

(2020年度)

# 1 英語問題 (90分)

(この問題冊子は23ページ、6問である。)

## 受験についての注意

1. 試験監督者の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはならない。
2. 試験開始前に、試験監督者から指示があったら、解答用紙の右上の番号が自分の受験番号と一致することを確認し、所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。次に、解答用紙の右側のミシン目にそって、きれいに折り曲げてから、受験番号と氏名が書かれた切片を切り離し、机上に置くこと。
3. 試験監督者から試験開始の指示があったら、この問題冊子が、上に記したページ数どおりそろっていることを確かめること。
4. 筆記具は、HかFかHBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルに限る。万年筆・ボールペンなどを使用してはならない。時計に組み込まれたアラーム機能、計算機能、辞書機能を使用してはならない。また、スマートウォッチなどのウェアラブル端末を使用してはならない。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の各問の選択肢の中から正解と思うものを選んで、そのマーク欄をぬりつぶすこと。
6. マークをするとき、マーク欄からはみ出したり、白い部分を残したり、文字や番号、○や×をつけたりしてはならない。また、マーク箇所以外の部分には何も書いてはならない。
7. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに消すこと。消しきずはきれいに取り除くこと。
8. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったりしてはならない。
9. 試験監督者の許可なく試験時間中に退場してはならない。
10. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならない。
11. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

1

[1]～[15]のパラグラフからなる以下の文章を読み、下の(1)～(11)の間に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、\*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

[1] For 18-year-old high school senior Ellie Rapp, the sound of her family chewing their dinner can be unbearable. “My heart starts to pound. I go one of two ways. I either start to cry or I just get really intensely angry. It’s really intense. I mean, it’s as if you’re going to die,” she says.

[2] Rapp has been experiencing this reaction to certain noises since she was a \*toddler. She recalls a ride home from preschool when her mother turned on the radio and started singing, which caused Rapp to scream and cry hysterically. “That’s my first memory ever,” Rapp says. Over the years, “everybody was pretty confused, but on the inside I felt like I was going insane,” she says.

[3] It wasn’t until middle school that she found a name for it. Her mom, Kathy Rapp, had been searching for years for help. Then she found an article about a condition known as misophonia. “And I read it and I said, ‘This is what I have. This is it,’” says Ellie Rapp. Misophonia is characterized by intense emotion like rage or fear in response to highly specific sounds, particularly ordinary sounds that other people make. The cause is unknown.

[4] For people who suffer from it, mouth sounds are common triggers. “Chewing is almost universal. Gum chewing is almost universal. They also don’t like the sound of throat clearing. Coughing, sniffing, nose blowing—a number of things,” says Jaelline Jaffe, a psychotherapist who specializes in misophonia and works with Rapp. For some, the sight of someone chewing or a specific smell or even humming, tapping or pen-clicking can trigger a negative reaction. “It’s as if the survival part of the brain thinks somehow it’s being attacked or it’s in danger,” says Jaffe.

- [ 5 ] Misophonia got its name just a few years ago, and it is not officially listed as a diagnosis in any medical manuals. Many doctors have never heard of it, and if patients do mention their symptoms, they are sometimes dismissed or diagnosed with a \*mood disorder. While many people with misophonia also have anxiety or depression, not all of them do. There are few studies on misophonia, and experts disagree over whether it should be classified as its own disorder or a \*subset of another. Because it's so little understood, the people around those suffering from it have trouble believing or understanding how painful their symptoms can be.
- [ 6 ] A small, recent study offers potential new insight into how misophonia works. "We're pretty convinced that we've found some very good evidence for relating this disorder to particular patterns of brain activity," says Phillip Gander, who studies how the brain makes sense of sound. He was part of a team that published a study in 2017 that suggests that the brains of people with misophonia respond differently to certain sounds.
- [ 7 ] The team looked at 20 adults with misophonia and 22 without it. They had the participants rate the unpleasantness of different sounds, including common trigger sounds like eating and breathing, universally disliked sounds like nails on a chalkboard, and neutral sounds like footsteps or a bird chirping. "What happened was that the response to the neutral sounds and negative sounds were the same in both groups," he says.
- [ 8 ] But the people with misophonia rated the eating and breathing sounds as highly disturbing. Those without the condition did not. The ones with misophonia also showed classic signs of stress when hearing these trigger sounds: "Their heart rate increased and it made their palms sweat more," he says.
- [ 9 ] Also, the people with misophonia appeared to have some unusual brain activity when the trigger sounds were played. "In the misophonia group, the activity was far greater in particular parts of their brain," Gander

explains—including parts of the brain that process emotions.

[10] It's an interesting study, agrees Steven Taylor, a psychiatry professor who specializes in mood disorders. But there are a number of important problems with it, he says. First, the number of subjects was very small, and their misophonia was diagnosed with only a short questionnaire. "In studies of clinical conditions like misophonia, diagnosis by questionnaire is typically inadequate. A face-to-face interview with a psychologist is typically needed," he says. Also, the study doesn't show what causes misophonia, only that it is associated with some brain regions and their connections, he adds. Gander agrees that more work needs to be done. "What it does help us do is identify some targets in the brain to look at," he says.

[11] For the misophonia community, the brain study was a big deal. Marsha Johnson is an \*audiologist who specializes in misophonia. "It was phenomenal. It was the first piece of research that showed our population that what they had was real," she says.

[12] Johnson is one of the first to identify misophonia. She began recognizing that a number of her young patients had symptoms that couldn't be easily explained as either hearing disorders or psychological problems. "They were perfectly developing normal kids until the certain period of time from about 7 or 8 years old through about 13 or 14—and mostly girls," she says. Also, their triggers were most likely to come from close family members.

[13] Back in 1999, she \*dubbed it selective sound sensitivity syndrome. But a more melodic name—misophonia—would later catch on after it was so named by scientists who wrote a paper describing symptoms of decreased sound tolerance in 2001. Misophonia means hatred of sound, which, as Johnson points out, is not technically accurate. "Most of these people don't hate sound; they only hate particular sounds," she says.

[14] Johnson began speaking at conferences and leading online group chats to draw attention to misophonia, and thousands came. She developed a network of providers to work with misophonia patients, including therapist Jaelline Jaffe.

[15] But the community is still relatively small, and recognition of the condition is still not universal. Misophonia is listed by the National Institutes of Health on its rare diseases website as a \*chronic disorder (though Jaffe and Johnson say it is likely underdiagnosed and may not be so rare). And it's not listed in the bible of mental disorders, the DSM-5,<sup>(11)</sup> which makes it hard for doctors to identify it and rare for insurers to cover treatments related to it. "The problem is, the whole field currently lies undefined," says Johnson.

出典：April Fulton, "Misophonia: When Life's Noises Drive You Mad," *National Public Radio*, March 18, 2019. (一部改変)

〈注〉

toddler: よちよち歩きの幼児

mood disorder: 気分障害。鬱病と躁病によって特徴づけられる精神障害。

subset: (グループの一部を成す)一組, 小派

audiologist: 聴覚学者

dub: 名付ける

chronic disorder: 慢性疾患

[ 1 ]について

- (1) When Ellie Rapp hears chewing at dinner, she \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) is driven to tears
  - (b) is driven to rage
  - (c) is driven to tears or to rage
  - (d) is driven to pound her fist

[ 2 ]について

- (2) Why was Ellie's family "pretty confused"?
- (a) Because they did not understand why she was upset.
  - (b) Because they thought that she was going crazy.
  - (c) Because they thought that the mother was a good singer.
  - (d) Because they did not understand toddlers.

[ 3 ]について

- (3) What does "This" refer to?
- (a) misophonia
  - (b) an article on misophonia
  - (c) confusion
  - (d) intense emotion

[ 4 ]について

- (4) In the context of paragraph four, which of the following sounds does not belong?
- (a) chewing
  - (b) sniffing
  - (c) coughing
  - (d) laughing

[5]について

- (5) Why are sufferers of misophonia frustrated?
- (a) Because few understand the problem.
  - (b) Because many are depressed.
  - (c) Because they disagree about the cause.
  - (d) Because they are in pain.

[7]について

- (6) Which of the following would react negatively to the sound of footsteps?
- (a) those without misophonia
  - (b) those with misophonia
  - (c) neither group
  - (d) both groups

[7-8]について

- (7) It is likely that those without misophonia would classify eating and breathing sounds as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) neutral
  - (b) disturbing
  - (c) fascinating
  - (d) positive

[10]について

- (8) All of the following study conditions were identified as problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_?
- (a) small sample size
  - (b) short list of questions
  - (c) lack of face-to-face interviews
  - (d) noisy interviewing environment

[11]について

- (9) What does “what they had was real” mean in this context?
- (a) They were mistaken.
  - (b) They were unsettled by the unknown.
  - (c) They had various symptoms.
  - (d) They were not making it up.

[13]について

- (10) What does the word “misophonia” actually mean?
- (a) hatred of very few sounds
  - (b) hatred of all sounds
  - (c) hatred of some sounds
  - (d) hatred of nearly all sounds

[15]について

- (11) What is the “DSM-5”?
- (a) a reference book that helps doctors diagnose mental disorders
  - (b) another name for the Christian Bible
  - (c) a reference book to help insurers calculate costs
  - (d) a name for a class of mental disorder



2

[1]～[9]の Paragraph からなる以下の文章を読み、下の(12)～(30)の間に対する答えとして最も適切なものをそれぞれ(a)～(d)から1つ選びなさい。なお、\*印のついた語句については下に注が与えられている。

[1] Remember the tale of Icarus? How he misused the wings his father, Daedalus, made for him from wax and feathers to escape from King Minos's labyrinth? Eventually Icarus flew too close to the sun, melting the wax, and he \*plummeted into \*the Aegean Sea.

[2] Market societies are prone to similar folly. At first, they edge gradually, <sup>(12)</sup> painfully, toward automation, <sup>(13)</sup> not unlike Icarus at the beginning of his flight, struggling to gain altitude, but step by step workers' labor is <sup>(14)</sup> squeezed out of the production process as various new technologies, from the steam engines of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to the robots of today, are adopted. With every step the cost of producing, say, \*a bolt of cloth or a car falls a little further, and competition between cloth or car manufacturers forces prices to fall too. But at some point technological <sup>(16)</sup> change truly takes off, heading for the sun. The cost of producing a microchip or an iPhone starts to fall dramatically. We are at this stage already. Today, if you visit a modern car plant or the latest smartphone or laptop factory, you'll see armies <sup>(17)</sup> of mechanical robots working away with minimal human intervention. But as we know, the market society <sup>(18)</sup> driving this process feeds off profits, and of course profits can only \*accrue if prices remain above costs. The problem is that three forces lead to prices falling below that level.

[3] First, the automation of production pushes costs down. Second, the ruthless competition between producers stops them from charging prices above their (falling) costs. This has the effect of squeezing profits to a bare minimum. Third, the robots that have replaced human workers do not spend money on the products that they help produce. This has the

effect of reducing demand. According to Marx, these three forces eventually lead prices to drop below the level necessary to cover costs and keep the whole thing going. That's the moment when, like Icarus, market society finds its wings melting.<sup>(20)</sup> With automation happening at the furious pace that it is today, the likelihood of prices plunging more quickly than companies can cope with is all the greater.

[ 4 ] In practice it unfolds like this. Faced with collapsing prices,<sup>(21)</sup> \*entrepreneurs who have been forced by their competitors to borrow value from the future in order to invest in the latest machines discover that the profits on which they had been counting are disappearing. When the prices of many products fall below costs at the same time, some entrepreneurs, the weakest and least efficient, suffer the largest losses and go broke. They call their bankers with the awful news that they will not be able to meet their loan repayments, and this sparks the cascade of consequences<sup>(22)</sup> we discussed earlier: the economy crashes and the crisis hits.

[ 5 ] We have seen all this before, except that now we have stumbled upon a deeper cause of crisis: the \*diminution, the squeezing out, of humanity from the production process. Yet it is at this moment<sup>(23)</sup> that human labor makes its comeback, reclaiming at least a small part of the production process from the machines. How, exactly?

[ 6 ] The crisis forces both humans and machines into idleness:<sup>(24)</sup> \*redundancy. It is at this point that any entrepreneurs who have managed to stay in business realize two things. One is that, with many of their competitors having closed down, competition has diminished. This allows them to raise prices a bit above costs, giving them a little boost. The other is that it is now cheaper to hire workers than to employ machines—possibly because of humans' problematic habit of needing to eat, which leads them to accept, at some point, any price for their labor. The result is that in the

midst of the slump human workers regain some of their lost appeal in the eyes of employers and so recover some of the ground previously lost to machines. Indeed, during the worst global slump in living memory—which followed the crash of 2008—workers made this kind of comeback in large \*swathes of the international market economy. <sup>(26)</sup>

[ 7 ] It is sometimes said that the most vengeful gods grant us our most <sup>(27)</sup> intense desires. Employers' most intense desire is to eliminate the troublesome human element from their businesses while maintaining ownership of their machines' products and profiting from this monopoly. Any god that grants this wish must be truly vengeful. Like Midas, whose wish that all he touched would turn into gold left him sad and lonely, unable to touch his beloved lest he kill them, profit-hungry employers find that automation has the opposite effect of the one they hope for: loss of profit and, worse still, a crisis that may well bankrupt them.

[ 8 ] Another allegory with which to describe the plight of market society is the well-known story of Sisyphus, the king condemned by Zeus to push a rock up a hill, only to see it roll all the way down just before it reached the summit, again and again, \*ad infinitum. Market societies are similarly condemned constantly to struggle to do something that unravels just before it is realized: to take the human element out of commodity production.

[ 9 ] I don't know about you, but I find something soothing in this irony.

出典 : Yanis Varoufakis, *Talking to My Daughter About the Economy or, How Capitalism Works—and How It Fails* (New York: Farrar Straus and Giroux) 2018.

〈注〉

plummet: (まっすぐに)落ちる

the Aegean Sea: エーゲ海  
a bolt of cloth: 一反の布  
accrue: 増える  
entrepreneur: 起業家  
diminution: 削減  
redundancy: 労働力などの余剰  
swathe: 刈り跡  
ad infinitum: [ラテン語]永久に, 無限に

[2]について

- (12) Which answer best explains the underlined sentence?
- (a) Market societies are likely to be disobedient.
  - (b) Market societies are arrogant and uncontrolled.
  - (c) Market societies are likely to make similar mistakes.
  - (d) Market societies heat up and economies fly.
- (13) The underlined section indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) the path to automation is filled with suffering
  - (b) there is only a small difference between automation and the market
  - (c) the initial development of automation is slow and difficult
  - (d) automation can be a cause of great hardship
- (14) Which of the following best replaces the underlined phrase?
- (a) Workers have to work harder to keep their jobs.
  - (b) Workers become less and less necessary to production.
  - (c) Workers are forced to take pay cuts because of automation.
  - (d) Workers shift from manual work to management work.

- (15) What is automation argued to lead to?
- (a) a reduction in production costs and a reduction in prices
  - (b) a reduction in production costs and improved cooperation with other companies
  - (c) an increase in production costs but cheaper goods for the consumer
  - (d) an increase in competition resulting in further automation and then higher profits
- (16) What is meant by the underlined part?
- (a) Technology can solve all the problems of production and leads to greater success.
  - (b) The rate of automation becomes high, as though heading for the sun.
  - (c) Technology becomes an end in itself leading to incredible changes in industry.
  - (d) Automation reaches a level where success is guaranteed.
- (17) Why does the writer most likely use the word "armies"?
- (a) to show that robots will be used as soldiers
  - (b) to show that robots can be very dangerous
  - (c) to show that robots are weapons to be used against workers
  - (d) to show that there are many robots all obediently following their orders

(18) According to the underlined sentence, what is necessary for a market society?

- (a) A market society needs profit to continue, so income has to be higher than costs.
- (b) A market society needs profits, so costs must remain higher than income.
- (c) A market society needs to pay workers as little as possible.
- (d) A market society needs to make more profit than it spends on automation.

[ 3 ]について

(19) What has the effect of reducing demand?

- (a) Workers spend less time shopping if they are busy working.
- (b) People can only buy goods if they are very cheap.
- (c) Machine-made goods are less popular than hand-made goods.
- (d) Machines are not paid, so they cannot buy goods.

(20) We are told that market society "finds its wings melting". What does this mean?

- (a) It means that market societies start to escape their origins.
- (b) It means that market societies are heading for even greater profits.
- (c) It means that market societies will never be successful.
- (d) It means that market societies have reached a crisis point.

[ 4 ]について

- (21) The underlined sentence can be summarized as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) companies borrow money to automate, but find that their profits fall, and they cannot pay back the borrowed money
  - (b) companies plan for the future, but discover that their planned profits are a little smaller than expected
  - (c) companies need money to buy machines, but cannot borrow the money because their profits are too low
  - (d) companies which save money by not automating eventually make less money because they cannot compete with fully automated companies
- (22) If we have a "cascade of consequences" this means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) one event directly causes one other event
  - (b) one event indirectly causes many simultaneous events
  - (c) one event is the indirect cause of a seemingly unrelated event
  - (d) one event causes a continuing chain of events

[ 5 ]について

- (23) What is meant by "at this moment"?
- (a) the moment when a market reaches full automation
  - (b) the moment that an economic crisis hits
  - (c) the moment when people realize automation causes economic breakdown
  - (d) the moment that costs exceed profits

[ 6 ] について

- (24) Why are both machines and humans forced into idleness?
- (a) Because companies produce fewer goods, so machines and humans can work slowly until demand recovers.
  - (b) Because companies stop production in order to increase demand for their goods.
  - (c) Because the companies have smaller profits, they cannot pay their workers.
  - (d) Because people without jobs do not spend much money, there is no market for machine-made goods.
- (25) Why do humans become cheaper than machines?
- (a) Because the need to eat forces humans to accept even very low wages.
  - (b) Because machines don't need any food to work.
  - (c) Because machines use a lot of electricity.
  - (d) Because humans are cheaper to replace than machines.
- (26) What is meant by "this kind of comeback"?
- (a) the return to better pay for humans
  - (b) the return to a balanced machine/human production system
  - (c) the return of humans to the workforce
  - (d) the return to humane business practices

[ 7 ] について

- (27) The underlined sentence implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) human beings often desire things which are not good for them
  - (b) vengeful gods are actually very kind
  - (c) gods are responsible for economic collapse
  - (d) there can be nothing better than satisfying our greatest desires



(28) Why does the author suggest employers want to remove human workers from their businesses?

- (a) Because humans are unreliable and attempt to take control of the business.
- (b) Because humans are less efficient than machines, but also they need paying.
- (c) Because humans are not as good at their jobs as machines, and they complain more often.
- (d) Because humans are unable to do the jobs that machines can do, but ask for more money.

[ 8 ]について

(29) How are market societies linked to the story of King Sisyphus?

- (a) It is implied that the more successful companies become, the more likely they are to fail.
- (b) It is implied that the efforts companies put into achieving economic success eventually lead to economic failure.
- (c) It is implied that if only Sisyphus had more mechanical aid he might have succeeded in reaching the top of the hill.
- (d) It is implied that attempting financial success without a good long-term plan is foolish.

[ 9 ]について

(30) How does the author feel about the situation he had just explained?

- (a) He feels very sad for the workers who lose their jobs.
- (b) He feels that the use of machines in production is a very exciting idea.
- (c) He feels comforted that economic crisis is not permanent.
- (d) He feels that the necessity of humans is a comfortable idea.

**3** 以下の各文の意味を考えた時、空所を埋めるのにもっともふさわしい語句をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(31) A ( ) grant from a steel company finally enabled us for the first time to launch a long-term plan for product development.

- (a) genteel            (b) genuine            (c) general            (d) generous

(32) As the traffic accident we were exposed to was not so serious, what I mostly saw was the ( ) panic of some observers.

- (a) weak            (b) negative            (c) minor            (d) happy

(33) Some scientists who regularly see women with communication problems have ( ) their remarkable ability to camouflage their symptoms.

- (a) stood by with            (b) made up for  
(c) picked up on            (d) came up with

(34) We found the Tanzanian law enforcers so ( ), because the country is plagued by the worst elephant hunting.

- (a) watchful            (b) powerful            (c) lawful            (d) dutiful

(35) Though no serious damage has been done so far, the San Andreas Fault is always rumored to be ( ) unleashing a devastating earthquake.

- (a) close to the edge for            (b) in the middle of  
(c) in the moment for            (d) on the verge of

(36) Russell and Whitehead tried to show that all of mathematics could be built up from the ( ) up using basic, indisputable logic.

- (a) foot            (b) start            (c) root            (d) ground

(37) Mr Smith is such an efficient person that he wasted no time in ( )  
the point of the meeting.

- (a) coming to (b) discussing about  
(c) reaching out (d) taking down

(38) The City of Paris had laid on him her spell which no ( ) of other  
great cities was able to break.

- (a) exclamation (b) experiment  
(c) exploration (d) excitement

**4** 以下の各文の意味を考えた時、下線部にもっとも近い語あるいは語句をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(39) A novel does not necessarily take us into the deep recesses of a  
character's mind: even the best novelists look in from outside.

- (a) secret places (b) resting areas  
(c) joyous spots (d) inner parts

(40) A coincidence in a novel can be the sign of a failed plot, though some of  
the greatest works of fiction exploit it.

- (a) grow out of (b) depend on (c) make up for (d) take off

(41) It sometimes happens, especially in unsuccessful novels, that the narrators  
fail to flesh out the depths of their characters.

- (a) help with (b) increase sufficiently  
(c) sink into (d) fully develop

- (42) One of the traditional tasks of novelists has been to seem true to their characters' motivations, so that sympathy usually comes with subtlety of analysis.
- (a) sensibility      (b) technique      (c) capability      (d) delicacy
- (43) For much of its history, the novel has been dedicated to discovering ever more discriminating ways of conveying the complexities of human motivation.
- (a) perceptive      (b) prejudiced      (c) political      (d) different
- (44) It sometimes seems that the anti-hero is more at home and in fact attractive in novels than the hero.
- (a) comforting      (b) acceptable      (c) relaxed      (d) timid
- (45) Most of the recent novels have a main character whose fortunes we follow, but in most cases they are notably unheroic.
- (a) unusually      (b) notoriously      (c) remarkably      (d) horribly
- (46) A novel is complete without a revelation when what we have already read shifts its significance.
- (a) result      (b) surprise      (c) shock      (d) conclusion
- (47) Novels are often filled with contradictions, but they cast a glow upon it and inspire book lovers.
- (a) hint      (b) doubt      (c) brightness      (d) focus

5 以下の各文の意味を考えた時、文法・語法的な誤りのある箇所をそれぞれ(a)~(d)から1つ選びなさい。

(48) Of course artists borrow—and (at times unknowingly) collaborate—all  
the time, and it's important if vital we be allowed to do so.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(49) As we read through the table of contents in *The Hidden Faces of Eating Disorders and Body Image*, we realized that a book such as this is long  
overdue—nothing like it has ever been published.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(50) The response of tropical forests to fine climate variations or to particular  
climatic events has received increasing attention during recent years,  
highlighting the sensitivity of tropical forest ecosystems to the climatic  
variables of which a change is expected, especially temperature and  
precipitation.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(51) The European Union's General Data Protection Regulation has forced  
companies of all sizes around the world to take a closer look at what user  
information they store, who they share it with, and what mechanisms they  
use to protect.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(52) The tremendous amounts of paper and information traditionally associated  
with personal administration made it an early candidate for electronic data  
processing.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

(53) Tourism researchers acknowledge that lest tourism is beneficial to local  
and regional economies, it also creates a number of social, economic and  
cultural impacts—problems that can be harmful to host societies.  
(a) (b) (c) (d)

- (54) Well-groomed employees, whether uniformed or not, project a sense of confidence to the public they serve at and, in the hospitality industry, add to the overall credibility of the property they represent.

**6** 以下の日本語の文に相当するように下の(a)~(f)の単語を一回ずつ使って英文中の空所を埋めた時、\*印の個所に入る語あるいは語句を選びなさい。

- (55) 歴史上最初に輸血が試みられた時、人から血を採って別の人に注入することは理解できたが、その血を腐らせないように保管することは理解されなかった。

When the blood transfusion was attempted for the first time in history, taking blood from one human and putting it in another was understood, but storing that blood (     )(     )(     )(     )( \* )(     ).

- (a) not                      (b) didn't                      (c) was                      (d) spoil  
(e) it                              (f) so

- (56) ある活火山を観察したあとで、大自然の物にかなり接近することには否定しがたい魅力があると学んだ。

Having observed an active volcano, I learned that there is an (     )(     )( \* )(     )(     ) to a piece of the wild.

- (a) so                              (b) undeniable                      (c) being                      (d) to  
(e) attraction                      (f) close

- (57) 高橋先生はかつてこう言われたものだ——「若者の教育に関わらない仕事だとしたら、教えるという行為の意味はない」と。

Mr. Takahashi used to say: "What is the act of ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) the education of young people?"

- (a) not (b) if (c) concerning (d) task  
(e) teaching (f) a

- (58) 兄はとても注意深い人なので、いつも実際に使うべき言葉と語るべき調子とを時間をかけて選ぶ。

My brother is such a careful person that he always spends a lot of time selecting the actual words which he should use and the ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ).

- (a) speak (b) tone (c) which (d) in  
(e) would (f) he

- (59) 弁護士が言葉に気を使ったにもかかわらず、その演説は無罪を確信しているところから来る迫力に欠けていた。

For all the care of words by the lawyer, her speech lacked that vital spark that ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ).

- (a) innocence (b) assurance (c) the (d) of  
(e) from (f) comes

- (60) 私は一斉に叫ぶ声が引き起こした騒ぎにショックを受けた——それは怒りというより、憐れむような声だったからだ。

I was shocked by a ( ) ( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) ( ), more in pity than in anger.

- (a) by (b) commotion (c) of (d) a chorus  
(e) caused (f) shouting voices

