

英語実習 1 LR 期末考査 (60 分)

7 月 30 日(月)3 限

Kill Mary to Save Jodie?

Under English law, however, parents' wishes do not take precedence. On Aug. 25, Justice Johnson backed doctors at the hospital and ruled that Jodie should be saved by detaching Mary. He said his judgment was based not on Jodie's interests but Mary's, reasoning that her harsh life would only worsen as low levels of oxygen in her blood further destroyed her brain and that stopping delivery of Jodie's blood wouldn't be a positive act of killing but a passive by-product of saving Jodie, like withdrawing food and water from a terminally ill patient--which is legal in Britain and the U.S. under certain conditions.

① Three appellate judges in London are now reviewing the Solomonian verdict and could rule as early as this week. The law requires them to protect the child. But which child, and at what cost to the other? At a hearing last week one judge wondered whether Mary could be viewed as a kind of unjust aggressor, sapping Jodie's lifeblood to the point of killing her, thus entitling Jodie to self-defense. That seems farfetched: it's hard to attribute aggression to a newborn or bestow the self-defense right on a third party like a doctor. The judges appeared last week to be leaning toward the grim conclusion that the doctors' plan is illegal, possibly amounting to criminal assault and manslaughter, because it would violate the fundamental prohibition against the deliberate taking of a life, even to save another. One of the justices, Sir Alan Ward, who had been up until 3 a.m. the previous night pondering the case, suggested that the hospital was asking the court to "save Jodie but murder Mary."

② Such drastic action has been taken at least three times in the U.S., but in none of these cases did the parents object, and no one pressed criminal charges. In Boston last year parents asked for separation in a situation similar to that of Jodie and Mary's: twins shared one heart, and only one baby could live. The survivor is now thriving.

問 1 下線部①を the Solomonian verdict の内容を明らかにして日本語にせよ。

問 2 下線部②の内容を説明せよ。

The Titanic Riddle

“Women and children” attributes to women the same pitiable dependence and moral simplicity we find in five-year-olds. Such an attitude made sense perhaps in an era of male suffrage and “Help Wanted: Female” classifieds. Given the disabilities attached to womanhood in 1912, it was only fair and right that a new standard of danger equality not suddenly be proclaimed just as lifeboat seats were being handed out. That deference—a somewhat more urgent variant of giving up your seat on the bus to a woman—complemented and perhaps compensated for the legal and social constraints placed on women at the time.

問 下線部を日本語にせよ。

In Japan Crash, Time Obsession May Be Culprit

The Japanese search for rail perfection is relentless, from the humble commuter train to the country's most famous tracks. In 2004, on the 40th anniversary of the bullet train, there was much hand-wringing over the fact that a year earlier the trains on that line had registered on average a delay - of six seconds.

In Tokyo, the Yamanote line, which loops around the city core, has been making that trip ever more quickly thanks to better trains, down to 62 minutes in 1988 from 70 minutes in 1964 and 75 minutes in 1946, and, train officials project, under 60 minutes by the end of next year.

問 下線部の具体例を 2 つ挙げよ。

Powered by the Sun: Hot Water on the Cheap

There was. After pondering the problem for several years, Teoh designed a heater in which each tube in the panel pours hot water directly into the tank. That shortens the path the water has to travel by nearly a meter and thus slashes the energy loss in transport. Building on the notion of reducing resistance to hot water flow, Teoh's research over the next decade led to several more design improvements. For example, he added an additional lower panel with exposed tubes suspended over a mirror that allows the heater to receive additional sunlight and even work on a cloudy day.

問 この段落から、Teoh が見出した改善点を 2 つ挙げよ。

Amid disaster, Japan's societal mores remain strong

Across Sendai's tsunami zone, both in the areas devastated and in the neighboring regions, you can see that Japan's societal mores have failed to break down, even if the tsunami destroyed the physical structure of this coastal community.

At stores across the city, long, straight lines of Japanese tsunami victims have been waiting for rations in the city. No one is directing these lines; they're organized by the people themselves.

At the front, which takes hours to get to in some cases, shoppers are limited to 10 food or beverage items. No complaints, no cheating.

No one should complain, says Mitsugu Miyagi, standing in line at a store with his infant, 6-year-old and wife, Maki.

When asked what happens if the city does run out of bottled water supplies, Maki states simply, "What can we do?"

問 下線部を本文中の例を挙げながら説明せよ。

Cambodia's Samaritans

Cambodia is a brutally violent society, where strongmen thrive and the rest suffer. That's not surprising, given the horrors of the Khmer Rouge rule in the 1970s. A recent study by the Dutch-funded Transcultural Psychosocial Organization estimates that one-third of all Cambodians suffer post-traumatic stress disorder from the Pol Pot regime that left a quarter of the population dead. Violence erupts daily, from families settling disputes by throwing grenades to the common practice of neighborhood vigilante gangs beating accused thieves to death. The rampage that led to the wrecking of the Thai embassy and more than a dozen businesses on Jan. 29 was equally senseless and vicious—triggered by nothing more than a false rumor of an insult against Cambodia by a Thai actress. But many Cambodians have summoned the courage and humanity to rise above their past horrors.

問 下線部の具体例を2つ挙げよ。

Satoshi Fukushima

In a country that has historically marginalized disabled people, Fukushima's high profile as one of Japan's most outspoken agitators for the rights of the disabled has helped break down prejudices. Yet he remains humbled by the sacrifices others have made to help him succeed. His mother pulled him back from despair when, after he lost his hearing, she invented what is now known as finger Braille, a method of conversation through fingertip taps that simulate Braille letters. In college, a volunteer team of finger Braille translators helped him understand lectures.

問 finger Braille を説明せよ。

Chasing The Truth

The San Mateo Narcotics Task Force and the IRS raided BALCO last September and carted off enough boxes of evidence to ban four U.S. track-and-field athletes and start investigating nine more. Two weeks ago, the USADA got sprinter Kelli White to confess to using a series of banned drugs, accept a two-year suspension from the sport and agree to help with the investigation. Jones and Montgomery were among 27 athletes reportedly named by BALCO founder Victor Conte as having received THG, according to a federal investigator's memo. Conte denies making that admission. What the USADA showed Jones and her attorneys last week were BALCO notebooks that contain circumstantial evidence, such as a training calendar with the initials M.J. and letters whose meaning is not clear but that may be abbreviations for certain steroids. While that may not look good for Jones, it's equally possible that Michael Jackson has just been bulking up with nutritional supplements.

問 下線部を説明せよ。

Former Olympian and longtime track-and-field TV commentator Dwight Stones, 50, says steroids pervaded the sport as far back as the 1970s. In 1976, he says, he was tempted to take dianabol, an earlier steroid, at the Olympics. But "it wasn't enough of a guarantee of improvement that I was willing to risk breaking the rules and potentially impacting my children or grandchildren," he says. One fair solution, as Stones sees it, would be to "legalize all steroids. That would surely level the playing field." While that might be an easy fix, it would turn sports into a test to see whose liver processed drugs best, a world where the long-jump record could be held by Keith Richards.

問 下線部のようにここで Keith Richards が例えに挙げられている理由を説明せよ。

I' m Afraid I Can' t Do That

How large are our networks of commonsense knowledge? Most people know thousands of words, and each word has some links to other words, as well as to other, nonverbal structures. Each of those in turn leads to multiple links. But we still know almost nothing about how our millions of fragments of knowledge and skills are organized inside our minds. Making good theories of how that might work will be, I think, our principal challenge in solving the program of making machines that use common sense.

問 下線部を日本語にせよ。

Brain Power

So far, there is no way to tap into the brain without dramatically invasive surgery, so human experimentation is unlikely. And there's an intriguing risk in the realm of brain-computer interfaces. What would happen if the process was reversed? The signals that are routed from the monkey's brain through the computer to control the robotic arm could be sent back to the monkey—to control its behavior. Implants in humans would face strong opposition unless the possibility of this kind of mind control could be eliminated, which so far seems impossible to achieve.

問 下線部の理由を 2 つ説明せよ。

Martin Luther King, Jr.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment and to underestimate the determination of the Negro. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual.

問 下線部を日本語にせよ。

I have a dream that one day the state of Alabama, whose governor's lips are presently dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, will be transformed into a situation where little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls and walk together as sisters and brothers.

問 この段落から分かる当時のアラバマ州の状態を述べよ。

