61 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

（中央大 2020 年 2 月 12 日実施分）

Across Europe it is populist parties that seem to be having their moment now. The word "populist" is a useful label, but it does not entirely explain the power of these movements. This cannot derive only from their most obvious feature, which is hostility to outsiders. There is also the sense of belonging that they produce by combining religion and nationalism to imagine, and so create, communities.

This is a deep human instinct. Children spontaneously do it in play. That does not make nationalism or religion primitive, though: in the forms that we know them today both are products of modern society. Both reject the ideal of freedom or self-sufficiency which characterises the contemporary world. (a)Both see that the individual derives her value from being part of a larger whole, rather than from being a fundamentally autonomous figure who must choose as freely as possible. In this sense, both are profoundly illiberal.

Why is this vision so attractive to so many? The most obvious answer is that it is at least half true. (b)In a world where the workings of the global economy are entirely unaffected by the sufferings of any individual caught up in them, it is natural to understand that community and belonging are the only lasting sources of value. Two more assertions of the importance of community make the populist vision attractive to some. The first is that you can't easily choose to leave, or be thrown out. As with traditional families, membership in a populists' community is not something you can ever wholly resign. The second point is that this kind of belonging isn't earned by any merit. Since the belonging that populist parties offer hasn't been earned, it must be awarded on other grounds that have nothing to do with merit, such as birth, skin colour, or religious faith. All three are tangled together in contemporary populism.

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62 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

（中央大 2019 年 2 月 12 日実施分）

Before the late 1960s, the environment had a relatively insignificant place on the political agenda; today, it is one of the most challenging, contested and important subjects in politics. (a)This rise to prominence reflects a widespread public concern that the planet is confronting an ecological crisis that may threaten the very existence of life. The lifestyle choices of many people are increasingly shaped by environmental considerations: they eat organic products, they cycle to work and they invest their savings ethically. As citizens, by joining environmental groups or voting for green parties, they put pressure on governments to protect the environment. The mainstream environmental movement is an important actor in national and international politics, while the dramatic protests by environmental activists have become a familiar part of the political scene. Green parties, particularly in Europe, are now an established feature of party politics and have even joined coalition governments* in several of the most powerful countries in the world. Established parties have also adopted greener policies because every government, irrespective of political position, is obliged to address a wide range of environmental problems. (b)Most countries are committed to the principles of sustainable development, and the search for co-operation to resolve global environmental problems has become central to international diplomacy. In short, the environment is now firmly on the political agenda in most industrialised countries.

* coalition government　連立政権

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63 次の文章を読んで、後の問い（問 1～問 7）に答えよ。

（自治医科大・看護 2019　改）

Every few years we are alarmed by the outbreak of some potential new plague, such as SARS in 2002/3, bird flu in 2005, swine flu in 2009/10 and Ebola in 2014. Yet thanks to efficient counter-measures these incidents have so far resulted in a comparatively small number of victims. SARS, for example, initially raised fears of a new Black Death, but eventually ended with the death of less than 1,000 people worldwide. The Ebola outbreak in West Africa seemed at first to spiral out of control, and on 26 September 2014 the WHO described it as the most severe public health emergency seen in modern times'. (　ア　), by early 2015 the epidemic had been reined in, and in January 2016 the WHO declared it over. It infected 30,000 people (killing 11,000 of them), caused massive economic damage throughout West Africa, and sent shockwaves of anxiety across the world; but it did not spread beyond West Africa, and (イ)its death toll was nowhere near the scale of the Spanish Flu or the Mexican smallpox epidemic.

Even the tragedy of AIDS, seemingly the greatest medical failure of the last few decades, can be seen as a sign of progress. Since its first major outbreak in the early 1980s, more than 30 million people have died of AIDS, and tens of millions more have suffered debilitating* physical and psychological damage. It was hard to understand and treat the new epidemic, because AIDS is a uniquely devious* disease. Whereas a human infected with the smallpox virus dies within a few days, an HIV-positive patient may seem perfectly healthy for weeks and months, yet go on infecting others unknowingly. In addition, the HIV virus itself does not kill. Rather, it destroys the immune system, thereby exposing the patient to numerous other diseases. It is these secondary diseases that actually kill AIDS victims. Consequently, (ウ)when AIDS began to spread, it was especially difficult to understand what was happening. When two patients were admitted to a New York hospital in 1981, one ostensibly* dying from pneumonia and the other from cancer, it was not at all evident that both were in fact victims of the HIV virus, which may have infected them months or even years previously.

However, despite these difficulties, after the medical community became aware of the mysterious new plague, it took scientists just two years to identify it, understand how the virus spreads and suggest effective ways to slow down the epidemic. Within another ten years new medicines turned AIDS from a death sentence into a chronic condition (at least for those (　エ　) enough to afford the treatment). Just think about what would have happened if AIDS had erupted in 1581 rather than 1981. In all likelihood, nobody back then would have figured out what caused the epidemic, how it moved from person to person, or how it could be halted (let alone cured). Under such conditions, AIDS might

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have killed a much larger proportion of the human race, equalling and perhaps even surpassing (　オ　).

Despite the horrendous* toll AIDS has taken, and despite the millions killed each year by long-established infectious diseases such as malaria, epidemics are a far smaller threat to human health today than in previous millennia*. The vast majority of people die from non-infectious illnesses such as cancer and heart disease, or simply from old age. (Incidentally cancer and heart disease are of course not new illnesses — they go back to antiquity. In previous eras, however, relatively few people lived long enough to die from them.)

Many fear that this is only a temporary victory, and that some unknown cousin of the Black Death is waiting just around the corner. No one can guarantee that plagues won't make a comeback, but there are good reasons to think that (カ)in the arms race between doctors and germs, doctors run faster. New infectious diseases appear mainly as a result of chance mutations in pathogen* genomes. These mutations allow the pathogens to jump from animals to humans, to overcome the human immune system, or to resist medicines such as antibiotics. Today such mutations probably occur and disseminate* faster than in the past, due to human impact on the environment. Yet in the race against medicine, pathogens ultimately depend on the blind hand of fortune.

Doctors, in contrast, count on more than mere luck. Though science owes a huge debt to (キ)serendipity, doctors don't just throw different chemicals into test tubes, hoping to chance upon some new medicine. With each passing year doctors accumulate more and better knowledge, which they use in order to design more effective medicines and treatments. Consequently, though in 2050 we will undoubtedly face much more resilient* germs, medicine in 2050 will likely be able to deal with them more efficiently than today.

(Yuval Noah Harari, Homo Deus, *A Brief History of Tomorrow*, 2015, Vintage, pp.12-15, adapted)

注) debilitating: 衰弱させる
devious: 狡猾な
ostensibly: 表向きは
horrendous: 身の毛もよだつような
millennia : millennium (千年)の複数形
pathogen: 病原体
disseminate: 広まる
resilient: 回復力のある

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問1　　空所(　ア　)に入れる語として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① Moreover
② Nevertheless
③ Similarly
④ Therefore

問2　　下線部(イ)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① SARS の死者数はスペイン風邪やメキシコでの天然痘の死者数にほぼ近かった。
② SARS で死んだ人々はスペインやメキシコの近くのどこにも住んでいなかった。
③ Ebola の死者数はスペイン風邪やメキシコの天然痘のそれよりずっと少なかった。
④ Ebola での高い死亡率はスペイン風邪やメキシコでの天然痘の規模に近かった。

問3　　下線部(ウ)の要因として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① HIV に感染した患者があまりにも早く死ぬため、手がかりが得られなかった。
② HIV と他の病気の原因ウイルスがとてもよく似ているので見分けがつかない。
③ HIV が非常に小さいため、それを患者の血液の中に見つけるのが困難である。
④ HIV 感染者が HIV で死ぬのではなく、他の病気によって亡くなっていった。

問4　　空所(　エ　)に入れる語として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① earthy
② healthy
③ mighty
④ wealthy

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問5　空所(　オ　)に入れるものとして最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① bird flu
② SARS
③ the Black Death
④ the Ebola outbreak

問6　下線部(カ)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① 病原体の変化はゆっくりだが、医学研究はそれにすぐに対応できる。
② 病原体は非常に小さいので、体の大きな人間の医者の方が速く走れる。
③ 病院や健康ジムの競争が激しさを増しており、経営力が求められる。
④ 病気をより早く発見し治療を行うのは、医者の腕にかかっている。

問7　下線部(キ)の内容として最も適当なものを、次の①～④のうちから一つ選べ。

① 絶え間ない努力
② 周りからの支援
③ 偶然の大発見
④ 優れた偉人たち

問8　全訳せよ。

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64 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

（東北大 2019）

Remember what you were taught about the right way to make important decisions? You were probably told to analyze a problem thoroughly, list all your different options, evaluate those options based on a common set of criteria, figure out how important each criterion is, rate each option on each criterion, do the math, and compare the options against each other to see which of your options best fit your needs. The decision was simply a matter of selecting the option with the highest score.

This is the classical model of decision making, and there is something very appealing and reassuring about it. It is based not on whims or hunches, but on solid analysis and logic. It is methodical rather than *haphazard. It guarantees that you won't miss anything important. It leaves nothing to chance. It promises you a good decision if you follow the process properly. It allows you to justify your decision to others. There is something scientific about it.

The whole thing sounds very comforting. Who would not want to be thorough, systematic, rational, and scientific?

The only problem is that (A)the whole thing is a myth. The reality is that the classical model of decision making doesn't work very well in practice. It works tolerably well in the research labs which use undergraduate test subjects making trivial decisions, but it doesn't do so well in the real world, where decisions are more challenging, situations are more confusing and complex, information is scarce or inconclusive, time is short, and *stakes are high. And in that environment, the classical, analytical model of decision making falls flat.

That's why people rarely use the classical model — even though they may say they believe in it. And I think the truth is that deep down we all know this. Practically anybody who has even limited experience making tough decisions, in practically any field, realizes that formal analytical decision making doesn't work very well in practice. Most real-life decisions are simply not subject to this approach. Even when we try to keep an open mind and consider several options, we usually know from the beginning which option we really prefer, so the whole process becomes nothing more than comparing what we know we want to two or three other made-up distracters.

So how do we make decisions? Well, largely through a process based on intuition. Think about the times when you had a sense about something, even though you couldn't quite explain it. (B)*Can a junior staff member handle a tough project?* You can't imagine it working out without some disaster. Better give the job to someone else. *Why is a customer late with a payment?* You have a hunch that the customer may be having a cash

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flow problem. *Is a contract going well?* The reports and expenditure rates look fine but you aren't picking up any signs of excitement from the project team. Maybe you should look more deeply into it.

What is it that sets off these alarm bells inside your head? It's your intuition, built up through repeated experiences that you have unconsciously linked together to form a pattern.

A "pattern" is a set of cues that usually chunk together so that if you see a few of the cues you can expect to find the others. When you notice a pattern you may have a sense of familiarity — yes, I've seen that before! As we work in any area, we accumulate experiences and build up a collection of recognized patterns. The more patterns we learn, the easier it is to match a new situation to one of the patterns in our collection. When a new situation occurs, we recognize the situation as familiar by matching it to a pattern we have encountered in the past.

For instance, a firefighter sees the color of the smoke and the force with which it is *billowing, and suspects that toxic chemicals may be burning. A manager sees an increase in small errors from a normally careful employee, some loss of speech fluency, less predictable work hours, a slight increase in irritability, and wonders if an employee is having some problems with alcohol or drugs.

The ability to detect patterns is easy to take for granted but hard to learn. Some of the leading researchers in psychology, including the Nobel *laureate Herbert Simon, have demonstrated that pattern recognition explains how people can make effective decisions without conducting a deliberate analysis.

Once we recognize a pattern, we gain a sense of a situation: We know what *cues* are going to be important and need to be monitored. We know what types of *goals* we should be able to accomplish. We have a sense of what to *expect* next. And the patterns include routines for responding — *action scripts*. If we see a situation as typical then we can recognize the typical ways to react. That's how we have hunches about what is really going on, and about what we should do about it.

Intuition is the way we translate our experiences into judgments and decisions. It's the ability to make decisions by using patterns to recognize what's going on in a situation and to recognize the typical action script with which to react. Once experienced intuitive decision makers see the pattern, any decision they have to make is usually obvious.

(C)The more patterns and action scripts we have available, the more expertise we have, and the easier it is to make decisions. The patterns tell us what to do and the action scripts tell us how. Without a collection of patterns and action scripts, we would have to painstakingly think out every situation from the beginning.

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Because pattern matching can take place in an instant, and without conscious thought, we're not aware of how we arrived at an intuitive judgment. That's why it often seems mysterious to us.

Even if the situation isn't exactly the same as anything we have seen before, we can recognize similarities with past events and so we automatically know what to do, without having to deliberately think out the options. We have a sense of what will work and what won't. Basically, it's at this point that we have become (D)intuitive decision makers.
(Adapted from Gary Klein, *The Power of Intuition: How to Use Your Gut Feelings to Make Better Decisions at Work*)

(注) haphazard: でたらめの　　stake: 危険の度合い
billow: 大波のようにうねる　　laureate: 受賞者

問1　下線部(A)について、the whole thing が指す具体的な内容を明らかにして、日本語で説明しなさい。

問2　下線部(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3　下線部(C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

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問4　下線部(D)について説明した以下の文章の中で、空欄①～④に入る最も適切な語句をそれぞれの選択肢から 1 つ選びなさい。

If you have had repeated experiences with a situation, you will be able to make a connection between them (　①　) so that you can (　②　) about what's going on now This will enable you to get to know (　③　) will have to be monitored, what kind of goals are attainable, and what will happen next. If you can collect a sufficient amount of action scripts, under any encounter with a new situation you can (　④　) a previously learned pattern and find typical ways to react to it. If you have attained such an ability, you will be referred to as an intuitive decision maker.

空欄①

(ア) deliberately　(イ) unconsciously　(ウ) painstakingly　(エ) normally

空欄②

(ア) make a decision　(イ) evaluate options
(ウ) recognize a pattern　(エ) miss something important

空欄③

(ア) that situation　(イ) what patterns　(ウ) the typical ways　(エ) what cues

空欄④

(ア) match it to　(イ) reconsider
(ウ) keep an open mind against　(エ) respond to

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65 **The following text is a report by a writer who interviewed people in Finland. Answer the following questions based on the text. For the words marked with an asterisk(*), explanatory notes are provided after the text.**

（京都工芸繊維大 2020）

Finland* has a wolf problem. Five and a half million humans share the county with an estimated 235 wolves, and that's too many, say rural Finns*, whose livestock* and hunting dogs are being killed. Some parents are scared that wolves will attack their children. "Before, wolves were afraid of people," Asko Kettunen, border guard and hunter, tells me. "Now people are afraid of wolves." For the past three years, the government has calmed these fears with a wolf cull*. In 2016, 43 wolves were killed in a cull while total deaths numbered 78, including wolves shot by police and killed in road accidents.

In the winter of 2017, the Finnish government authorized another cull, permitting the death of 53 wolves. The cull is (1)controversial as the wolf is an endangered and protected species. Critics say Finland is breaking EU law. A vigil* for wolves killed in the cull took place in Helsinki in February 2017, and a wolf hunt saboteur group* has sprung up on social media. Hunters say they've been (2)disrupted by fireworks, had trail-cameras destroyed and a hunting shelter burned to the ground. One angry hunter offered a reward of €50 ($52) to Russian hunters for each wolf they kill, promising to let them know when a wolf is seen crossing the border into Russia. In this apparently calm and unemotional country, the wolf divides opinion. The animal may be a symbol of freedom and nature's ability to bounce back, but it also embodies two very contemporary tensions: the gulf between countryside and city, and the (3)chasm between ordinary people and an uncaring political elite.

Wolves were nearly driven to extinction in Finland after a series of attacks on children at the end of the 19th century. The story of a pair of wolves that killed 35 children over 18 months in the early 1880s is still widely repeated. "Are such fears of wolves (4)rational?" I ask Ilpo Kojola, research professor at the Finnish government's National Resources Institute. "The risk of a wolf attack is very small nowadays," he says, explaining that the historic attacks happened in an era when children led cattle into the forests and when there were no moose* for the wolves to eat.

Wolves can kill people — a person who was jogging was killed in Alaska in 2010 — but a scientific study in which humans approached wolves 125 times in Scandinavia found no occasions of aggressive behavior: on 123 occasions, the wolves ran away; on the other two, a female exhibited harmless "defensive" behavior near her babies.

Actually, the hostility towards wolves in rural Finland is mostly because they kill hunting dogs. Finland has 300,000 amateur hunters, more than 5% of its population.

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Helsinki airport is decorated with stuffed hares* and wolverines*, and much of its other animal life — beavers, lynxes*, bears — can be shot under a strict licensing system. Moose hunting, a (5)pursuit that has evolved over decades, is particularly popular.

So is the wolf a rival, killing moose that hunters would like to shoot? "The big problem is not that they eat the moose; the big problem is that they kill the dogs. It's sometimes very scary when I go to the forest: I don't know if my dog is going to come out alive," explains Kai Tikkunen of the Finnish Hunters' Association. Hunters are compensated* for dogs killed by wolves, but it can take 18 months to collect the money and does not bring back an animal they may have spent years training.

On the train from rural Finland to the capital city, Helsinki, I chat with a young suburban Finn. He says he can understand both sides of the wolf debate; but when I ask him how many wolves there are in Finland, he guesses 5,000. I tell him there are barely 200 and he changes his mind. "This animal should be protected," he declares. Sami Saynevirta, manager of a Finnish wildlife charity* says that most Finns have no idea the country has so few wolves. "Finnish people are really surprised when we tell them it's an endangered species. They don't realize we have so much wolf poaching*." Saynevirta argues that Finland needs help from the EU to stop the wolf cull. "This is not good for Finland's ecotourism reputation," he says. "Wolves could be more valuable for Finland alive than hunted."

"We have people standing on both sides of us kicking our ankles. (6)If both our ankles hurt, then we've done something right," says Sami Niemi, the likable official in Finland's ministry of agriculture who oversees its wolf policy (and doesn't hunt, himself). "This is not an issue where one solution fits all. We have to find the middle way, one that leaves everyone unhappy. There are either too many hunting licenses or too many wolves. It can't be both."

The stated purpose of Finland's cull is to reduce wolf poaching. "When the wolf was completely protected," Niemi says, "illegal hunting was a big problem for us. If the population grew to 140 or 150, the next year it went back down. It's not just hunters, it's local people in general. They put pressure on the hunters to deal with the issue illegally, so we had to do something." But conservationists say this argument is equivalent to (7)introducing government burglaries* to reduce stealing. The only winner is the government. "With the ministry's legal hunt, they get fewer phone calls and emails from angry hunters," says Mari Nyyssold-Kiisla, chair of the Finnish wildlife charity. "They think this is a good thing: 'We've got more peace. The people are happy.'"

Back in snowbound Finland, I ask the local hunter, Asko Kettunen, who is also a wildlife photographer, if ecotourism (watching live wolves) could replace hunting. "No,"

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he replies firmly. "Feeding or photographing the wolves gets them comfortable with people and more problems may come." Does he hate the wolf? "No. I don't like that they kill my dogs, but I don't hate the animal, not at all. It's so intelligent, it's so difficult to catch and it adapts to its surroundings so quickly, faster than other species. The wolf belongs in the Finnish wild, just not in yards and gardens. Many people say that hunters hate wolves, but we tolerate them and hope they don't do any damage. It's not hatred — it's realism."

【出典】 Patrick Barkham. "Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf?" *The Guardian Weekly*, 24-30 March, 2017. (一部改変)

Notes:

Finland:

Finn:	a person who is from Finland
livestock:	animals such as cows and sheep that are kept on a farm
cull:	the act of legally killing animals so that there are not too many of them, or so that a disease does not spread
vigil:	a silent overnight gathering for protest and/or prayer
saboteur group:	a group which intentionally damages, destroys, or spoils someone else's property or activities, in order to prevent them from doing something they don't agree with

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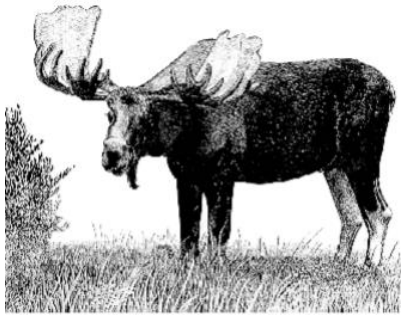

moose

wolverine

hare

lynx

【挿絵　出典】Alaska Department of Fish and Game. *Alaska Wildlife Notebook Series*, 2008.

compensate:	to pay someone money because he/she has suffered loss or damage
wildlife charity:	an organization set up to provide help and raise money for wild animals
poaching:	the act of illegally catching or shooting animals without permission
burglary:	the crime of entering a building to steal things

Answer questions [1]-[3].

[1] According to the information in the article, are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

(1) In 2016, the Finnish government conducted wolf culls.

(2) Finnish people are divided between protecting wolves and culling them.

(3) Urban Finns are tying to drive wolves into extinction.

(4) Scientific studies show that wolves in Scandinavia are not hostile to human beings.

(5) The big problem for rural Finns is that hunting dogs are being killed by wolves.

(6) A wolf cull plays an important role in promoting ecotourism in Finland.

(7) Most Finnish rural hunters hate wolves.

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[2] Regarding the underlined parts (1) through (7), which is the most appropriate, (A), (B), (C), or (D)?

(1) "Controversial" in this context is closest in meaning to

(A) affecting a lot of people (B) causing a lot of disagreement

(C) influencing the environment (D) making a lot of contributions

(2) "Disrupted" in this context is closest in meaning to

(A) authorized (B) discouraged (C) disturbed (D) encouraged

(3) "Chasm" in this context is closest in meaning to

(A) an important choice (B) a mutual exchange

(C) a necessary compromise (D) a major difference

(4) "Rational" in this context is closest in meaning to

(A) false (B) reasonable (C) sensational (D) unbearable

(5) "Pursuit" in this context is closest in meaning to

(A) activity (B) advertisement (C) permission (D) prohibition

(6) What does "<u>If both our ankles hurt, then we've done something right</u>" mean in this context?

(A) If both angry hunters and wolf lovers are unsatisfied with what the Finnish government has done, the measure is working.

(B) If the Finnish government policy is attacked by both the EU and Russia, the measure is working.

(C) If the Finnish government decides which to support, wolf lovers or angry hunters, they've done something fair for both sides.

(D) If the Finnish government criticizes both wolf lovers and wolf hunters, they've done something fair for both sides.

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(7) What does "introducing government burglaries to reduce stealing" mean in this context?

(A) collecting money from lawbreakers to prevent people from doing something illegal
(B) creating strict laws to prevent people from doing something illegal
(C) letting lawbreakers help decide government policy to prevent people from doing something illegal
(D) letting the government do illegal things to prevent people from doing something illegal

[3] Summarize the two main different opinions about wolves expressed in this article in 60 words or less in English. You must write the answer in your own words. You can use some words and phrases from the text, but do not copy complete sentences.

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66 次の文章を読んで、問 1〜5 に答えなさい。

（神戸大 2020）

(1)Nature is like granola: The list of ingredients is long, but the bowl is mostly filled with just a few of them. Take England, for example, which is obsessed enough with animals and birds to count its wildlife nearly one by one, population estimates for 58 species of land mammal in that country, ranging from the familiar to the obscure, total about 173 million animals. But just three species — the common shrew*, rabbit, and mole — account for half of those individuals. All told, the most common 25 percent of English mammal species add up to 97 percent of all the individual animals. Similar patterns play out on land and at sea, in your local park or across whole continents, and whether you are counting beetles, shellfish, or tropical trees. The most common land bird in the United States and Canada is the American robin, harbinger of spring*. Robins alone are as numerous as the two countries' 277 least-common bird species combined.

The fact that species of such incredible abundance can decline as quickly as the white-rumped vulture did points to (2)a counter-intuitive idea in conservation that (3)common species may need protection just as much as rare ones do.

The first scientist to propose the conservation of the common was, almost too perfectly, the author of a book called *Rarity*. After 20 years of studying what made some species rare, Kevin Gaston, an ecologist at the University of Exeter, in England, started to wonder why other species are widespread and abundant. He soon came to a seemingly contradictory conclusion: "The state of being common is rare." While any given common species is made up of many individuals, only a small fraction of species are common.

Gaston's work culminated in "Common Ecology," a paper published in the journal *BioScience* in 2011 that found that commonness was not a well-studied phenomenon, and that "(　A　)." The work triggered a quiet increase in research. A study from 2014 hints at the scale of what has been overlooked. Its authors found that (　B　), and that (　C　).

(4)Industrial agriculture carries much of the blame for Europe's disappearing birds. "They've been taking out hedgerows, taking out trees, making fields bigger, increasing inputs of pesticides* — just essentially squeezing out the opportunities for wild organisms to live in those kinds of environments," Gaston told me. "We're talking just massive losses."

But even the most human-adapted and urban of birds, such as starlings * and house sparrows, have steeply decreased — in fact, those two very common birds were among the top five birds experiencing population declines. Most of the rarest birds in Europe are actually increasing at present, due to successful conservation efforts, although they remain uncommon; meanwhile, most of the common birds are declining toward scarcity.

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"The inevitable place you end up," said Gaston, "is that (　D　)."

注　shrew:　トガリネズミ　harbinger of spring:　春告げ鳥
　　pesticides:　農薬　startling:　ムクドリ

問1　下線部(1)の意味を、50 字以内の日本語で、本文の内容に即して具体的に説明しなさい。ただし、句読点も 1 字に数えます。

									50

問2　下線部(2)を置きかえるのに最も適切な一続きの語句を、本文中から抜き出しなさい。

問3　下線部(3)と下線部(4)を、それぞれ日本語に訳しなさい。

問4　空欄(A)～(D)に入る最も適切な表現を次の中からそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。ただし、同じ記号は一度しか使えません。

(ア)　everything is rare

(イ)　many common species are as poorly studied as many rare ones

(ウ)　the number of birds nesting in Europe has dropped by 421 million — fully one-fifth of the continent's bird population, gone — since 1980

(エ)　the species has recovered

(オ)　this decline in sheer birdiness is accounted for almost entirely by common species, among them such household names as the skylark

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問5　本文の内容をふまえ、conservation をどのように行うべきか、あなたの意見を 60 語程度の英語で書きなさい。

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67 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

（中央大 2019 年 2 月 13 日実施分）

In addition to being a novelist, I teach fiction at a university. And something that really irritates me is students rejecting a piece of writing because they can't relate to it — it's not "relatable" as they would say — or because its characters aren't likable. Recently, I was teaching *Anna Karenina**, and one of my brightest graduate students dismissed the novel because she found the characters' thinking to be too different from her own.

Well, maybe literature isn't here to hold a mirror up to our own way of thinking. The word relatable is relatively new, and it strikes me as more than a coincidence that its rise has come together with that of Facebook and its culture of "likes". When we say we like something, we're really describing ourselves more than the thing we like. That character, that photo, that idea reflects my preferences, my outlooks, my tastes, me.

(a)There's nothing wrong with liking or disliking, but when we are only interested in things we find relatable or people we find likeable, we're implicitly encouraging self-love and uniformity, and we're criticizing difference.

Partly because I'm culturally and ethnically exceptional, I've rarely related to people in my life. But that doesn't mean I haven't learned from and respected and felt for them. And that's really what I want to say: that there's a difference between relating or liking, in our current sense, and being curious and empathic.

Would I rather people like my novel or be affected by it finally? (b)To be moved or affected by a piece of literature isn't necessarily to see ourselves reflected in it or to like everything about it. We might disapprove of or want to fight with its characters, or we might never have been exposed to the kinds of social settings or modes of thinking it describes.

* *Anna Karenina*　『アンナ・カレーニナ』トルストイの小説

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68 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

（東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2019）

Almost half of us have experienced constipation when traveling. Particularly in the first few days of a trip, it is often hard to go properly. This can be due to a variety of reasons, but (1) most cases it boils down to the simple fact that the gut is a creature of habit. The nerves of the gut remember what kind of food we prefer, and at what time we prefer to eat it. [A] They know how much we move around and how much water we drink. They know whether it is day or night, and what time we usually go to the toilet. If everything goes according to plan, they complete their tasks without complaint, and activate our gut muscles to help us digest.

When we travel, we have a lot on our minds, such as trying to remember whether we picked up our keys and turned off the iron. We might remember to take a book or some music to keep our brains happy. [B] But there is one thing we always forget: that creature of habit, the gut, is also traveling (2) us, and it has been suddenly torn from its familiar routine.

We spend the whole day eating pre-packed sandwiches, strange plane meals, or unfamiliar spices. [C] We drink less than normal, for fear of having to go to the toilet too often, and we dehydrate even further during the flight. And, as if that weren't enough, we might also have to face a big, fat bout of jetlag.

All this does not go unnoticed by the nerves of the gut. < X > Even when the gut has done its work despite the confusion, and signals to us that we should seek out the toilet, we add to its woes by suppressing the urge because it happens not to be a convenient time. Also, if we're honest, travel constipation can often be caused by 'not my loo' syndrome. [D] Sufferers of this syndrome simply dislike doing their business in unfamiliar toilets. Their biggest challenge is posed by public conveniences. Many people use them only when it's absolutely necessary, construct elaborate 'seat sculptures' out (3) toilet paper, or crouch what feels like ten kilometers away from the toilet bowl. But even all that doesn't help those with serious cases of 'not my loo' syndrome. They simply cannot relax enough to finish the work that their creature of habit has begun. When this happens, a holiday or business trip can become a rather unpleasant experience.

[Adapted from Enders, Giulia. *Gut*. Scribe (2015)]

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問1　　(　1　)～(　3　)に入る最も適切な語を下から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は 1 回ずつしか使えません。

in　　of　　with

問2　　次の文を[　A　]～[　D　]のいずれかに挿入する場合、どこが最も適切な箇所か。1 つ選びなさい。

At the time that we would normally be enjoying our lunch break, we're stuck in traffic or waiting at the check-in counter.

問3　　<　X　>に入る最も適切な文を以下の 1～4 から 1 つ選びなさい。

1. Lactose has a useful double effect, both retaining water in the colon and feeding the flora of the gut.
2. Temporary constipation can be due to traveling, illness, or periods of stress, while more obstinate constipation can indicate more long-term problems.
3. They can get confused and put the brakes on until they receive a signal that everything is normal and they can start work again.
4. Water-soluble fiber does not provide quite a powerful push, but it does make the contents of the gut softer and easier to deal with.

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69 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

（東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2019）

Modern science and modern empires were motivated by the restless feeling that perhaps something important awaited beyond the horizon ― something they had better (1)explore and master. Yet the connection between science and empire went much deeper. Not just the motivation, but also the practices of empire-builders were (A) with those of scientists. For modern Europeans, building an empire was a scientific project, while setting up a scientific discipline was an imperial project.

When the Muslims conquered India, they did not bring along (B) to systematically study Indian history, (C) to study Indian cultures, (D) to study Indian soils, or (E) to study Indian fauna. When the British conquered India, they did all of these things. On 10 April 1802 the Great Survey of India was (2)launched. It lasted sixty years. With the help of tens of thousands of native laborers, scholars and guides, the British carefully mapped the whole of India, marking borders, measuring distances, and even calculating for the first time the exact height of Mount Everest and the other Himalayan peaks. The British explored the military resources of Indian provinces and the location of their gold mines, but they also (F) the trouble to collect information about rare Indian spiders, to catalogue colorful butterflies, to trace the ancient origins of extinct Indian languages, and to dig up forgotten ruins.

Mohenjo-daro was one of the chief cities of the Indus Valley civilization, which (3)flourished in the third millennium BC and was destroyed around 1900 BC. None of India's pre-British rulers ― neither the Mauryas, nor the Guptas, nor the Delhi sultans, nor the great Mughals ― had given the ruins a second glance. But a British archaeological survey took notice of the site in 1922. A British team then (4)excavated it, and discovered the first great civilization of India, which no Indian had been aware of.

Another telling example of British scientific curiosity was the deciphering of cuneiform script. This was the main script used throughout the Middle East for close to 3,000 years, but the last person able to read it probably (G) sometime in the early first millennium AD. Since then, inhabitants of the region frequently encountered cuneiform inscriptions on monuments, steles, ancient ruins and broken pots. (5)But they had no idea how to read the weird, angular scratches and, as far as we know, they never tried. Cuneiform came to the attention of Europeans in 1618, when the Spanish ambassador in Persia went sightseeing in the ruins of ancient Persepolis, where he saw inscriptions that nobody could (H) to him. News of the unknown script spread among European (6)savants and piqued their curiosity. In 1657 European scholars published the first transcription of a cuneiform text from Persepolis. More and more transcriptions

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followed, and for close to two centuries scholars in the West tried to decipher them. None succeeded.

[Adapted from Harari, Yuval Noah. *Sapiens*. VINTAGE BOOKS (2011)]

問1　下線部(1)、(2)、(3)、(6)の語の本文中の意味と最も近い意味を持つ語を、それぞれ 1～4 の中から 1 つずつ選びなさい。

(1) explore	1. illustrate	2. instruct	3. interpret	4. investigate
(2) launched	1. fulfilled	2. merged	3. rotated	4. started
(3) flourished	1. secured	2. shrank	3. threatened	4. thrived
(6) savants	1. saviors	2. scholars	3. scouts	4. shepherds

問2　(　A　), (　F　), (　G　), (　H　)に入る語を 1～4 の中から選び、適切な形にして書きなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は 1 回ずつしか使えません。

1. entangle　2. explain　3. die　4. take

問3　(　B　)～(　E　)に入る最も適切な語を 1～4 の中から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は 1 回ずつしか使えません。

1. anthropologists　2. zoologists　3. archaeologists　4. geologists

問4　下線部(4)で使われている動詞 excavated と本文中で同じ意味を持つ熟語を本文中から探して書きなさい。なお、答えは過去形である必要はありません。

問5　本文の趣旨と最も合う内容を持つ文を 1～4 の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

1. Modern empires were less connected to modern science in their project and discipline.
2. The exact height of Mount Everest was calculated for the first time by the British.
3. Extinct Indian civilization was earnestly studied by India's pre-British rulers.
4. In 1657, a cuneiform text from Persepolis was translated and published by the British.

問6　下線部(5)の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

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70 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

（東京慈恵会医科大・看護 2018）

Nearly a year after being separated, formerly-conjoined twin sisters got a special send-off at the hospital where they had the life-changing surgery.

Scarlett and Ximena Hernandez-Torres were celebrated by the staff at Driscoll Children's Hospital in Corpus Christi, Texas, on Monday night (a) their family prepared them to finally head home after nearly two years being treated or getting rehab there, hospital officials said.

The girls were born in May 2015 and were rushed to Driscoll Children's Hospital as newborns because they were conjoined. They have been either patients at the hospital or living nearby for rehab for virtually their entire lives. < b >

"We are delighted that the twins are doing great," Dr. Haroon Patel, a pediatric surgeon who helped separate the girls, said in a statement. [W] "We are happy that they are going home to their loved ones, and will miss taking care (c) them here in Corpus Christi."

During their going-away party, the girls got to play on a special playground at the hospital and spend time with the doctors, nurses and other medical staff who treated them when they were still conjoined and also after the surgery (a) they went through rehabilitation.

"Since discharge from Driscoll Children's Hospital, the children have been seen multiple times (d) week by physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech pathology staff," Susan T. Fields, director of rehabilitation services at Driscoll Children's Hospital, said in a statement Monday. [X] "They have progressed well and are learning how to navigate their world as independent toddlers."

The girls will still be seen at satellite clinics closer to their home, hospital officials said.

The girls were born joined at the waist, sharing a colon and bladder, according to the Driscoll Children's Hospital. [Y] They were born as triplets with a third sister who is not conjoined — a 1 in 50 million occurrence.

Scarlett and Ximena were separated last April during a 12-hour surgery with dozens of medical personnel present during the operation, according to hospital officials. [Z] Additionally, doctors used a 3-D model from a specialized MRI, designed to help them map out the surgery.

The girls' mother, Silvia Hernandez, said through an interpreter last year that she could already see the girls' personalities coming (e).

"Scarlett likes to dance, sing and she smiles a lot," Hernandez said. "Ximena is most of the time sleeping but she smiles a lot."

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[Adapted from Mohney, Gillian. "Formerly Conjoined Twins Get Send-Off at Hospital Where They Were Separated" (Online) URL: http://abcnews.go.com/Health/conjoined-twins-send-off-hospital¬separated/story?id=45321109 (Feb 7, 2017)

注　conjoined twin sisters　「体の一部がつながったまま生まれてきた双子の姉妹」

問1　＜　b　＞に入る最も適切な文を以下の 1～4 から 1 つ選びなさい。

1. It was a sorrowful moment that I don't think any one of us is going to experience again.
2. He is expected to remain in the ICU before moving to an acute care unit.
3. The devices were more accurate in measuring heart rate when the wearers were at rest than during exercise.
4. The hospital and the girls' family had a celebration on Monday to say goodbye before the move back to the Rio Grande Valley in Texas.

問2　次の文を[　W　]、[　X　]、[　Y　]、[　Z　]のいずれかに挿入する場合、どこが最も適切な箇所か。1 つ選びなさい。

Doctors used a special scanner called a "spy camera" during the surgery to understand the complicated blood flow between the girls and help them stay healthy during the long ordeal.

問3　(　a　)(　c　)(　d　)(　e　)に入る最も適切な語を 1～4 の中から選びなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は 1 回ずつしか使えません。

1. per　　2. through　　3. of　　4. as

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