# 平成31年度入学試験問題

# 英語

## 筆 記 試 験 問 題

#### 注 意 事 項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び解答用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは 印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

- 1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
- 2. 試験開始後は、すべての解答用紙に受験番号(2か所)・氏名を記入すること。
- 3. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
- 4. 解答用紙は持ち出さないこと。
- 5. 以下の問題を選択して解答すること。

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志望学部	解答すべき	問題
経済学部	A B C	DE
医学部・歯学部・ 薬学部	A B C	D E
環境科学部	A B C	DE
教 育 学 部 (英語専攻)	A B C	DE
教 育 学 部 (英語専攻以外)	A B C	О
工学部	A B C	D
多文化社会学部	A B C	F

Activation occurs whenever something happens that initiates an emotional event. The immediate \*activator might be an external event, such as someone shouting at you, your pet running into the street, a driver cutting you off, or someone telling you that you just did something poorly. It might also be something internal, such as thinking about the death of a friend, your hopes for the future, or a mistake you made on a school test. Internal activators can

be about something from your past or future, not just the present.

One important reminder: The emotion or its activator may be beneath your conscious awareness. You don't have to know you're having an emotional reaction in order to have one. Indeed, people often experience (2) emotional events that never reach their full awareness. Sometimes you may find yourself reacting to emotions before you're aware that you're feeling anything at all; for instance, your eyes might begin tearing up seconds before you consciously start thinking about your lost dog.

It's also possible for unconscious emotions to be in conflict with your desired conscious state. One vivid example I remember involved a man named Floyd, whom I once counseled. He swore he wasn't at all angry about an insult he'd recently received, yet his hands were making fists. When I pointed out what his hands were doing, Floyd's reaction was to put his hands behind his back and continue to assert that he felt calm.

Even when we believe we are fully conscious of our emotions, they are almost certainly still operating at partially unconscious levels. Our past experiences, personality characteristics, and temperament all play a part in what types of emotional material remain unconscious or become partly or fully conscious.

In the field of \*psychotherapy, there is a tradition of bringing the unconsciousness into consciousness that can be traced all the way back to its

founder, Sigmund Freud. One of my most essential tasks as an anger management counselor is to help people become aware of the early signs of hidden, subconscious emotions. Bringing greater awareness to these signs and emotions gives people time to control their anger.

Certain events activate almost everybody's emotions. These stimuli inevitably are related to our primary emotions. Who wouldn't have a strong reaction to the sight of a mother bear charging headfirst at you in defense of her babies? But most potential emotional activators are far from universal. While some people feel sad that loved ones have passed away, others believe that the separation is only temporary and that they will soon meet again in heaven. What is there to be sad about, they ask, when they know their loved ones are in a better place?

Which events (internal as well as external) activate your emotions depends upon many factors. For example, your (5) background has a \*bearing on how sensitive you are to emotional triggers. Personal history also plays a role, such as in a child's fear of getting lost. Social and cultural expectations are involved, as well; for example, traditional Latin cultures expect and allow more and stronger emotional displays than traditional Scandinavian cultures. In addition, the specific emotions triggered by an event vary from person to person. While some people might mostly feel angry upon discovering that their partner cheated on them, others might primarily experience sadness. The main point, however, is that one or more emotions have become activated in the first stage of an emotional episode.

(Adapted from Healing the Angry Brain by Ronald Potter-Efron, 2012)

<sup>\*</sup>activator: 活性化させるもの

<sup>\*</sup>psychotherapy: 精神療法

<sup>\*</sup>bearing: 関係

- 問 1. 下線部(1)の具体例を日本語で4つ書きなさい。
- 問 2. 文脈から判断して空所 (2) に入る最も適切なものを(A)~(D)より選び、 その記号を書きなさい。
  - (A) bright
  - (B) subtle
  - (C) strong
  - (D) total
- 問 3. 下線部(3)に関して以下の A, B について答えなさい。
  - A. unconscious emotions の一例としてどのような感情が述べられていますか?本文中から英語一語で抜き出しなさい。
  - B. A の答えの感情を表している Floyd の具体的行為を日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問 4. 本文では、カウンセラーとして最も重要な任務の一つが述べられていますが、その箇所を本文中から<u>英語で</u>抜き出しなさい。
- 問 5. 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 (	6.	空所	(	5	)	の中に入る最も適切なものを(A)~(D)より選び、	その記号を
		書きる	なさ	۲Ą.		•	

- (A) critical
- (B) independent
- (C) genetic
- (D) ancient

問7. 下線部(6)に最も近い意味を持つものを(A)~(D)より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (A) betrayed
- (B) treated
- (C) hit
- (D) ignored

### B 次の英文を読み、後に続く設問に<u>すべて英語で</u>答えなさい。

I was really bummed when Christopher moved away three years ago. We were both around seven then. We used to spend hours playing with our Star Wars action figures and fighting with our \*lightsabers. I miss that. Last spring we drove over to Christopher's house in Bridgeport. Christopher and I were looking for snacks in the kitchen, and I heard Mom talking to Lisa, Christopher's mom, about my going to school in the fall. I had never, ever heard her mention school before.

"What are you talking about?" I said. Mom looked surprised, like she hadn't meant for me to hear that.

"You should tell him what you've been thinking, Isabel," Dad said. He was on the other side of the living room talking to Christopher's dad.

"We should talk about this later," said Mom.

"No, I want to know what you were talking about," I answered.

"Don't you think you're ready for school, Auggie?" Mom said.

"No," I said.

"I don't, either," said Dad.

"Then that's it, case closed," I said, shrugging, and I sat in her lap like I was a baby.

"I just think you need to learn more than I can teach you," Mom said. "I mean, come on, Auggie, you know how bad I am at math!"

"What school?" I said. I already felt like crying.

"Beecher Prep. Right by us."

"Wow, that's a great school, Auggie," said Lisa, patting my knee.

"Why not South Central Elementary School?" I said.

"That's too big," Mom answered. "I don't think that would be a good fit for you."

"I don't want to," I said. I admit: I made my voice sound a little babyish.

"You don't have to do anything you don't want to do," Dad said, coming over and lifting me out of Mom's lap. He carried me over to sit on his lap on the other side of the sofa. "We won't make you do anything you don't want to do."

"But it would be good for him, Nate," Mom said.

"Not if he doesn't want to," answered Dad, looking at me. "Not if he's not ready." I saw Mom look at Lisa, who reached over and squeezed her hand.

"You guys will figure it out," she said to Mom. "You always have."

"Let's just talk about it later," said Mom. I could tell she and Dad were going to get in a fight about it. I wanted Dad to win the fight. Though a part of me knew Mom was right. And the truth is, she really was terrible at math.

(Adapted from Wonder by Raquel Jaramillo Palacio, 2012)

<sup>\*</sup>lightsaber: one of the weapons used in the movie 'Star Wars'

#### Answer the following questions in English.

1.	Who	is	telling	the	story?

- 2. In the first sentence in this passage, which of the words below best represents what "bummed" means? Choose the most appropriate answer from (A) to (D).
  - (A) surprised
  - (B) disappointed
  - (C) angry
  - (D) excited
- 3. Where did Christopher move to?
- 4. What is Auggie's mother's first name?
- 5. Which school does Auggie's mother want to send him to in the fall?
- 6. Why does Auggie's mother think that South Central Elementary School would not be a good fit for Auggie?
- 7. What are Auggie's mother and father disagreeing about in the passage?
- 8. How many people are mentioned in this passage?

 $oldsymbol{C}$  次の文が自然な英文になるように、( A )から(  $oldsymbol{J}$  )の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を  $1\sim15$  の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。 <u>ただし、同じ語を</u>二度使ってはいけません。

In the middle years of the 19th century, the annual race of tea \*clippers from China was as much a passion for sailors as these days Grand National is to the racing man. Huge sums often changed hands in bets, and crew members would risk their wages as well as their ( A ).

Each winter for over 20 years saw tea clippers sail for the Orient to race back with the first of the new season's tea. These clippers were the express trains of the (B), built for speed—ships (C) names breathed the spirit of romance: names such as *Titania* and *Belted Will*.

The winning owner would receive a small fortune in stakes, and the captain, besides acquiring a tidy sum of money, would have his ( D ) made for life.

The outward run from London would take general cargo (E) in the East or perhaps Australia. The ships would then head for China, perhaps doing an intermediate coastal run, for example from Bangkok to Hong Kong (F) a cargo of rice. Towards high summer, the clippers would make their (G) to Shanghai or Foochow, China's main tea ports, in readiness to receive the first of the season's crop.

Owners of sailing ships ( H ) confident, even after the opening of the Suez Canal ( I ) steamships to compete in the tea trade. Many tea merchants thought that tea traveled better in wooden \*hulls than in iron. In any ( J ), a sharp increase in trade promised that there would be work for ships of all sorts.

(Adapted from Cutty Sark by John McIlwain, 1994)

\*clippers: fast sailing ships

\*hull: the main part of a ship that goes in the water

1. landed

2. able

3. with

4. anywhere

5. way

6. whose

7. lives

8. which

9. lost

10. reputation

11. case

12. enabled

13. ocean

14. better

15. remained

### <多文化社会学部を除く、すべての学部(専攻)の受験者が解答すること>

D	次の1~10 につい 中から一つ選び,その			分の	)意味と最も近い	いもい	のをA~Dの	
	1. The most inspire	ed id	eas seem to just	con	ne from out of t	he b	lue.	
	A. rarely	В.	suddenly	C.	sometimes	D.	often	
	2. We worked tog ever had.	ethe	r for thirty yea	ırs, :	and he's the be	est <u>c</u>	co-worker I've	
	A. supervisor	В.	enemy	C.	friend	D.	colleague	
	3. Why is she trying to <u>conceal</u> her identity?							
	A. hide	В.	show	C.	play	D.	enjoy	
	4. Down jackets ar	e wo	orn because of th	neir :	ability to <u>retain</u>	heat	t.	
	A. hold	В.	produce	C.	transfer	D.	oppose	
	5. We found a <u>pile</u>	of st	ones about five	mete	ers in diameter	in th	e woods.	
	A. post	В.	circle	C.	fragment	D.	heap	

	6. We hope to for:	m an enduring frien	idship with her.	
	A. a valuable	B. a warm	C. a lasting	D. a close
•	7. The <u>current</u> go	vernment is in dang	ger of collapsing.	
		*		
	A. noble	B. present	C. strong	D. impractical
	8. Misa's parents	finally <u>yielded</u> to he	r strong desire to s	tudy abroad.
e.	A. gave in	B. put out	C. held	D. carried on
·	0 11 11	CC (1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, T 1111	• 1
	9. I have a really	off-the-wall idea, but	t I would like you to	o consider it.
	A unpleasant	B. popular	C. unusual	D. basic
	iii anpioasant	D. popular	·	
	10. The museum c	harged a modest en	try fee.	
	A. large	B. gigantic	C. small	D. valuable
		-		

<経済学部・医学部・歯学部・薬学部・環境科学部・教育学部(英語専攻)の受験者 が解答すること>

**E** 次の問いに 150 語程度の**英語で**答えなさい。

Some students prefer to study alone, while others prefer to study in groups. Which do you prefer? Give at least two reasons to support your answer.

#### <多文化社会学部の受験者のみ解答すること>

F 次の問いに 200 語程度の**英語で**答えなさい。

Bullying is a serious problem in Japanese schools. What two things can students or teachers do to help stop bullying in schools? Explain your answer.