



2025 年度 後期

高 3 英語総合 SA

[第 5 講 テストゼミ]

解答時間 30 分

生徒氏名 []

担当講師 []

Read the text and answer the following questions.

In many countries around the world, it is common for the state to ask its citizens if they will volunteer to be organ donors. Now, organ donation is one of those issues that bring out strong feelings from many people. On the one hand, it's an opportunity to turn one person's loss into another person's salvation. But on the other hand, it's more than a little perplexing to be making plans for your organs that don't involve you. It's not surprising, therefore, that different people make different decisions, nor is it surprising that rates of organ donation vary considerably from country to country. It might surprise you to learn, however, how much cross-national variation there is. In a study conducted a few years ago, two psychologists, Eric Johnson and Dan Goldstein, found that (X) at which citizens consented to donate their organs varied across different European countries, from as low as 4.25 percent to as high as 99.98 percent. (1)What was even more striking about these differences is that they weren't scattered all over the spectrum, but rather were clustered into two distinct groups — one group that had organ-donation rates in the single digits and teens, and one group that had rates in the high nineties — with almost nothing in between.

What could explain such a huge difference? That's the question I put to a classroom of bright college undergraduates not long after the study was published. Actually, what I asked them to consider was two anonymous countries, A and B. In country A, roughly 12 percent of citizens agree to be organ donors, while in country B, 99.9 percent do. So what did they think was different about these two countries that could account for the choices of their citizens? Being smart and creative students, they came up with lots of possibilities. Perhaps one country was secular while the other was highly religious. Perhaps one had more advanced medical care, and better success rates at organ transplants, than the other. (2)Perhaps the rate of accidental death was higher in one than another, resulting in more available organs. Or perhaps one had a highly socialist culture, emphasizing the importance of community, while the other prized the rights of individuals.

All were good explanations. But then came the curveball. Country A was in fact Germany, and country B was . . . Austria. My poor students were puzzled — what on earth could be so (Y) about Germany and Austria? But they weren't giving up yet. Maybe there was some difference in the legal or education systems that they didn't know about? Or perhaps there had been some important event or media campaign in Austria that had encouraged support for organ donation. Was it something to do with World War II? Or maybe Austrians and Germans are more different than they seem. My students didn't know what the reason for the difference was, but they were sure it was *something* (ア) — you don't see extreme differences like that by accident. Well, no — but you can get differences like that for reasons that you'd never expect. And for all their creativity, my students never guessed (3)the real reason, which is actually absurdly (イ): In Austria, the default choice is to be an organ donor, whereas in Germany the default is not to be. The difference in policies seems (ウ) — it's just the difference between having to mail in a simple form and not having to — but it's enough to push the donor rate from 12 percent to 99.9 percent. And what was true for Austria and Germany was true across all of Europe — all the countries with very high rates

of organ donation had opt-out policies, while the countries with low rates were all opt-in.

- 1 Fill in the blanks (X) and (Y) with the most suitable word you can find in the first paragraph for (X) and the third paragraph for (Y).
- 2 Choose the most suitable word below to fill in the blanks (ア) to (ウ). Write the letters (A) to (D) that correspond to your answer.

(ア)

(A) big (B) simple (C) trivial (D) nonsensical

(イ)

(A) important (B) advanced (C) simple (D) meaningless

(ウ)

(A) big (B) advanced (C) trivial (D) nonsensical

- 3 Explain the underlined part marked (1) in Japanese, using around 70 characters. Punctuation should be counted as one character.
- 4 Translate the underlined sentence marked (2) into Japanese.
- 5 Explain “the real reason” in the underlined part marked (3) in Japanese, using around 60 characters. Punctuation should be counted as one character.

(5)(20点)

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