

英 語

2024 年度（令和 6 年度）

入 学 試 験 問 題

受 験 番 号	
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1. 注 意 事 項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- (2) この問題冊子は 15 ページあります。
試験中に、問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (3) 問題冊子の表紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入してください。
- (4) 解答用紙には、氏名、受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれに正しく記入し、マークしてください。
- (5) 問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。
- (6) 辞書機能や計算機能、通信機能等をもつ電子機器類全ての使用は禁止します。
使用している場合は不正行為とみなします。
- (7) 試験終了後、解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

2. 解答上の注意

- (1) 解答用紙の左下に記載している「注意事項」を読んでください。
- (2) 問題は

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 の 3 つの大問があります。

I 問1～問18について、(①)～(⑱)に入れるのに最も適当なものを
a～dのうちから一つずつ選べ。

問1 Mr. Brown taught his children to be respectful and (①) of others.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) considerate | (b) considerable |
| (c) considering | (d) considered |

問2 (②) of the two options presented to me seemed like the right choice, so I decided to explore other possibilities.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| (a) Any | (b) Either |
| (c) Few | (d) Neither |

問3 I bumped (③) an old friend of mine at the supermarket yesterday.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) on | (b) over |
| (c) into | (d) along |

問4 The plants in the garden need (④) on a regular basis.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) taken care of | (b) to be taken care of |
| (c) to take care of | (d) be taken care of |

問5 The students were given a list of books to choose from, out of (⑤) they had to find one to read for their assignment.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| (a) where | (b) that |
| (c) which | (d) them |

問6 I feel a bit under the (⑥) today, so I think I'd better get some rest.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| (a) mood | (b) weather |
| (c) ground | (d) depression |

問 7 What was quite (⑦) was his sudden disappearance from the town.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) puzzling | (b) puzzlement |
| (c) puzzled | (d) puzzle |

問 8 (⑧) did he know that his decision to invest in that small company would eventually make him a billionaire.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Somehow | (b) Certainly |
| (c) Rarely | (d) Little |

問 9 As a coffee lover, I can hardly imagine starting my day (⑨) a fresh cup of coffee.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (a) over | (b) without |
| (c) from | (d) by |

問10 When his boss asked him about the progress of his project, David kept (⑩) around the bush until he finally gave a direct answer.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) beating | (b) searching |
| (c) digging | (d) hinting |

問11 I spent hours working on the report, (⑪) to realize that I had to do it again.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) as | (b) up |
| (c) only | (d) even |

問12 The information that was meant to be kept (⑫) is now publicly reported.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| (a) privacy | (b) privately |
| (c) privatized | (d) private |

問13 Young adults' growing (㉓) toward politics implies a lack of interest in the democratic process.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) apathy | (b) empathy |
| (c) sympathy | (d) telepathy |

問14 I don't like waking up early in the morning (㉔) than I like doing the dishes after dinner.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) any more | (b) far better |
| (c) at all | (d) no longer |

問15 She shouted to the crowd, "Excuse me, (㉕)! I have to catch that train!"

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) moving on | (b) coming through |
| (c) getting there | (d) hurrying up |

問16 Make sure any mushrooms you pick in the forest are (㉖), not poisonous.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) exotic | (b) excessive |
| (c) edible | (d) elegant |

問17 "Blood is (㉗) than water," is a proverb which emphasizes the significance of family ties over other types of relationships.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) heavier | (b) stronger |
| (c) thicker | (d) deeper |

問18 The weather is nice now. That (㉘), I think we should still bring an umbrella in case it rains later.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) said so | (b) being said |
| (c) also said | (d) having said |

II 問 19～問 31 について、次の英文を読み、最も適当なものを㉔～㉞のうちから一つずつ選べ。

Paul Seli, PhD, is falling asleep. As he nods off, a sleep-tracking glove called Dormio, developed by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, detects his nascent*¹ sleep state and jars him awake. Pulled back from the brink*², he jots down the artistic ideas that came to him during those semilucid moments. ㉔

Seli is an assistant professor of psychology and neuroscience at the Duke Institute for Brain Sciences and also an artist. He uses Dormio to tap into the world of hypnagogia, the transitional state that exists at the boundary between wakefulness and sleep. In a mini-experiment, he created a series of paintings inspired by ideas plucked*³ from his hypnagogic state and another series from ideas that came to him during waking hours. Then he asked friends to rate how creative the paintings were, without telling them which were which. They judged the hypnagogic paintings as significantly more creative. “In dream states, we seem to be able to link things together that we normally wouldn’t connect,” Seli said. “It’s like there’s an artist in my brain that I get to know through hypnagogia.”

The experiment is one of many novel—and, yes, creative—ways that psychologists are studying the science of creativity. At an individual level, creativity can lead to personal fulfillment and positive academic and professional outcomes, and even be therapeutic. People take pleasure in creative thoughts, research suggests—even if they don’t think of themselves as especially creative. Beyond those individual benefits, creativity is an endeavor with implications for society, said Jonathan Schooler, PhD, a professor of psychological and brain sciences at the University of California, Santa Barbara. “Creativity is (㉔) innovation. We rely on innovation for advancing humanity, as well as for pleasure and entertainment,” he said.

“Creativity underlies so much of what humans value.”

In 1950, J.P. Guilford, PhD, then president of APA, laid out his vision for the psychological study of creativity (*American Psychologist*, Vol. 5, No. 9, 1950). For half a century, researchers added to the scientific understanding of creativity incrementally^{*4}, said John Kounios, PhD, an experimental psychologist who studies creativity and insight at Drexel University in Philadelphia. Much of that research focused on the personality traits linked to creativity and the cognitive^{*5} aspects of the creative process.

But in the 21st century, the field has (26) thanks to new advances in neuroimaging. “It’s become a tsunami of people studying creativity,” Kounios said. Psychologists and neuroscientists are [about / creative / uncovering / to be / what / new details / it means]²⁷ and how to nurture that skill. “Creativity is of incredible real-world value,” Kounios said. “The ultimate goal is to figure out how to enhance it in a systematic way.”

What, exactly, is creativity? The standard definition used by researchers characterizes creative ideas as those that are original and effective, as described by psychologist Mark A. Runco, PhD, director of creativity research and programming at Southern Oregon University (*Creativity Research Journal*, Vol. 24, No. 1, 2012). But effectiveness, also called utility, is a slippery concept. Is a poem useful? What makes a sculpture effective? “Most researchers use some form of this definition, but most of us are also dissatisfied with it,” Kounios said.

Runco is working on an updated definition and has considered at least a dozen suggestions from colleagues for new components to consider. One frequently suggested feature is authenticity. “Creativity involves an honest expression,” he said.

Meanwhile, scientists are also struggling with the best way to measure the concept. As a marker of creativity,⁽²⁸⁾ researchers often measure divergent thinking—the ability to generate a lot of possible solutions to a problem or

question. The standard test of divergent thinking came from Guilford himself. Known as the alternate-uses test, the task asks participants to come up with novel uses for a common object such as a brick. But measures of divergent thinking haven't been found to correlate well with real-world creativity. Does coming up with new uses for a brick imply a person will be good at abstract art or composing music or devising new methods for studying the brain? "It strikes me as using way too broad a brush," Seli said. "I don't think we measure creativity in the standard way that people think about creativity. As researchers, we need to be very clear about what we mean."

One way to do that may be to move away from defining creativity based on a person's creative output and focus instead on what's going on in the brain, said Adam Green, PhD, a cognitive neuroscientist at Georgetown University and founder of the Society for the Neuroscience of Creativity. "The standard definition, that creativity is novel and useful, is a description of a (㊦-A)," he noted. "By looking inward, we can see the (㊦-B) in action and start to identify the characteristics of creative thought. Neuroimaging is helping to shift the focus from creative (㊦-A) to creative (㊦-B)."

[<https://www.apa.org/monitor/2022/04/cover-science-creativity> より抜粋]

(Notes) *¹ nascent: coming into being; emerging

*² brink: the point at which something is about to occur

*³ pluck: to draw something out

*⁴ incrementally: gradually over time

*⁵ cognitive: relating to conscious intellectual activity, such as thinking and reasoning

問19 Which of the following is true about the sleep-tracking glove mentioned in the first paragraph? (19)

- (a) It identifies and interrupts a person's entry into sleep.
- (b) It stimulates a person to sleep well and deeply.
- (c) It clarifies whether a person has artistic ideas or not.
- (d) It analyzes the unconscious ideas a person is creating.

問20 What was the physical state of Paul Seli when ²⁰the artistic ideas came to him? (20)

- (a) A constant state of sleeplessness lasting for hours
- (b) A state of conscious awareness inspired by other scientists
- (c) An in-between state of being neither fully asleep nor awake
- (d) An extreme state of wakefulness to trigger the imagination

問21 What did Seli do in his mini-experiment? (21)

- (a) He completed two series of paintings during the hypnagogic state.
- (b) He rated the novelty and imagination of his own paintings by himself.
- (c) He explained to his friends the way he created each painting.
- (d) He requested the participants to evaluate the creativity of his paintings.

問22 Which of the following best describes Seli's understanding of the outcome of his mini-experiment? (22)

- Ⓐ Some people, like his friends, seem to possess an outstanding appreciation of art.
- Ⓑ Having a longer and deeper sleep may help artists become more productive.
- Ⓒ A talented painter will appear and offer artistic advice in any kind of dream.
- Ⓓ In dreams people can bring together concepts that are usually unrelated.

問23 According to the passage, what impact can creativity have at an individual level? (23)

- Ⓐ It can yield higher personal achievements.
- Ⓑ It can assess academic and professional goals.
- Ⓒ It can bring about adverse effects on health.
- Ⓓ It can intensify the pressures of social commitments.

問24 Choose the most appropriate phrase to fill in (24). (24)

- Ⓐ at the core of
- Ⓑ across the boundary from
- Ⓒ on the line like
- Ⓓ beside the point in

問25 What did many researchers on creativity in the second half of the 20th century put an emphasis on? (25)

- (a) The academic environment suitable for developing creativity
- (b) The quality of experimental technology on creativity
- (c) The distinctive characteristics of individuals regarding creativity
- (d) The social factors interfering with the creative process

問26 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (26). (26)

- (a) started
- (b) blossomed
- (c) shrunk
- (d) ceased

問27 Choose the most appropriate combination of (X) and (Y) when you complete the phrase by arranging the words and phrases in the brackets:

[about / creative / uncovering / to be / what / new details /
it means] (27)

[() (X) () () () (Y) ()]

- (a) (X) what (Y) it means
- (b) (X) to be (Y) creative
- (c) (X) what (Y) new details
- (d) (X) new details (Y) to be

問28 According to John Kounios, why are most researchers dissatisfied with the standard definition of creativity used by researchers? (28)

- (a) It fails to include the intended outcome of creativity.
- (b) It questions the existence of the fine arts.
- (c) It often refers to commonly used public services.
- (d) It determines creativity in terms of practicality.

問29 What do researchers often use as a marker of creativity? (29)

- (a) A test in which participants come up with new materials in place of bricks
- (b) The capacity to devise numerous feasible ideas for a problem
- (c) An analytical approach to getting rid of ineffective solutions
- (d) The capability of producing a work of art in a limited time

問30 According to Seli, what is the weakness of the alternate-uses test? (30)

- (a) The test is time consuming due to too many complicated processes.
- (b) The test requires too much artistic talent from participants.
- (c) The test approach is too imprecise to pinpoint what creativity is.
- (d) The test materials are too out of date to reflect real-world creativity.

問31 Choose the most appropriate combination of words to fill in the dual blanks of (31-A) and (31-B). (31)

- (a) (A) process (B) product
- (b) (A) product (B) process
- (c) (A) process (B) personality
- (d) (A) personality (B) product

III

問 32～問 40 について、次の英文を読み、最も適当なものを㉔～㉔のうちから一つずつ選べ。

On September 8, 2009, a day I will never forget, I was standing on a beach on Catalina Island when my wife, Jill, turned to me and said, “Peter, I think you should work on being a little less not thin.”

I was so shocked that I nearly dropped my cheeseburger. “Less not thin?” My sweet wife said *that*?

I was pretty sure that I’d earned the burger, as well as the Coke in my other hand, having just swum to this island from Los Angeles, across twenty-one miles of open ocean — a journey that had taken me fourteen hours, with a current in my face for much of the way. A minute earlier, I’d been (㉔) to have finished this bucket-list*¹ long-distance swim. Now I was Not-Thin Peter.

Nevertheless, I instantly knew that Jill was right. Without even realizing it, I had ballooned up to 210 pounds, a solid 50 more than my fighting weight as a teenage boxer. Like a lot of middle-aged guys, I still thought of myself as an “athlete,” even as I squeezed my sausage-like body into size 36 pants. Photographs from around that time remind me that my stomach looked just like Jill’s when she was six months pregnant. I had become the proud owner of a full-fledged dad bod*², and I had not even hit forty.

Blood tests (㉔) worse problems than the ones I could see in the mirror. Despite the fact that I exercised fanatically*³ and ate what I believed to be a healthy diet (notwithstanding the odd post-swim cheeseburger), I had somehow become insulin*⁴ resistant, one of the first steps down the road to type 2 diabetes*⁵ and many other bad things. My testosterone*⁶ levels were below the 5th percentile for a man my age. It’s not an exaggeration to say that my life was in danger — not imminently, but certainly over the long term. I knew exactly where this road could lead. I had amputated*⁷ the feet of people who, twenty years earlier, had been a lot like me. Closer to home, my

own family tree was full of men who had died in their forties from cardiovascular*⁸ disease.

That moment on the beach marked the beginning of my interest in — that word again — longevity. I was thirty-six years old, and I was on the precipice*⁹. I had just become a father with the birth of our first child, Olivia. From the moment I first held her, wrapped in her white swaddling blanket, I fell in love — and knew my life had changed forever. But I would also soon learn that my various risk factors and my genetics likely pointed toward an early death from cardiovascular disease. What I didn't yet realize was that my situation was entirely fixable. ⁽³⁸⁾

As I delved into the scientific literature, I quickly became as obsessed with understanding nutrition and metabolism as I had once been with learning cancer surgery. Because I am an insatiably (⁽³⁹⁾) person by nature, I reached out to the leading experts in these fields and persuaded them to mentor me on my quest for knowledge. I wanted to understand how I'd gotten myself into that state and what it meant for my future. And I needed to figure out how to get myself back on track. ⁽⁴⁰⁾

[Peter Attia, *Outlive: The Science and Art of Longevity* より抜粋]

- (Notes) *¹bucket-list: a list of things to do before you die
*²bod: a shortened form of "body"
*³fanatically: in an overly enthusiastic manner
*⁴insulin: a hormone produced in the body that controls blood sugar levels
*⁵diabetes: a medical condition in which the body cannot control blood sugar levels
*⁶testosterone: a hormone responsible for male characteristics
*⁷amputate: to remove part of the body by surgery
*⁸cardiovascular: relating to the heart and blood vessels
*⁹precipice: a situation in which something extremely dangerous could occur

問32 What shocked the writer, Peter, when he was on a beach on Catalina Island? (32)

- (a) His wife complained that he didn't work enough.
- (b) His wife said something unexpected about him.
- (c) His wife didn't approve of his eating manners.
- (d) His wife told him to be careful not to be too thin.

問33 Why was Peter so certain that he had ³³earned the burger? (33)

- (a) He had seldom considered what he should eat away from home.
- (b) He had just returned after a long boat trip from Los Angeles.
- (c) He had put so much effort into making the money for the burger.
- (d) He had performed something that required a great deal of energy.

問34 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (34). (34)

- (a) embarrassed
- (b) thrilled
- (c) forced
- (d) recommended

問35 What does the phrase around that time refer to? (35)

- (a) The time when he was fighting as a teenage boxer
- (b) The time when he was comfortable with his athletic weight
- (c) The time when he could barely fit into size 36 pants
- (d) The time when he gave up doing any physical exercise

問36 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (36). (36)

- (a) halted
- (b) increased
- (c) performed
- (d) revealed

問37 Which of the following best describes the people who Peter believed had been "a lot like me"? (37)

- (a) The people gradually experiencing health issues
- (b) The people continuously wanting to improve their diet
- (c) The people eating odd foods, such as cheeseburgers
- (d) The people looking forward to having more children

問38 What did Peter mean by saying my situation was entirely fixable?
38

(38)

- (a) He still had time to specifically decide what he could leave to his family.
- (b) Although his heart disease was worsening, it was still highly curable.
- (c) There were still things he could do to eliminate the risk of dying young.
- (d) It was still not too late for him to change his career for health reasons.

問39 Choose the most appropriate word to fill in (39).

(39)

- (a) curious
- (b) courteous
- (c) complex
- (d) cruel

問40 What does the phrase get myself back on track mean to Peter? (40)
40

- (a) To reinforce his exercise habits
- (b) To return to his medical practice
- (c) To regain the love of his wife
- (d) To restore his good health