

令和 3 年度個別学力検査問題
(国際資源学部, 教育文化学部, 医学部)

英 語

前 期 日 程

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、13 ページあります。解答用紙は 3 枚あります。問題は 3 題 (I, II, III) あります。3 題すべてに解答しなさい。
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの乱丁・落丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 監督者の指示に従って、解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

I Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions, write the letter (a), (b), (c), or (d) on your answer sheet.

[1] What is happiness? Here is an engineer who seeks to get at this proposition*¹ that has been posed since the days of Greek philosopher Aristotle more than 2,300 years ago.

[2] Takashi Maeno, a professor at the Graduate School of System Design and Management at Keio University, gives his take on how people might live happily, even a little, in the new normal of life with the coronavirus.

[3] Many people do take care of their health. Both the words “kenko” (healthiness) and “kofuku” (happiness) are in one and the same term in English: “well-being.” But there are some who assert that, unlike healthiness, happiness is something that people feel as a consequence, rather than something that can be obtained by aiming for it. There are also those who think that the pursuit of happiness is something to be tackled in the realms*² of philosophy and religion.

[4] But well-being studies researchers believe that a sense of well-being can be enhanced*³ with the intent to do so. They even have the scientific backing for this belief.

[5] For instance, one report says that taking part in some voluntary work once a month helps people enhance their sense of happiness by as much as if their income doubled. There is also a research finding that people spending each day lifting the corners of their mouth from time to time increase their sense of well-being, which also improves their immune system*⁴. It has also been known that there are many other primary factors in the rise and fall of our sense of well-being.

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[6] As Japan's real gross domestic product per capita^{*5} made a six-time increase over the 50 years between 1960 and 2010, making Japan one of the most prosperous^{*6} countries in the world, a survey by the government found that during the same period the degree of livelihood satisfaction among Japanese people has not risen at all, hovering^{*7} around the same level.

[7] How does our sense of well-being increase? I have come to think that I want as many people as possible to feel their happiness, by elucidating^{*8} straightforwardly the mechanism of the human mind that feels happiness.

[8] What, then, is the mechanism? It has become clear that the sense of happiness that can be obtained through the increase in barometers^{*9} that are easier to compare to that of others—such as income, assets, and social status—is transient^{*10} and will not last long. (A), the sense of happiness that is obtained when the mind, body, and society are in good condition is highly persistent. To be specific^{*11}, such matters as connections with others, health, affection, freedom, environment, and so on, these have the characteristics of being hardly able to compare them to those of another person.

[9] We call the former the sense of happiness induced^{*12} by **tangible** assets and the latter the one induced by **intangible** assets. Tangible assets alone would not be sufficient, but it is also not a matter that could be solved if there are enough intangible assets only. As a prerequisite^{*13} for obtaining **a high sense of happiness**, it is very important that both are well-balanced in people's minds, as if they are mutually necessary.

[10] At the present time when people across the world are troubled with the battle against the novel coronavirus, there is a possibility that the bipolarization in happiness has been occurring among people. I am apprehensive*¹⁴ about the likelihood that when something beyond expectations or extraordinary happens, the gap between those who feel happiness and those who cannot feel happiness tends to widen further.

[11] Those who have a high sense of happiness are intrinsically*¹⁵ capable of seeing things from a comprehensive*¹⁶ perspective, tend to be altruistic*¹⁷ and have various friends and colleagues. Even amid the coronavirus epidemic*¹⁸, they will take a broad view and try to help each other, all together. Their sense of happiness may even be enhanced further.

[12] Conversely*¹⁹, as those people who are not happy tend to be pessimistic and narrow-minded, with their sense of unease stoked*²⁰ excessively, they would become even more unable to take any action. With little connection with others, they also tend to have difficulty exercising their creativity. They would end up being at a loss as to what they should do amid sudden change.

(出典： *The Japan News by The Yomiuri Shimbun*, June 15, 2020 より抜粋し一部
改変)

proposition ^{*1} = 命題	realm ^{*2} = 領域
enhance ^{*3} = ~を向上させる	immune system ^{*4} = 免疫システム
gross domestic product per capita ^{*5} = 一人当たりの国内総生産	
prosperous ^{*6} = 豊かな	hover ^{*7} = とどまる
elucidate ^{*8} = 解明する	barometer ^{*9} = バロメーター, 尺度
transient ^{*10} = 一時的な	specific ^{*11} = 明確な
induce ^{*12} = ~を引き起こす	prerequisite ^{*13} = 必須条件
apprehensive ^{*14} = 心配な	intrinsically ^{*15} = 本来
comprehensive ^{*16} = 包括的な	altruistic ^{*17} = 利他的な
amid the coronavirus epidemic ^{*18} = コロナウイルスの流行の真っ最中に	
conversely ^{*19} = 逆に	stoke ^{*20} = かき立てる

問 1 Which of the following is closest in meaning to “take” in Paragraph [2]?

- (a) thoughts
- (b) profits
- (c) catch
- (d) acceptance

問 2 Which of the following is correct, according to Paragraph [3]?

- (a) The words *healthiness* and *happiness* mean the same thing.
- (b) The words *kofuku* and *kenko* mean the same thing.
- (c) The ideas of *healthiness* and *happiness* can be combined in the word “well-being”.
- (d) Everybody wants to be healthy in order to be happy.

問 3 Which of the following is correct, according to Paragraphs [3] and [4]?

- (a) Some religions recommend that people pursue happiness.
- (b) Those who distinguish between healthiness and happiness believe that people can feel happy by searching for it.
- (c) There is no evidence that people can improve well-being by intention.
- (d) People can feel happier in a purposeful manner according to researchers who study well-being.

問 4 In Paragraph [5], what is meant by “spending each day lifting the corners of their mouth”?

- (a) eating well every day
- (b) doubling income
- (c) smiling daily
- (d) lifting weights every day

問 5 Which statement is correct, according to Paragraph [6]?

- (a) Japan has become richer, so most Japanese people are happier now.
- (b) Japanese people are unhappy that the country’s gross domestic product per capita is not No. 1 in the world.
- (c) Japanese people are not happier compared to 50 years ago even though Japan has become richer.
- (d) Japanese people are not raising the country’s gross national product.

問 6 Choose the most appropriate phrase or word for (A) in Paragraph [8].

- (a) On the other hand
- (b) For instance
- (c) In brief
- (d) Although

問 7 According to Paragraphs [8] and [9], in order to have a high sense of happiness, which of the following would the author suggest doing?

- (a) working hard in your workplace to gain a stable income as much as you can
- (b) engaging in activities which improve your salary and social status
- (c) balancing your health and your job
- (d) involving yourself in environmental issues

問 8 Which pair of words could replace tangible and intangible in Paragraph [9]?

- (a) reliable and unreliable
- (b) visible and invisible
- (c) reversible and irreversible
- (d) realistic and unrealistic

問 9 According to Paragraphs [10] to [12], the author thinks that the bipolarization (two things becoming exactly opposite) can be caused by _____.

- (a) uncertain situations
- (b) getting mutual help
- (c) exercising creativity
- (d) a stable economy

問10 Which of the following would be the best title for this reading passage?

- (a) Exploring Creativity
- (b) Making Money
- (c) Understanding Happiness
- (d) Controlling Emotions

II Read the passage below and answer the questions. For all the questions, write the letter (a), (b), (c), or (d) on your answer sheet.

[1] At the end of 2019, a cluster of people in Wuhan, China, suddenly presented with severe pneumonia^{*1}, and all were found to be infected with a virus that had never before been observed in any animal or human but it appeared to (**A**) the coronavirus family of viruses. But that's not COVID-19's origin story. After all, the novel coronavirus didn't just appear spontaneously in humans. That meant it had to have started in some other animal. But which? And how did it end up infecting humans?

[2] Initially, scientists saw similarities between the novel coronavirus and a coronavirus seen in bats. (**B**) the cluster of infected people all had some connection to a Wuhan wet market^{*2} where live bats were sold as food, many (mostly non-scientists) quickly assumed the virus came from eating the flesh of an infected bat. But scientists knew that didn't sound right. First, this particular coronavirus does *not* spread through food. Second, it's virtually unheard of that a coronavirus seen in a bat would be capable of jumping to a human. So while the novel coronavirus looked like a bat virus, it couldn't have actually come from a bat. That meant the virus would have had to have infected another animal in the interim^{*3}. Scientists began looking at other animals, and in a recent study found that while this coronavirus looks genetically similar to one isolated in bats in 2013, it also bears a striking resemblance to coronaviruses recently observed in pangolins^{*4} in China.

[3] What this suggests is that the virus may begin as a coronavirus in bats as far back as 2013 but then evolved over the next several years into a virus to which pangolins were susceptible, and after that, it evolved further until it became capable of infecting humans. Of course, none of this proves the novel coronavirus came from pangolins. First, the study is brand new and only

preliminary*⁵. Second, there still might be another animal (or animals) in whose bodies this virus mutated*⁶ and evolved until it was finally transmittable to humans. And until we know the answer, it will be virtually impossible to figure out exactly when, where, or how the virus made the jump to humans.

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[4] However, some believe the viral evolution described above is sufficiently complicated to shed serious doubt on the coronavirus-as-biological-weapon theory. That being said, “serious doubt” is not the same thing as “disproving*⁷”, so for now, there remains the possibility that the virus came about in a lab. If it did, that does not necessarily mean it was developed as a biological weapon. It could have occurred spontaneously in a lab, the way it would in nature. But right now, it’s too soon to reach a definitive conclusion on any of this.

[5] Based on what we know of COVID-19, it only takes a single person to spread to a large group of people. But some people seem to be more capable of doing that than others, and those people are called superspreaders*⁸. Some experts, including Amy Baxter, MD, Associate Clinical Professor of Emergency Medicine at Augusta University and a member of the CDC’s ED-COVID panel, theorize that superspreaders have high viral*⁹ loads and/or spray a lot of saliva*¹⁰ when they speak, or perhaps possess a more potent*¹¹ concentration of viral particles. However, no one is yet able to say why some people may be prone to becoming superspreaders. Even more vexing*¹², according to Dr. Nesochi, is that “we can’t predict who is or will be a superspreader,” at least not at this time. Because superspreaders may or may not be asymptomatic*¹³, that’s one reason masks could be helpful, notes Dr. Baxter. After all, a superspreader wearing a mask is less dangerous to others than a superspreader not wearing a mask.

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[6] The fact that someone can host a communicable disease^{*14} without experiencing illness is actually nothing new to scientists — or to historians. Ever heard of Typhoid Mary^{*15}? Starting in the late summer of 1906, Mary Mallon, who was employed as a cook by a wealthy New York City family, single-handedly initiated an outbreak of typhoid fever^{*16} that infected more than 3,000 people. Mallon never experienced a single symptom.

[7] Since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, people have been found to have contracted the virus without ever experiencing a symptom. At this point, researchers estimate that anywhere from 25 to 80 percent of people who are infected with the novel coronavirus have no symptoms at all. Unfortunately, it is difficult, if not impossible, to predict who might be an asymptomatic carrier, Dr. Nesochi tells *Reader's Digest*.^{*17} That said, Dr. Dass points out that if someone tests positive for COVID-19 antibodies^{*18}, then we may be able to trace some infections back to that person.

(出典 : Lauren Cahn, “12 Coronavirus mysteries that still can’t be explained”, *Reader's Digest*, June 12, 2020 より抜粋し一部改変)

pneumonia*¹ = 肺炎

Wuhan wet market*² = 武漢の生鮮市場

in the interim*³ = その間に*³

pangolin*⁴ = センザンコウ(哺乳綱, ^{りんこうもく}鱗甲目の動物)

preliminary*⁵ = 予備的な mutate*⁶ = 突然変異する

disproving*⁷ = 反証をあげる

superspreader*⁸ = スーパー・スプレッダー(他人に対して強力な感染源となる患者)

viral*⁹ = ウイルスの saliva*¹⁰ = 唾液, つば

potent*¹¹ = 強い vexing*¹² = いらだたせる

asymptomatic*¹³ = 無症状の communicable disease*¹⁴ = 感染症

Typhoid Mary*¹⁵ = 腸チフスのメアリー

typhoid fever*¹⁶ = 腸チフス *Reader's Digest**¹⁷ = 月刊雑誌の名前

antibody*¹⁸ = 抗体(体内に入った病原体を排除する免疫物質)

問 1 In Paragraph [1], what is the most appropriate phrase to fill in (A)?

- (a) be apart from
- (b) be in place of
- (c) be on behalf of
- (d) belong to

問 2 In Paragraph [2], what is the most appropriate word to fill in (B)?

- (a) However
- (b) Also
- (c) Since
- (d) Nevertheless

問 3 In Paragraph [4], what does “the way it would in nature” mean?

- (a) as the viral evolution would happen in nature
- (b) as a biological weapon would be developed in nature
- (c) as the coronavirus would attack nature
- (d) as scientists studied the coronavirus in nature

問 4 Which of the following topics would best describe the contents of Paragraph [1] to Paragraph [4]?

- (a) How COVID-19 started.
- (b) How to fight COVID-19
- (c) How to research COVID-19
- (d) How scientists made COVID-19.

問 5 In Paragraph [5], which of the following is closest in meaning to “loads”?

- (a) thresholds
- (b) distances
- (c) quantities
- (d) costs

問 6 Which of the following would best describe Paragraph [5]?

- (a) How does a superspreader spread the virus?
- (b) What is the best way to prevent infection?
- (c) Where can we find a superspreader?
- (d) When can researchers detect a superspreader?

問 7 In Paragraph [6], the author introduces Mary Mallon because _____.

- (a) she was an example of a superspreader
- (b) she was an amazing cook
- (c) she researched the history of typhoid fever
- (d) she discovered typhoid fever

問 8 In Paragraph [7], who is “**that person**”?

- (a) a person who tests positive for COVID-19 antibodies
- (b) a person with an illness
- (c) a person with typhoid fever
- (d) a person who is infected without any symptoms

問 9 According to Paragraphs [5] to [7], which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Scientists have confirmed that Mary Mallon spread COVID-19.
- (b) Superspreaders never show symptoms.
- (c) Only asymptomatic carriers can test positive for COVID-19 antibodies.
- (d) Superspreaders have also appeared before COVID-19.

問10 Which of the following statements is **NOT** supported by the article?

- (a) Masks reduce the spread of COVID-19.
- (b) COVID-19 was proven to have come to humans from pangolins.
- (c) 25 to 80 percent of people who are infected with COVID-19 have no symptoms at all.
- (d) Superspreaders in mass gatherings can be dangerous to others.

III Should junior high school students be allowed to use their own smartphones at school? Answer in English in about 100 words. Start your answer by stating your opinion and give **two reasons** to support your opinion.

