

令和3年度

滋賀県立大学
特別選抜試験問題

《学校推薦型選抜》

《帰国子女特別選抜》

令和3年度
滋賀県立大学特別選抜

総合問題

試験時間 9時30分～11時30分(120分)

『総合問題』は、募集単位(学部・学科)ごとに、問題Ⅰ～問題Ⅴのうち次に示す3問から構成されている。

人間文化学部

地域文化学科…………… 問題Ⅰ・Ⅲ・Ⅳ

人間関係学科…………… 問題Ⅰ・Ⅲ・Ⅳ

国際コミュニケーション学科…………… 問題Ⅱ・Ⅲ・Ⅳ

人間看護学部…………… 問題Ⅰ・Ⅳ・Ⅴ

注意事項

1. 解答開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子および解答冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題は3題で、○ページから ○ページまであります。
3. 解答開始後、解答冊子の表紙所定欄に受験番号、氏名をはっきり記入しなさい。表紙にはこれら以外のことを書いてはいけません。
4. 解答は、すべて解答冊子の指定された箇所に記入しなさい。解答に関係のないことを書いた答案は無効にすることがあります。
5. 解答冊子は、どのページも切り離してはいけません。
6. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。解答冊子を持ち帰ってはいけません。

目次

『総合問題』

問題Ⅰ	1
問題Ⅱ	6
問題Ⅲ	10
問題Ⅳ	15
問題Ⅴ	19

問題 I

- 1 Read the text and answer the questions below. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

(次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。答えは解答用紙に記入せよ。)

Chiune Sugihara (1900-1986) was a humanitarian hero of World War II who saved many innocent lives by disobeying his superiors. Sugihara saved an estimated 6,000 Jewish refugees in the summer of 1940 by issuing them visas, official permits to travel to Japan, while he served as a diplomat in Lithuania. It has been estimated that over 40,000 people are alive today thanks to Sugihara. His actions, done in defiance of the orders of his bosses, came at great cost to his career and life after the war. Sugihara's selfless actions offer much food for thought.

In the autumn of 1939, soon after tanks from Nazi Germany had rolled into neighboring Poland, Sugihara was sent by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Lithuania in order to open a government office. One morning the next summer, ⁽¹⁾he awoke to see a large group of Jewish refugees from both Poland and other parts of Lithuania at the gates of the office building. He soon learned that, in order to escape being captured by the Nazis, they were seeking transit visas through Japan.

Sugihara asked his foreign ministry in Tokyo if he could help the refugees, but he was told not to issue visas to anyone who did not have proper documentation. However, in the emergency conditions of the time, almost none of the refugees had these documents. Sugihara requested permission to issue visas a second time, explaining that the rejection of the applications would be wrong on humanitarian grounds. But he was declined again and told not to ask any more.

Sugihara discussed the refusal with his wife, Yukiko Sugihara (1913-2008), and their children. He knew that if he ignored orders and issued the visas, he might be fired and disgraced, and would probably never work for the Japanese government again. This (2) extreme financial hardship for his family in the future. Sugihara and his wife even feared for their lives and the lives of their children. However, the family decided to be true to their consciences. Sugihara would grant the visas. "I may have to disobey my government," Sugihara observed, "but if I don't, I would be disobeying God."

Over six weeks, Sugihara worked 18-hour days, writing furiously and sometimes even refusing to take his meals, eventually generating 2,139 visas by hand. He did not want to lose a minute because people were standing in line in front of his office building day and night for the visas. Hundreds of applicants became thousands, and he worked to provide as many visas as possible before being forced to close the office and leave Lithuania. After receiving visas and making it to Japan, some of the refugees joined the Russian Jewish community in Kobe for a while; others immediately continued on from Japan to China and a wide range of other countries. They had all escaped the Holocaust.

They owed their lives to the humane act of a Japanese man and his family.

After the war, Sugihara was, indeed, asked to voluntarily resign from the foreign ministry. With his career as a diplomat finished, he worked a series of simple and low-paying jobs. Sugihara himself had no idea what had happened to any of the refugees (3) he had issued visas. He never spoke about his wartime activities. Even many people close to him did not know that he was a hero. But in 1968, Sugihara was suddenly contacted by a man who approached him tearfully, holding a passport with the weathered visa and giving him heartfelt thanks. It was through this meeting that Sugihara learned, to his surprise, that survivors from around the world had been searching for him for years. "Mr. Sugihara," the man told him, "we have never forgotten you."

What allows people like Chiune Sugihara to carry out an act of (4)altruism, extending help to others in times of need, even when doing so involves significant risk and sacrifice to themselves? If we understood this, perhaps we humans could come to exercise altruism more often. Some of the personal qualities involved must surely include compassion, empathy, courage, and conviction. The humble Sugihara, (5) asked why he acted as he did, replied simply, "They were human beings and they needed help. Anyone else would have done the same thing if they were in my place." Yukiko Sugihara explained her understanding as follows: "Peace is achieved when each of us keeps our heart open," she said. "Love can make a difference. Only love can overcome barriers."

- Q1. Translate underlined section (1) into Japanese.
- Q2. According to the third paragraph, which statement is true? Choose the best answer.
- ① Neither Sugihara nor the ministry in Tokyo wanted to give the refugees visas.
 - ② Neither Sugihara nor the ministry in Tokyo was aware of the danger of the Nazis.
 - ③ Sugihara resisted giving visas to the refugees, but Tokyo told him to issue them.
 - ④ Sugihara tried to provide visas for the refugees, but Tokyo would not allow it.
- Q3. Choose the best words to fill blank (2).
- ① may not result from ② may not result in
 - ③ would result from ④ would result in
- Q4. According to the fifth paragraph, why did Sugihara work intensively? Choose the best answer.
- ① because he had no choice but to write visas by hand in those days
 - ② because he wanted to close his office and depart the country with his family
 - ③ because the refugees wanted to go to various countries after Japan
 - ④ because time was running out for saving the lives of the people
- Q5. Choose the best words to fill blank (3).
- ① as far as ② even if ③ in which ④ to whom

- Q6. According to the sixth paragraph, which statement is true? Choose the best answer.
- ① After World War II, Sugihara continued a long career as a diplomat.
 - ② After World War II, Sugihara participated in a series of volunteer activities.
 - ③ After World War II, Sugihara searched for survivors around the world.
 - ④ After World War II, Sugihara was no longer involved in government service.
- Q7. According to the sixth paragraph, why did the survivor approach Sugihara with tears in his eyes? Choose the best answer.
- ① because he had been contacted by Sugihara
 - ② because he had no idea what to say
 - ③ because he felt deep gratitude
 - ④ because his visa had become damaged
- Q8. Based on the discussion in the seventh paragraph, what is the definition of underlined word (4)? Choose the best answer.
- ① action carried out without using violence
 - ② secret negotiation in diplomacy
 - ③ selfless concern for the well-being of others
 - ④ willingness to take risks
- Q9. Choose the best word to fill blank (5).
- ① when ② which ③ who ④ whom
- Q10. Choose the best title for the reading.
- ① Chiune Sugihara: A Man Who Followed His Conscience
 - ② Chiune Sugihara: An Obedient Diplomat
 - ③ Chiune Sugihara's Dedication to His Family
 - ④ Chiune Sugihara's Patriotic Act during the War

2 Read the following conversation between two university students. Choose the best expression to fill each blank and write the number on the answer sheet.

(以下は大学生二人の対話である。会話の流れをふまえて空所 [A] ~ [F] に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ①~④のうちから一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入せよ。)

- Li Na:** Hello Kenji, have you prepared for tomorrow's media class yet?
- Kenji:** No, I haven't done a thing! To be honest, I've been busy with my part-time job. What was the assignment again? Oh, it's the news story report, isn't it?
- Li Na:** Yeah, that's the one. [A] You just have to give a five-minute presentation about an interesting article from this week's news.
- Kenji:** Does it have to be a serious story, about politics or economics or something?
- Li Na:** No, I don't think so. I guess as long as it's an English language article, any topic is fine.
- Kenji:** I assume you've already finished.
- Li Na:** Yeah, I got it done last night.
- Kenji:** I knew it. So what kind of story did you choose?
- Li Na:** Well, I found quite an interesting one about paleontology.
- Kenji:** [B]
- Li Na:** Paleontology. You know, the study of fossils and extinct animals.
- Kenji:** Animals which have all died out? Like dinosaurs and mammoths?
- Li Na:** That's right. Anyway, this story was about a recent discovery in Georgia. Scientists found the remains of a 1.7-million-year-old prehistoric rhino. They were able to study the DNA from the rhino's teeth. It's now the oldest animal which scientists have been able to get genetic information from.
- Kenji:** I thought DNA breaks up after such a long time.
- Li Na:** [C] It usually does. And that's the crucial part of this story. A group of researchers has developed a new technique for studying ancient DNA. And, according to the article, DNA inside of teeth is especially well preserved.
- Kenji:** Wow! So does that mean we'll eventually be able to bring dinosaurs back to life? Just like in the Jurassic World movies!
- Li Na:** Ha! Not any time soon. [D] But the article said that this new technique may help us understand the evolution of humans.
- Kenji:** Really? [E]
- Li Na:** Well, so far the oldest human DNA which scientists have been able to analyze is only 400,000 years old. If we can get DNA from the tooth of a much older human, it might reveal how and when [F]
- Kenji:** Well, it sounds interesting I guess, but kind of serious. I think I'll choose a lighter topic, like the new dinosaur movie that comes out next week!

- [A] ① It's not too bad, though.
② It's quite a tough assignment.
③ That's a shame.
④ You should ask the teacher yourself.

- [B] ① Excuse me?
② How come?
③ No wonder.
④ Sounds academic.

- [C] ① I'm afraid you're wrong.
② Long time no see.
③ Yeah, but that's not important.
④ You're exactly right.

- [D] ① Dinosaur DNA is easy to find.
② Dinosaur DNA is way too old.
③ In fact, this new approach has no obvious benefit.
④ In fact, this new approach is not available.

- [E] ① How?
② What?
③ Where?
④ Who?

- [F] ① dental care started.
② people spread around the world.
③ rhinos became extinct.
④ we can bring back dinosaurs.

問題 II

Read the text and answer the questions below. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

(次の英文を読んで、後の問いに答えよ。答えは解答用紙に記入せよ。)

Chiune Sugihara (1900-1986) was a humanitarian hero of World War II who saved many innocent lives by disobeying his superiors. Sugihara saved an estimated 6,000 Jewish refugees in the summer of 1940 by issuing them visas, official permits to travel to Japan, while he served as a diplomat in Lithuania. It has been estimated that over 40,000 people are alive today thanks to Sugihara. His actions, done in defiance of the orders of his bosses, came at great cost to his career and life after the war. Sugihara's selfless actions offer much food for thought.

In the autumn of 1939, soon after tanks from Nazi Germany had rolled into neighboring Poland, Sugihara was sent by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Lithuania in order to open a government office. One morning the next summer, ⁽¹⁾he awoke to see a large group of Jewish refugees from both Poland and other parts of Lithuania at the gates of the office building. He soon learned that, in order to escape being captured by the Nazis, they were seeking transit visas through Japan.

Sugihara asked his foreign ministry in Tokyo if he could help the refugees, but he was told not to issue visas to anyone who did not have proper documentation. However, in the emergency conditions of the time, almost none of the refugees had these documents. Sugihara requested permission to issue visas a second time, explaining that the rejection of the applications would be wrong on humanitarian grounds. But he was declined again and told not to ask any more.

Sugihara discussed the refusal with his wife, Yukiko Sugihara (1913-2008), and their children. He knew that if he ignored orders and issued the visas, he might be fired and disgraced, and would probably never work for the Japanese government again. This (2) extreme financial hardship for his family in the future. Sugihara and his wife even feared for their lives and the lives of their children. However, the family decided to be true to their consciences. Sugihara would grant the visas. "I may have to disobey my government," Sugihara observed, "but if I don't, I would be disobeying God."

Over six weeks, Sugihara worked 18-hour days, writing furiously and sometimes even refusing to take his meals, eventually generating 2,139 visas by hand. He did not want to lose a minute because people were standing in line in front of his office building day and night for the visas. Hundreds of applicants became thousands, and he worked to provide as many visas as possible before being forced to close the office and leave Lithuania. After receiving visas and making it to Japan, some of the refugees joined the Russian Jewish community in Kobe for a while; others immediately continued on from Japan to China and a wide range of other countries. They had all escaped the Holocaust.

They owed their lives to the humane act of a Japanese man and his family.

After the war, Sugihara was, indeed, asked to voluntarily resign from the foreign ministry. With his career as a diplomat finished, he worked a series of simple and low-paying jobs. Sugihara himself had no idea what had happened to any of the refugees (3) he had issued visas. He never spoke about his wartime activities. Even many people close to him did not know that he was a hero. But in 1968, Sugihara was suddenly contacted by a man who approached him tearfully, holding a passport with the weathered visa and giving him heartfelt thanks. It was through this meeting that Sugihara learned, to his surprise, that survivors from around the world had been searching for him for years. "Mr. Sugihara," the man told him, "we have never forgotten you."

What allows people like Chiune Sugihara to carry out an act of (4)altruism, extending help to others in times of need, even when doing so involves significant risk and sacrifice to themselves? If we understood this, perhaps we humans could come to exercise altruism more often. Some of the personal qualities involved must surely include compassion, empathy, courage, and conviction. The humble Sugihara, (5) asked why he acted as he did, replied simply, "They were human beings and they needed help. Anyone else would have done the same thing if they were in my place." Yukiko Sugihara explained her understanding as follows: "Peace is achieved when each of us keeps our heart open," she said. "Love can make a difference. Only love can overcome barriers."

- Q1. Translate underlined section (1) into Japanese.
- Q2. According to the third paragraph, which statement is true? Choose the best answer.
- ① Neither Sugihara nor the ministry in Tokyo wanted to give the refugees visas.
 - ② Neither Sugihara nor the ministry in Tokyo was aware of the danger of the Nazis.
 - ③ Sugihara resisted giving visas to the refugees, but Tokyo told him to issue them.
 - ④ Sugihara tried to provide visas for the refugees, but Tokyo would not allow it.
- Q3. Choose the best words to fill blank (2).
- ① may not result from ② may not result in
 - ③ would result from ④ would result in
- Q4. According to the fifth paragraph, why did Sugihara work intensively? Choose the best answer.
- ① because he had no choice but to write visas by hand in those days
 - ② because he wanted to close his office and depart the country with his family
 - ③ because the refugees wanted to go to various countries after Japan
 - ④ because time was running out for saving the lives of the people
- Q5. Choose the best words to fill blank (3).
- ① as far as ② even if ③ in which ④ to whom

- Q6. According to the sixth paragraph, which statement is true? Choose the best answer.
- ① After World War II, Sugihara continued a long career as a diplomat.
 - ② After World War II, Sugihara participated in a series of volunteer activities.
 - ③ After World War II, Sugihara searched for survivors around the world.
 - ④ After World War II, Sugihara was no longer involved in government service.
- Q7. According to the sixth paragraph, why did the survivor approach Sugihara with tears in his eyes? Choose the best answer.
- ① because he had been contacted by Sugihara
 - ② because he had no idea what to say
 - ③ because he felt deep gratitude
 - ④ because his visa had become damaged
- Q8. Based on the discussion in the seventh paragraph, what is the definition of underlined word (4)? Choose the best answer.
- ① action carried out without using violence
 - ② secret negotiation in diplomacy
 - ③ selfless concern for the well-being of others
 - ④ willingness to take risks
- Q9. Choose the best word to fill blank (5).
- ① when ② which ③ who ④ whom
- Q10. Choose the best title for the reading.
- ① Chiune Sugihara: A Man Who Followed His Conscience
 - ② Chiune Sugihara: An Obedient Diplomat
 - ③ Chiune Sugihara's Dedication to His Family
 - ④ Chiune Sugihara's Patriotic Act during the War

Q11. [Writing]

According to the United Nations, at the end of 2019 there were 26 million refugees worldwide. Refugees today are escaping war, violence, or other persecution in their home countries, including Syria, Afghanistan, and Myanmar.

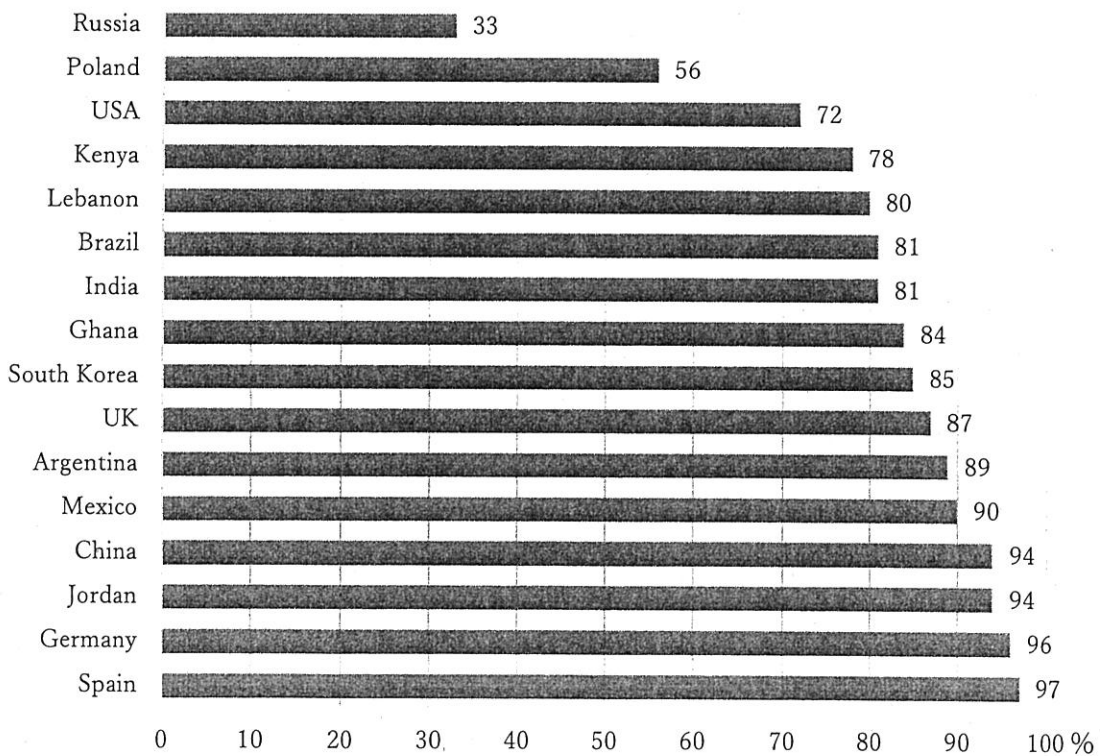
The human rights organization Amnesty International has surveyed people in many countries about their willingness to let refugees live in their country.

First, summarize the results of the survey shown below, in 70-80 words. Then, explain your own response to the question, “Would you personally accept people fleeing war or persecution into Japan?” also in 70-80 words.

Refugees Welcome Survey

Would you personally accept people fleeing war or persecution into your country?

Percentage of People Who Said YES



Digested from “Refugees Welcome Survey 2016–The Results,” Amnesty International website

問題 Ⅲ

次の文章は、山折哲雄『仏教民俗学』の一部である。これを読んで、後の問1～問6に答えよ。

(山折哲雄『仏教民俗学』, 講談社, 1993年, 一部改変)

(注1) 迅雲：流れのはやい雲。飛ぶように流れる雲。

(注2) 観照：主観を交えず、対象のあるがままの姿を眺め、その本質を認識すること。

(注3) 嵌入：はめこむこと。

(注4) 展観：物を陳列して見せること。

(注5) 金鼓：仏具の一種で、銅製の楽器。

(注6) イコン：礼拝の対象とした聖画像。

問1 下線部 (a) ～ (c) のカタカナを漢字に直せ。

問2 下線部 (ア) ～ (ウ) の漢字の読みをひらがなで書け。

問3 下線部①と貿易統制を目的に、江戸幕府が日本人の海外渡航禁止と外国船来航規制を行った政策を何というか。漢字2字で答えよ。

問4 筆者は、なぜ下線部②のように考えたのか。本文中の言葉を使いながら、100字以内で具体的に説明せよ。ただし、句読点も字数に入れ、1マスに1字使うこと。

問5 空欄③と空欄④にはどのような語句が入るか。それぞれの空欄にあてはまる語句を次の六つの語句から選んで書け。

良心 遠心 真心 決心 求心 腐心

問6 下線部⑤と同じ内容を具体的に述べている一文を本文中から35字以内で抜き出せ。ただし、句読点も字数に入れ、1マスに1字使うこと。

問題 IV

次の文章を読んで，問1～問5に答えよ。

(石黒浩『アンドロイドは人間になれるか』, 文春新書, 2015年, 一部改変)

(注1)タスク：任務, 作業のこと。

問1 下線部 (a) ~ (e) のカタカナを漢字に直せ。

問2 下線部 (ア) ~ (オ) の漢字の読みをひらがなで書け。

問3 下線部①と同じ内容を述べている部分を本文中から 40 文字以内で抜き出せ。ただし、句読点も字数に入れ、1マスに1字使うこと。

問4 空欄 (A) ~ (D) に入るもっとも適切な語句を、以下の中からそれぞれ一つ選べ。ただし、同じ語句を二度使ってはならない。

つまり たとえば しかし むしろ

問5 下線部②について「人間とロボット、人間と動物の区別はなくなっていった」と筆者は述べている。筆者の主張をふまえながら、人間とロボットの本質的違いについて、あなたの考えを 300 字以内で述べよ。ただし、句読点も字数に入れ、1マスに1字使うこと。

問題 V

次の [A] と [B] の文章を読んで、問 1～問 10 に答えよ。

[A]

血液は液性の成分と固形の成分に分離することができる。血液にクエン酸ナトリウムを加えて遠心分離機にかけると、液体成分である血しょうと細胞成分である(a)血球に分かれる。血しょうは毛細血管で血管から漏れ出し、細胞周囲のすき間に流れ込んで [ア] 液になる。過剰な血しょうは [ア] 液となり、さらに [イ] 管に入り込んで、[イ] 液となって回収される。一方、血液を試験管の中に放置すると、血ぺいと上澄みの血清に分かれる。この血ぺいが形成される過程で、血液凝固というしくみが働いている。血液凝固では、まず血球の一つである [ウ] が血管壁に吸着して集まり、続いて繊維状のタンパク質である [エ] が形成されて、血球とからみあって血ぺいができる。

血液凝固に関して、血液は矛盾する三つの性質をあわせ持っている。第一に、(b)血液は正常の血管の中で凝固してはならない。第二に、血管に傷がついて破れた場合には、すみやかに凝固して傷口をふさがなければならない。第三に、(c)傷口がふさがったら、凝固した血液はすみやかに溶けなければならない。

血液凝固のしくみを知るために、以下の実験を行なった。

実験

1. 採血した血液 3 ml を試験管に入れ、37℃で 10 分間静置した。
2. 採血した血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、37℃で 10 分間静置した。
3. 採血した血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、塩化カルシウムを加えて 37℃で 10 分間静置した。
4. 採血した血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、塩化カルシウムを加えて 4℃で 10 分間静置した。
5. 採血した血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、塩化カルシウムを加えて 65℃で 5 分間加熱した。次いで、37℃で 10 分間静置した。
6. 血液が固まりにくくなる病気 a の患者さん（血液型 A 型）から採血した。その血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、塩化カルシウム

を加えて 37℃で 10 分間静置した。

7. 実験 6 と同じ患者さん（血液型 A 型）から採血した血液 3 ml を、クエン酸ナトリウムを含む試験管に入れて混和したあと、塩化カルシウムを加え、さらに同じ A 型の健常な人の血しょうを 3 ml 加え、37℃で 10 分間静置した。

結果は下の表のようになった。

表 実験の概要と結果

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
検査される人	健常	健常	健常	健常	健常	病気 a	病気 a
クエン酸ナトリウム	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
塩化カルシウム	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
その他の添加物	-	-	-	-	-	-	健常な人の 血しょう
前処置	-	-	-	-	65℃ 5 分間	-	-
反応温度	37℃	37℃	37℃	4℃	37℃	37℃	37℃
血ペいの形成	○	×	○	×	×	×	○

問 1 ～ に適切な語句を入れよ。

問 2 下線部(a)について、ヒトの血球で核がないものをすべて挙げよ。

問 3 下線部(b)と下線部(c)について、「正常の血管の中で血液が凝固しない」しくみや「凝固した血液がすみやかに溶ける」しくみに障害が起こると、人体にはどのような異常が起こるか。簡潔に答えよ。

問 4 下線部(c)のしくみを何というか。その名称を答えよ。

問 5 実験 1, 2, 3 の結果から、クエン酸ナトリウムの作用を考えて簡潔に答えよ。

問 6 実験 4, 5 の結果から, 血液凝固のしくみについてわかることは何か。

問 7 実験 6, 7 の結果から, 病気 a の原因を考えて説明せよ。

問 8 実験 7 で, 血液型 A 型の健常な人の血しょうのかわりに, B 型の健常な人の血清を加えて同じ実験を行なったところ, 血ぺいとは異なる血液の塊^{かたまり}ができた。この血液の塊と血ぺいの違いは何か。簡潔に説明せよ。

[B]

病気 a は伴性劣性 (X 連鎖劣性) の遺伝形式をとる遺伝病であった。伴性劣性遺伝では変異遺伝子が X 染色体上にある。女性では, 両方の X 染色体に変異遺伝子があると発症するが, 片方の X 染色体上の変異だけでは発症しない。一方, 男性では X 染色体のスペアがないので, 一つの X 染色体上の変異だけで発症する。

伴性劣性遺伝病 b は一つの遺伝子変異が原因で病気になる遺伝病で, 劣性遺伝子のホモ接合体でも致死率が上昇することはない。

問 9 ある閉鎖集団で, 伴性劣性遺伝病 b を発症している人が男性 100 人のうち 1 人の割合で存在した。この変異遺伝子の遺伝子頻度を求めよ。ただし, この集団は十分大きく, 突然変異や減数分裂の影響はないものとする。

問 10 この集団を構成する男女の比を 1 : 1 と仮定した場合, この集団で伴性劣性遺伝病 b を発症している患者数の男女比を求めよ。