

平成 28 年度

## (リハビリテーション体育学科) 入学試験問題

### 英 語

試 験 時 間 9 : 3 0 ~ 1 0 : 3 0

(注意)

- 1 係員の指示があるまで、問題用紙及び解答用紙に触れないで下さい。
- 2 問題は2 頁～13 頁に印刷されています。
- 3 解答用紙に氏名、受験番号及び受験科目名を記入して下さい。
- 4 解答方法は次のとおりです。  
例 [1] 埼玉県の県庁所在地として、正しいのはどれか。   
① 前橋市 ② 甲府市 ③ さいたま市 ④ 横浜市 ⑤ 千葉市  
[1] の正答は「③ さいたま市」ですから解答用紙の解答番号 1 の横に並んでいるマーク欄の中の「③」を鉛筆またはシャープペンシルで「●」のように塗りつぶして下さい。
- 5 机の上には鉛筆、シャープペンシル、消しゴム、時計（計算機能のついていないものに限る）、英語辞書、受験票以外は置かないで下さい。
- 6 受験票は番号札の手前に置いて下さい。
- 7 マスクを着用している者は、試験官が本人を確認する間、マスクを外して下さい。
- 8 ハンカチ、ティッシュペーパーを使用する者は、静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従って下さい。
- 9 試験中に気分が悪くなったり、トイレへ行きたくなった者は静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従って下さい。
- 10 試験問題に関する質問は一切受け付けません。
- 11 途中で退室する者は、解答用紙を机の上に置き、静かに挙手をして、係員の指示に従って退出して下さい。ただし、試験開始後 30 分間及び試験終了前 10 分間の退出は認められません。
- 12 試験終了後、試験問題は持ち帰って結構です。

第1問 次の英文を読み、各問い（問1～問15）の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選んで、記号で答えよ。  ～

There have been rapid advances in assisted reproductive medicine, such as improved techniques for achieving pregnancy via eggs or sperm donated by third parties and for surrogate motherhood. Broad-based discussion is required for improving legislation on these topics.

The Liberal Democratic Party's project team, comprised of members of the health, labor and welfare division and judicial affairs division, has compiled a bill to be related to the Civil Code regarding assisted reproductive medicine.

The major pillar of the bill is a stipulation that, regarding childbirth achieved via donor eggs, the woman who gives birth must be recognized as the baby's mother. The party plans to submit the bill to the current Diet session.

The Civil Code did not contemplate childbirth through assisted reproductive medicine involving third parties, and it has no clear stipulations regarding the relationship between a child and the parents in (1) such circumstances.

We can understand the LDP's aim of stabilizing the law's treatment of the parent-child relationship from a viewpoint of child welfare, by establishing a new law beside the Civil Code. Many people will probably agree with a rule that the woman who actually gives birth with the will to raise the baby must be recognized as the baby's mother, ( 2 ) the "genetic mother" who donates eggs.

Meanwhile, in the case of surrogacy, which involves a third-party woman ( 3 ) gives birth using an egg from the wife and the sperm of her husband, a parent-child relationship between the wife and the child cannot be recognized.

As the Supreme Court has handed down a judgment similar to this, the bill has come in line with (4) this way of thinking.

The Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology has made clear through announcements and other means that it does not approve of in vitro fertilization using donor eggs nor surrogate pregnancy in Japan.

But legal provisions have yet to be drafted concerning assisted reproductive medicine. The LDP's team has put off formulating any concrete statutory rules on these issues for now.

It was made known last month that there have been in vitro fertilizations

using eggs donated by volunteers for women with an ovarian disorder. The fertilizations were carried out under the auspices of a nonprofit organization established by a doctor engaged in fertility treatment and a group of patients.

(5) This development reveals the real state of affairs: Practical efforts on the medical frontier have been going ahead ( 6 ) there are no statutory rules in place. It is estimated that each year more than 100 Japanese women give birth to babies conceived overseas using donor eggs.

Regarding surrogate pregnancy, incidents have occurred overseas such as a couple refusing to accept a baby born to a surrogate because of a possible disability or a surrogate mother refusing to hand over the baby. An arrangement under which a stable upbringing of a child is ensured is essential.

As for the use of donor sperm, an established fertility treatment, there has been a growing number of cases in recent years ( 7 ) which the resulting child wants to know his or her genetic father.

There is concern that should sperm donors be identified, sperm donations will decline. It is necessary to further discuss the issue of what to do with information regarding the origins of those who are born through assisted reproductive technology.

“Legislation on reproductive medicine should put children’s welfare first”  
(From The Yomiuri Shimbun, Aug. 11, 2015)

問1 下線部 ( 1 ) が具体的に指し示していることの説明として最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- ① 自民党による今国会での法案提出
- ② 子どもと親との関係に関する明確な規定
- ③ 自民党のプロジェクトチームによる生殖補助医療法案の取りまとめ
- ④ 第三者が関与する生殖補助医療による出産

問2 空欄 ( 2 ) を補うのに最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

- ① rather than
- ② in terms of
- ③ in vain
- ④ as well as

問3 空欄（ 3 ）を補うのに最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 3

- ① but
- ② so
- ③ who
- ④ as

問4 下線部（4）の説明として最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 4

- ① 第三者の女性が関与する代理出産の場合には、妻と子の間に親子関係は認められないとする政府の考え
- ② 第三者の女性が関与する代理出産の場合には、妻と子の間に親子関係は認められないとする最高裁の考え
- ③ 卵子を提供した「遺伝上の母」を母親とする最高裁の考え
- ④ 卵子を提供した「遺伝上の母」を母親とする政府の考え

問5 下線部（5）が具体的に指していることの説明として最も適当なものはいくつか。 5

- ① 体外受精が行なわれたこと
- ② 不妊治療を行なう医者や患者団体によるNPO法人が設立されたこと
- ③ 具体的な法的ルール作りが延期されたこと
- ④ 日本産科婦人科学会が卵子提供による体外受精や代理出産を認めていないこと

問6 空欄（ 6 ）を補うのに最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 6

- ① if
- ② when
- ③ whether
- ④ while

問7 空欄（ 7 ）に入る最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 7

- ① with
- ② of
- ③ in
- ④ to

問 8 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 8

What is this passage mainly about?

- ① Rapid advances in assisted reproductive medicine.
- ② Assisted reproductive medicine and the necessity of statutory rules.
- ③ The bill regarding assisted reproductive medicine.
- ④ In vitro fertilization using donor eggs and surrogate pregnancy in Japan.

問 9 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 9

As for the use of donor sperm, what concern is there?

- ① Sperm donations will decline because of identifications of sperm donors.
- ② To refuse to accept a baby born to a surrogate because of a possible disability.
- ③ Surrogate mother will refuse to hand over the baby.
- ④ Japanese women will give birth to babies conceived overseas using donor eggs.

問 10 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 10

What does the Japan Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology disapprove of ?

- ① Only in vitro fertilization using donor eggs.
- ② Only surrogate pregnancy.
- ③ Both in vitro fertilization using donor eggs and surrogate pregnancy.
- ④ Neither in vitro fertilization using donor eggs nor surrogate pregnancy.

問 11 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 11

What is the Liberal Democratic Party's project team is made up of?

- ① A bill to be related to the Civil Code regarding assisted reproductive medicine.
- ② Rapid advances in assisted reproductive medicine.
- ③ Improved techniques for achieving pregnancy.
- ④ Members of the health, labor and welfare division and judicial affairs division.

問 12 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 12

What is the main point of the bill?

- ① A parent-child relationship between the wife and the child must not be recognized in case of surrogacy.
- ② The woman who gives birth must recognized as the baby's mother in case of childbirth achieved via donor eggs.
- ③ The bill must be submitted to the current Diet session.
- ④ To put off formulating any concrete statutory rules concerning assisted reproductive medicine.

問 13 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 13

What did the Civil Code ignore?

- ① Childbirth through assisted reproductive medicine involving third parties.
- ② "Genetic mother" who donates eggs.
- ③ Broad-based discussion.
- ④ An arrangement under which a stable upbringing of a child is ensured.

問 14 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 14

How many Japanese women are estimated to give birth to babies conceived overseas using donor eggs?

- ① Less than 100.
- ② No more than 100.
- ③ About 100.
- ④ Over 100.

問 15 次の問いに対する答えとして最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 15

What incidents have occurred overseas regarding surrogate pregnancy?

- ① A couple accepting a baby born to a surrogate.
- ② The resulting child wants to know his or her genetic father.
- ③ Information regarding the origins of those who are born through assisted reproductive technology is stolen.
- ④ A surrogate mother refusing to hand over the baby.

第2問 次の英文を読み、各問い（問1～問15）の答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④から一つずつ選んで、記号で答えよ。 

16	～	30
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A key ability that young people need in our global information age is (1) the skill of critical thinking. Learning to think critically means to question assumptions, avoid generalizations, examine evidence and analyze context.

I was born in a time of simple truths, ( 2 ) things were black and white, and commonly accepted "facts" weren't questioned. When I was a child, for example, ( 3 ) men were stronger than women. Men have bigger bodies and stronger muscles. Women have smaller bodies and weaker muscles. Women were "the weaker sex."

Whenever someone asked "Who's stronger — men or women?" the answer was always, "Men, of course!" It was obvious. Everybody agreed. Common sense!

Common sense, however, often breaks down once you apply some critical thinking. A first step is to beware of generalizations. For kids of my generation, the claim that "men are stronger than women" implied that "all men are stronger than all women." Is (4) that true? Of course not!

We can find plenty of evidence around us. Most of us know strong women from among our family, friends or acquaintances.

We can find more evidence in the world of sports. It may be true that the average man is physically stronger than the average woman. However, the average man wouldn't stand a chance in a competition of strength against weightlifters like Hiromi Miyake, pro boxers like Emiko Raika or Olympic wrestlers like Saori Yoshida.

Another step in thinking critically is to ( 5 ) definitions. Before you can say that "men are stronger than women," you have to define what you mean by "strong." And strength can be defined in a number of ways.

Infant mortality is (6) one way. Doctors have long known that baby boys die at a higher rate than baby girls because boys are weaker at birth.

Longevity is another way. In Japan, the life expectancy for women is 86 years. For men, it's only 79. According to the World Health Organization, women live longer than men in every country around the globe. Of the world's people aged 110 or older, more than 95 percent are women.

Health is a third way to measure strength. Research has shown that women have stronger immune systems than men and are more resistant to disease. Some studies indicate that women can tolerate more pain and colder temperatures than men.



A final step in critical thinking is to analyze the social context. You can't conclude that "men are stronger than women" if society encourages boys to be strong and active but socializes girls to be weak and passive.

So, who's stronger, then — men or women? The best answer is that men are stronger than women in some ways but that women are stronger than men in other ways. There's no need to generalize. (7) It all depends on the individual!

“Who’s stronger?” By kip A. Cates (The Japan Times ST: August 14, 2015)

問 1 下線部(1)の skill に含まれていないものを①～④から選べ。 16

- ① 一般化を避けること
- ② 文脈を分析すること
- ③ 仮説を立てること
- ④ 証拠を吟味すること

問 2 空欄 ( 2 ) に入る最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。 17

- ① when
- ② where
- ③ why
- ④ how

問 3 空欄 ( 3 ) に入る最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。 18

- ① there is no telling that
- ② it was beyond our power to say that
- ③ it was taken for granted that
- ④ we made believe that

問 4 下線部 ( 4 ) の that が指すものを①～④から選べ。 19

- ① 「男性が女性よりも強い」という主張が正しいこと
- ② 「男性が女性よりも強い」という主張が「一部の男性は全ての女性よりも強い」を意味していること
- ③ 「男性が女性よりも強い」という主張が「一部の女性は一部の男性より強い」を意味していること
- ④ 「男性が女性よりも強い」という主張が「どんな男性でもどの女性よりも強い」を意味していること

問 5 空欄（5）に入る最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 20

- ① reject
- ② repeat
- ③ clarify
- ④ confuse

問 6 下線部（6）の説明として最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。 21

- ① 幼児死亡率を下げる一つの仕方
- ② 定義の一つの仕方
- ③ 寿命を延ばす一つの仕方
- ④ 健康であるための一つの仕方

問 7 下線部（7）の意味の説明として最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

22

- ① みな人それぞれだということ
- ② 批判的思考を各人が身につけること
- ③ 女性の方が個人としてみたら強いということ
- ④ 男性は女性に依存しているということ

問 8 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

23

In what age is the skill of critical thinking needed for young people?

- ① In our simple truth age.
- ② In our corrupt age.
- ③ In our global information age.
- ④ In our chaotic age.

問 9 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

24

When the author was a child, who was commonly considered to be weak?

- ① men
- ② women
- ③ children
- ④ young people

問 10 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

25

What does the author think of common sense?

- ① It is often unstable in applying some critical thinking.
- ② It is often accepted in applying some critical thinking.
- ③ It is often approved in applying some critical thinking.
- ④ It is often neglected in applying some critical thinking.

問 11 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

26

Where can we find strong women?

- ① In the World Health Organization.
- ② In every country around the globe.
- ③ In the World of people aged 110 or older.
- ④ In the world of sports.

問 12 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

27

What is indicated about the average man?

- ① The average man could win weightlifters like Hiromi Miyake.
- ② The average man couldn't win weightlifters like Hiromi Miyake.
- ③ The average man must win weightlifters like Hiromi Miyake.
- ④ The average man must not win weightlifters like Hiromi Miyake.

問 13 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

28

What are indicated about infant mortality, longevity and health?

- ① They are the ways to measure strength.
- ② They are the ways to question assumption.
- ③ They are the ways to avoid generalization.
- ④ They are the ways to analyze context.

問 14 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適当なものを①～④から選べ。

29

What is the final step in critical thinking?

- ① To avoid generalizations.
- ② To question commonly accepted facts.
- ③ To analyze the social context.
- ④ To find plenty of evidence around us.

問 15 次の問いに対する答えとして、最も適切なものを①～④から選べ。

30

What is this passage mainly about?

- ① The ways of critical thinking.
- ② The need of generalization.
- ③ How to measure strength.
- ④ Men and women.

リハビリテーション体育学科-視覚障害学科 英語 正答・配点

問題番号		正答	問題番号		正答
第1問 (50点)	1	4	第2問 (50点)	16	3
	2	1		17	1
	3	3		18	3
	4	2		19	4
	5	1		20	3
	6	4		21	2
	7	3		22	1
	8	2		23	3
	9	1		24	2
	10	3		25	1
	11	4		26	4
	12	2		27	2
	13	1		28	1
	14	4		29	3
	15	4		30	1