

英 語

[法文学部・教育学部・医学部・歯学部・共同獣医学部]

注 意 事 項

1. 「解答始め」の合図があるまでこの冊子は開かないこと。
2. この冊子は表紙を除いて11ページである。
3. 「解答始め」の合図があったら、まず、黒板等に掲示又は板書してある問題冊子ページ数・解答用紙枚数・下書き用紙枚数が、自分に配付された数と合っているか確認し、もし数が合わない場合は手を高く挙げ申し出ること。次に、学部名・受験番号・氏名を必ずすべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してから、解答を始めること。
4. 解答は、必ず解答用紙の指定された所に記入すること。

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In a recent *Rolling Stone* feature reflecting on her career, the musician and actress Kate Nash explained that the boredom she experienced as a teenager led her to start writing her music. “I wrote a lot because there wasn’t much else going on in my life.” Later, when her friends were off at university and she was stuck at home and working in a clothes shop, a lack of things to do spurred her on again. “There was a lot of sighing and staring out of the windows. Again boredom became a great motivator. I started writing songs again; I posted them on *MySpace*, and very quickly and unexpectedly became a pop star with a Number One record.”

The topic of boredom has come up a lot recently. With much of the world spending weeks in lockdown, and usual forms of socialising and entertainment off limits, there’s a suggestion more of us could be experiencing moments of boredom. In fact, some researchers see this as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to study its effects.

So what is it about boredom that leads to creativity? Researchers have been exploring the link for some time. In one 2013 study, British psychologist Sandi Mann divided subjects into two groups and gave one the boring task of copying numbers from a phone book. Each group was then given a creative task of coming up with as many uses as possible for a plastic cup. The ‘bored’ group outperformed the other. Another set of students, who had the even duller task of simply reading the phone numbers, did even better. The thinking is that boredom gives us a push to explore creative outlets to fill the (A) our brain is noticing.

But though some of us may have more time on our hands now (while others are busier than ever), boredom is not as simple as having nothing to do. “When we’re bored, there are two key things happening in our mind,” says John Eastwood, a psychologist at the Boredom Lab at York University, Canada. “The first thing is what I would call a ‘desire bind’. That’s when someone is kind of stuck because they desperately want to do something but they don’t want to do anything that’s on offer. Secondly, when you’re bored, your mental capacity is lying fallow. We’re itching to engage our mind. These are

the two core things that are what it means to feel bored.”

Boredom is not in itself creative, argues Eastwood, who is the co-author of a new book on boredom called *Out of My Skull: The Psychology of Boredom*. It’s (B) that is important. “When you feel bored, because it’s an aversive and uncomfortable state, you’re motivated to look for something else. In that gap there’s a real chance to discover something new. What matters to me and what am I passionate about? I think that looking can be a source of creativity.”

(Adapted from BBC: How boredom can spark creativity,
<https://www.bbc.com/culture/article/20200522-how-boredom-can-spark-creativity>)

(注) *Rolling Stone* : ローリング・ストーン(雑誌の名前)

spur : 駆り立てる

subject : 被験者

outperform : ~をしのぐ

lie fallow : (才能などが)眠っている

itch : (~したくて)むずむずする

aversive : 嫌悪を示す

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1)において Again boredom became a great motivator と述べられているが、Kate Nash にとって最初に boredom became a great motivator となった状況はどのようなものだったか、日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(2)の研究の実験において、①被験者グループの creativity をはかるために共通しておこなわせた作業は何か、日本語で説明しなさい。また、②この実験で最も creativity が高いと判断されたグループは最初にどのような作業をしたグループか、日本語で説明しなさい。①と②の答えをそれぞれの解答欄に記入しなさい。
- (3) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切な語を、後に続く二つの段落(下線部は除く)のなかから英語一語で答えなさい。
- (4) 下線部(3)の a 'desire bind' とはどのような状態か、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (5) 空欄(B)に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (ア) what you hope | (イ) what you are |
| (ウ) what it is about | (エ) what it leads to |

2 次の英文はアメリカにおける自動運転車の開発やそれに対する国民の意見について書かれたものである。これを読み、設問に答えなさい。

The widespread use of self-driving cars will always hinge on whether or not human drivers adopt the technology. Many drivers say they don't want to give up control of their cars. They don't want to lose the feelings of power, speed, and freedom that come from driving. Others are skeptical about the safety of self-driving technology, even though studies say self-driving cars would be safer than cars operated by human drivers.

Most drivers have a distorted sense of their own abilities as drivers. A 2011 study⁽¹⁾ from the NHTSA suggested that nearly two-thirds of American drivers rate their driving skills as excellent or very good. However, a large percentage of Americans exhibit risky behaviors when they drive. The study revealed that more than 40 percent of drivers report that they have driven at times at speeds 20 miles (32 km) per hour over the speed limit. And 15 percent of drivers say they have driven while intoxicated. Self-driving technology eliminates risky driving behaviors. Yet many drivers' false sense of their own abilities and decision-making skills makes them (A) to believe that self-driving cars could be safer.

The first traffic fatality to involve a car using self-driving technology took place in Williston, Florida, during May 2016. A Tesla Model S electric car collided with a large tractor-trailer while in Autopilot mode. According to (B) by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB), a federal agency, (C) happened when the tractor-trailer made (D) in front of the Tesla at an intersection. The Model S failed to apply its brakes. It struck the trailer and then veered off the road and struck a power pole. The Tesla passenger died at the scene due to injuries from the crash.

In September 2017, after a yearlong investigation, the NTSB concluded that Tesla's Autopilot technology "played a major role" in the crash in Florida. The board said that Autopilot had performed as intended and the driver of the tractor-trailer did not observe the Tesla. But the fatal collision took place because the Tesla driver kept the system working and turned his attention from the road in conditions that were too dangerous to

設 問

- (1) 下線部(1) a distorted sense of their own abilities as drivers は、運転の実態とずれた運転手の意識のことを言っているが、具体的にはどのような意識か。2011年の調査結果から日本語で答えなさい。
- (2) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から一つ選んで記号で答えなさい。
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (ア) more likely | (イ) less willing |
| (ウ) more convinced | (エ) less reluctant |
- (3) 文脈から判断して、空欄(B)～(D)に入る最も適切な語句を、以下の選択肢から一つずつ選んで記号で答えなさい。(余分な選択肢が一つある。)
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (ア) the accident | (イ) a sudden left turn |
| (ウ) an investigation | (エ) a breakdown |
- (4) 下線部(2) human error とは、Tesla Model S の運転手について言えば、具体的にどのようなことか、日本語で答えなさい。
- (5) Fear of the unknown is... から始まる段落で、①自動運転を機能させるソフトウェアの安全性に対する不安としてどのような事態が想定されているか、また、②人工知能(artificial intelligence)の路上での対応に対する疑問としてどのような事態が想定されているか。①については一つの例を、②については二つの例を、それぞれの解答欄に日本語で記入しなさい。

3 次の各文の()に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) We shall hold a meeting () we can solve the problem.
(ア) lest (イ) so that
(ウ) to (エ) the same
- (2) The new video game is not so popular () its complicated story.
(ア) among (イ) since
(ウ) despite (エ) owing to
- (3) After the drama (), the audience began to leave the theater.
(ア) have ended (イ) end
(ウ) had ended (エ) has been ended
- (4) Several guests at the restaurant complained about () cold food yesterday.
(ア) to be served (イ) being served
(ウ) served (エ) having served
- (5) I couldn't fix the broken bicycle (), so I asked my father to help me.
(ア) myself (イ) each other
(ウ) over (エ) one another's

4 次の対話の下線部(1)~(4)の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

A: Hi, it's been a long time since I last saw you. How have you been?

B: What do you mean? We meet every day.

A: We only meet online by using chat rooms, social media groups, and smartphone apps. It's not the same.

B: Oh, I see your point. I guess that's right; we do spend most of our time online. だから、面と向かって人と話すと新鮮を感じるね。 (1)

A: I do almost everything online. I checked how much time I have been using my smartphone. このところ、毎日平均5時間くらい使っているよ。 (2)

B: That's a lot. でも、スマートフォンのおかげで実際に会えない人とつながることができるよね。 (3)

A: Sure, but, as you mentioned, I still think we need to spend some time meeting people in a real situation; going for a coffee, or just hanging out. 時々、自分の友達は皆、現実の人ではなくて、プロフィール画像とユーザーネームだけだと感じるよ。 (4)

B: All right, let's go and get some coffee. It's my treat.

5 以下の A, B のいずれかの質問を選び、あなたの意見を 100 語から 120 語の英語で書きなさい。(解答用紙の A, B のいずれかを丸で囲むこと。)

A: Write about a typical problem for a high school student. Offer two suggestions for how to overcome this problem.

B: What is your dream career, or ultimate goal in life, and what are two things you must do to achieve this?