ could  
⑨ part) simple conversations with my classmates.

- (4) 現場での実務経験が少ないからといって、何もしなくていいというわけではない。

3番目 36      7番目 37

It (① have    ② that    ③ doesn't    ④ to    ⑤ follow  
⑥ anything    ⑦ don't    ⑧ you    ⑨ do) because you have little  
work experience in the field.

(5) 大統領は、在任期間中に国から汚職をなくすという公約を守ると宣言した。

3 番目 

38
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 7 番目 

39
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The president declared that he (① pledge ② rid ③ would  
④ his ⑤ of ⑥ corruption ⑦ to ⑧ the country  
⑨ keep) during his presidency.



- (6) このチーズは保存料や化学物質を一切使用していません。ラップをして冷蔵庫に入れて保存してください。

This cheese is 45 preservatives and chemicals. Keep it wrapped up and store it in your refrigerator.

- ① far from      ② free of      ③ anything but      ④ nothing but

- (7) 我々には競合他社よりも早く製品を開発できるという強みがあります。

We have an advantage 46 we can develop products faster than our competitors.

- ① as far as      ② in that      ③ so that      ④ for all

- (8) 衛生上の理由により、会議室での飲食はご遠慮ください。

Please refrain 47 in the meeting room for sanitary reasons.

- ① to eat      ② eating      ③ to eating      ④ from eating

- (9) 「スイスの首都がどこか知っていますか。」「もちろん。ジュネーブではなく、ベルンです。」

“ 48 the capital of Switzerland is?”

“Of course I do. It's Bern, not Geneva.”

- ① Do you know where  
② Do you know what  
③ Where do you know  
④ What do you know

- (10) あの写真を見て、忘れかけていた過去の記憶を思い出した。

That picture reminded me of a past memory that I 49 .

- ① otherwise forgot  
② had otherwise forgot  
③ would otherwise forget  
④ would otherwise have forgotten





