

平成 26 年度

外国語問題

注意事項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で20ページである。解答用紙は「外国語解答用紙（Ⅰ）英語」、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」の計2枚である。脱落等があった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 各解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験学部、受験番号（左右2か所）を忘れずに記入すること。また、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」には第4問で選択する科目名を所定欄に指示どおりに忘れず記入すること。
- 4 第4問は選択科目である。
「英語」、「ドイツ語」、「フランス語」、「中国語」、「韓国・朝鮮語」より1科目を選択して解答すること。複数科目を解答した場合は、第4問の採点を行わない。
- 5 医学部医学科を志願する者は、選択科目（第4問）は必ず「英語」を解答すること。「英語」以外の科目を解答した場合は、その採点を行わない。
- 6 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 7 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 8 机上に各自の「受験票」と「大学入試センター試験受験票」を出しておくこと。
- 9 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

Here's a common experience for motorists: you are driving somewhere new and you're late. As you drive down unfamiliar roads it seems that everything is conspiring* against you: other cars, the road-layout, the traffic lights and even suicidal cyclists. You know it's only a few more miles, but it seems to be taking forever.

Psychologically there are all sorts of things going on to make the journey seem (ア) than it really is, but let's just isolate* one of those: the unfamiliarity of the route.

Unknown routes peak* our curiosity; they are filled with new names, landscapes and landmarks*, all of which attract the interest. ⁽¹⁾The fact that our attention is engaged with all this newness has a subtle effect on how much time we think has passed.

To see why, let's take the opposite perspective for a moment. Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute* to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to zone* out from the actual driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is ⁽²⁾the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate* the time it takes to travel a familiar route. The corollary* is that unfamiliar routes seem to take (イ).

The effect is caused by the way we allocate* our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was proportionately* (ウ).

The well-travelled road effect has an odd consequence. When you estimate

how long it takes to travel a familiar route, typically you'll underestimate it. Because of its familiarity the travelling time feels (短) than it really is. This means that when you travel a familiar route, [A], you're more likely to be late.

Actually the well-travelled road effect is a specific example of the fact that we tend to underestimate how long routine activities take. ⁽³⁾Or, put the other way around: time seems to fly when we're engaged in automatic, routine tasks.

This means that people often find the last part of their holiday tends to go quicker than the first part. That's because as the holiday goes on, we settle into a routine, so time seems to go quicker towards the end.

The same happens at work, where people report routine activities as taking proportionately (少) time than those that require (多) deliberate, conscious attention.

[B], then, with routes travelled, holidays and work activities, tends to speed up our perception of time.

Maybe this all helps explain why the latter parts of our lives — which are (多) likely to be filled with routine, predictable events — seem to skip by much quicker than our earlier years. As the roads of our lives become well-worn* we take (少) notice of the landscape.

One way to avoid this is to expose yourself to more unexpected, unpredictable experiences...but probably not being late and getting stuck in traffic.

(Jeremy Dean, "The Well-Travelled Road Effect: Why Familiar Routes Fly By" in *PsyBlog* より。一部省略あり。)

[注] conspire against ~に不利に働く

isolate 抜き出す

peak = bring to a maximum of development, value, or intensity

landmark 陸上の目印

commute 通勤

zone out = lose concentration

underestimate = estimate (something) to be smaller or less important than it really is

corollary 容易に引き出せる結論

allocate 分散する

proportionately (それに) 応じて、比例して

well-worn = used a lot or for a long time

問 1 下線部(1)(3)を日本語に訳せ。

問 2 下線部(2)が表す内容を、日本語で述べよ。

問 3 [A]に入る表現として最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① as it is easy to adjust yourself to this effect
- ② in spite of not paying much attention to the scenery
- ③ unless you pay much attention to the scenery
- ④ unless you adjust for this effect

問 4 [B]に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① Effect ② Proportionately ③ Routinely ④ Familiarity
- ⑤ Unpredictably

問 5 空所(ア)～(エ)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。同じ語を繰り返し用いてもよい。

- ① longer ② shorter

問6 空所(カ)～(ケ)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。同じ語を繰り返し用いてもよい。

- ① more ② less

第2問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。内容は、著者 Tony Parker がカンザス州に住む C. J. Jacobsen に行ったインタビューに基づいている。文中の I は C. J. Jacobsen を指す。(30点)

I was born in Colorado, then my family moved to live in southeast Kansas some place, and that's where I went to high school. We had a neighbor friend who was a newspaperman, and several of us kids used to go to his house after school now and again: he had his own little printing place there around the side of his house in a building, and he'd let us roam* about and pick things up, and if we asked him he'd show us how they worked. To me it was like another world, and I never wanted to live and breathe in any other. At school I ⁽¹⁾[into / them / letting / bring out / me / talked] a school newspaper, then when I graduated I edited and printed a community newspaper. I did different jobs here and there, always to do with printing or newspapers, and then when I came here ⁽²⁾I was just in my element and never wanted to go anywhere else or do anything else ever since.

I like writing, but I don't call myself a writer, I'm a journalist. That's first and foremost to me someone who puts the news first and tries to give it objectively in the way it's reported. A writer on the other hand, at least to my (あ) of thinking, deals with more opinions. I give mine in the paper, but I put them in the editorial column*. It's my job if anything at all happens in the town, the everyday news, to get the story of it from the people concerned. It might be a regular thing like the meetings of the Town Commissioners or the Chamber of Commerce*, a function at the school, an occasion of a club or sorority*, a matter to do with one of the churches: whichever it is, I try to put in a straight report of it. I can't be everywhere all at the same time and I don't get around as good as I used to, so for things like that I'm reliant* on people calling me up on the telephone to tell me what's happened. This way the newspaper's a record of what goes on week (い) week in the ordinary life of the town.

Then there's the special items, maybe a fire or an accident of some kind, or a special ceremony or some sports event, or the annual fair: those are the things I make sure I get to and (う) them with a proper story. I reckon I get to know about pretty near everything that goes on, because I make it my business to find out. Whatever it is, if it's happening people know before long I'm sure to appear and start asking questions of everyone. I don't think they mind me doing it, it's my recognized position to be the town's news gatherer: they know I'm not doing it just for the sake of poking my nose in and trying to find some scandal. I know everyone, and everyone knows me: "Here comes old C. J." they say and they make a joke of it to each other: "Mind what you say now, else she'll quote you in the newspaper." They don't really mean that, I know: (3) sometimes someone's more hurt when what they've said isn't printed in the paper than when it is.

I try to make the newspaper as (え) as possible a mirror of the community, to keep them in touch with one another and with the town if they move away from it and ask for the paper to be sent to them regularly, like a whole lot of folk do. Something that's had continuous publication every week for more than one hundred years, that's a pretty good achievement for a small-town newspaper: (4) it makes it like a part of the town's own life, which I think is why the leavers like to have it, to keep them still in touch.

It doesn't have sensationalism* in it for two (お) reasons. One is that we're not that sort of a newspaper and we don't go in for anything of that sort: and the other one is that it's not very often anyway that we have any sensationalism in Bird*. Nor not in Kansas either. About the only thing of that kind I ever remember in the whole state was those murders over at the farm place in Holcomb: *In Cold Blood*, that book Truman Capote wrote about it, did you ever read that? I don't want to print things about people that are matters in their private lives, like breakups of marriages and stuff like that. (5) Everyone has problems in their lives which they have the right to keep to themselves, and

the way I see it the local newspaper should deal with local news and not local gossip. We all live together and mostly in harmony I hope: I wouldn't like to think I was contributing to dividing people and [A], I'd sooner contribute what I could to their sense of being a community with shared interests and lives.

(Tony Parker, *Bird, Kansas* より)

[注] roam 歩き回る

editorial column 論説欄

Chamber of Commerce 商工会議所

sorority 婦人クラブ

reliant = dependent

sensationalism 煽情主義、煽情的題材

Bird インタビューが行われたカンザス州の町の仮名

問 1 下線部(1)の語句を並べ替えて、英文を完成せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)の意味として最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① I was in a situation that made me feel I was an infant
- ② I was in a situation that I enjoyed, because I was good at it
- ③ I was in a situation that was too good to believe for some time
- ④ I was in an elementary school at that time

問 3 下線部(3)(5)を日本語に訳せ。

問 4 下線部(4)の it の表す内容を、日本語で述べよ。

問 5 空所(あ)～(お)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

ただし、同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- ① no ② peaceful ③ far ④ may ⑤ cover
- ⑥ good ⑦ printing ⑧ by ⑨ period ⑩ way

問6 [A]に入る表現として最も適切なものを下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① keeping them in touch with one another
- ② recording what goes on week by week
- ③ setting one against another
- ④ making it a mirror of the community

第3問 次の下線部(a)(b)(c)の内容を英語で表現せよ。

(20点)

そもそも痛みに形はあるのか。これに対する答えはイエスでもありうるし、ノーでもありうる。もしも、「形」が視覚や触覚によってとらえられるものの外見的な姿ということであるなら、痛みに形はないことになる。(a)痛みは目で見ることでも手で触ることもできないからである。

頭が痛いというとき、頭に触ってみることはできる。が、(b)頭は痛みが生じている場所であって、痛みそのものではない。「痛み」というのは、考えてみると実に不思議な感覚である。

(c)「痛みには天気似たところがある」とハリデー (Halliday) は言う。説明は特にない。が、これは言い得て妙である。頭が痛いとき、頭が「一面に」痛いのである。どこから始まってどこで終わるといようなことはなく、ただ「一面に」痛いのである。例えば、雨がどこから始まりどこで終わるともなく降っているように。

(安井稔 『英語学の見える風景』より。一部省略あり。)

第4問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(20点)

Halstead said, “Had no one told you that the streets of New York aren’t always safe at night — particularly, excuse me, for older women with purses who look, as you do, gentle and harmless?”

“Oh, dear, of *course* I’ve been told that. I’ve been told that of every city I’ve visited. My own town has districts that aren’t safe. I’ve always felt, though, that all life is a gamble, that a no-risk situation is an impossible dream, and I wasn’t going to deprive myself of pleasant experiences because of fear. And I’ve gone about in all (ア) of places without harm.”

Trumbull said, “Until that first evening in Manhattan, I (イ) it.”

Mrs. Lindemann’s lips tightened and she said, “Until then. It was an experience I remember only in flashes, so to (ウ). I suppose that because I was so tired, and then so frightened, and the surroundings were so new to me, much of what happened somehow didn’t register properly. Little things seem to have vanished forever. That’s the problem.” She bit her lips and looked as (エ) she was battling to hold back the tears.

Henry said softly, “Could you tell us what you remember?”

“Well,” she said, clearing her throat and clutching* at her purse, “as I said, the street was a quiet one. There were cars moving past, but no pedestrians, and I wasn’t sure where I was. I was reaching for the map and looking about for a street sign when a young man seemed to appear from (オ) and called out, ‘Got a dollar, lady?’ He couldn’t have been more than fifteen years old — just a boy.

“Well, I would have been perfectly willing to let him have a dollar if I thought he needed it, but really, he seemed perfectly fit and reasonably prosperous* and I didn’t think it would be advisable* to display my wallet, so I said, ‘I’m afraid I don’t, young man.’

“Of course, he didn’t believe me. He came closer and said, ‘Sure you

(カ), lady. Here, let me help you look,' and he reached for my purse. Well, I wasn't going to let him have it, of course —"

Trumbull said, firmly, "No 'Of course' about it, Mrs. Lindemann. If it ever happens again, you surrender your purse at once. You can't save it in any case, and the hoodlums* will think nothing of using force, and there is nothing in the purse that can possibly be worth your life."

Mrs. Lindemann sighed. "I suppose you're right, but at the time I just wasn't thinking clearly. I held on (キ) my purse as a reflex* action, I suppose, and that's when I start failing to remember. I recall engaging in a tug-of-war* and I seem to recall other young men approaching. I don't know (ク) many but I seemed surrounded.

"Then I heard a shout and some very bad language and the loud noise of feet. There was nothing more for a while except that my purse was gone. Then there was an anxious voice, low and polite, 'Are you hurt, madam?'

"I said, 'I don't think so, but my purse is gone.' I looked about vaguely. I think I was (ケ) the impression it had fallen to the street.

"There was an older young man holding my elbow respectfully. He might have been twenty-five. He said, "They got that, ma'am*, I'd better get you out of here before they come back for some more fun. They'll probably have knives and I don't.'

"He was hurrying me away. I didn't see him clearly in the dark but he was tall and wore a sweater. He said, 'I live close (コ), ma'am. It's either get to my place or we'll have a battle.' I *think* I was aware of other young men in the distance, but that may have been a delusion*."

(Isaac Asimov, *Banquets of the Black Widowers* より)

[注] clutch at ~をつかもうとする

prosperous 裕福な

advisable 賢明な

hoodlum 不良、チンピラ

reflex 反射的な

tug-of-war = a situation in which two people or groups try very hard to get
or keep the same thing

ma'am = madam

delusion 思い違い

問1 空所(ア)～(コ)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。ただし、
同じ語を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| ① what | ② take | ③ how | ④ can't | ⑤ offend |
| ⑥ by | ⑦ to | ⑧ like | ⑨ speak | ⑩ sorts |
| ⑪ or | ⑫ though | ⑬ under | ⑭ ever | ⑮ among |
| ⑯ burden | ⑰ do | ⑱ nowhere | ⑲ people | ⑳ count |