

英 語

I 日本語の文章を参考にして、英文中の空所に入る最適なものを下の [] 内の イ ~ ヌ よりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。各選択肢は 1 回しか使えない。

- A: 私のお財布を見なかった?
B: もうそろそろ、何でもほうっておいちゃダメだって分からなきゃ。
A: Has anybody seen my wallet?
B: You should know by now that nothing should be left [1].
- A: 聞いてよ、私の仕事がお客さんに褒められたんだ! とても嬉しい。
B: それはよかったね。ところで私の知っている限りでは、チームで取り組んだ仕事だったはずだけど。
A: Listen, our client acknowledged my work! I am so happy.
B: I am glad to hear that. The last time I [2], that was supposed to be a team effort, though.
- A: 車を売らないようにお父さんをお願いしてくれた? 後悔するに決まっているんだから。
B: 自分でやってみたら、お母さん?
A: Have you [3] your dad out of selling his car? He will definitely regret his decision.
B: Why don't you try it yourself, Mom?
- A: あの小会社の申し入れを受け入れたんだってね。
B: そうなんだ、小会社から社会を変えていかなきゃいけないと思っていたから、あそこは申し分ないよ。
A: I heard that you took the offer from that small company.
B: Yes, I felt [4] to make a difference in society through a small company, and that one was perfect.

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|----------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| イ. asked | ロ. checked | ハ. compelled | ニ. neglected | ホ. pushed |
| ヘ. saved | ト. talked | チ. thought | リ. torn | ヌ. unattended |

II 日本語の文章を参考にして、英文中の空所に入る最適なものを下の [] 内の イ～ヌ よりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。各選択肢は1回しか使えない。

- A : 長久手市に住むようになってどのぐらい?
B : 30 年ぐらいになるね。まあ、この市の地理には明るいつて言えるかな。

A : How long have you been living in Nagakute City?

B : Almost 30 years. So, you could say that I know my [5] around this city.

- A : お酒やめたら?
B : それが出来れば苦労はしない。

A : Why don't you quit drinking?

B : I wouldn't be going through all this [6] if I could simply do that.

- A : 医師や看護師は 24 時間体制で命を救うんだよね?
B : そうだね。警察官や消防士も忘れてはいけないよ。

A : Doctors and nurses [7] around the clock to save lives, don't they?

B : Yes. And we shouldn't forget about the police officers and firefighters.

- A : 彼は明日までに新しい企画書を書き上げてくるでしょうか?
B : 彼の決意は固いよ。彼はやればできると思う。

A : Do you think he can finish his new proposal by tomorrow?

B : He is determined. I believe he can move [8] .

| | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------|----------|
| イ. blocks | ロ. hearts | ハ. mountains | ニ. run | ホ. scene |
| ヘ. streets | ト. strive | チ. trouble | リ. way | ヌ. work |

Ⅲ 各文章において、最適な語(句)を () 内の イ ~ ホ より選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- 9 Sweating is activated by the release of adrenaline, which is why when you are stressed, you (イ . break
□ . cry ハ . drain ニ . leak ホ . provide) into a sweat.

- 10 How did writing begin? The (イ . favour □ . favoured ハ . favouring ニ . favoured
ホ . favourites) explanation, until the Enlightenment in the 18th century, was divine origin.

- 11 The creation of writing permitted the command of a ruler and his seal to extend far (イ . across □ . away
ハ . beyond ニ . from ホ . over) his sight and voice, and even to survive his death.

- 12 The Da Vinci robotic surgical system, designed by a U.S. firm, has (イ . doctored □ . documented
ハ . domesticated ニ . dominated ホ . done) the market for many years. But since its patents started expiring a few years ago, competition has been intensifying.

- 13 Nordic countries, for example, where gender equality is greatest, show almost (イ . no gender difference
□ . no gender in different ハ . none difference in gender ニ . not different gender ホ . nothing in different
gender) in navigation. In contrast, men far outperform women in places where women face cultural restrictions on exploring their environment on their own, such as Middle Eastern countries.

- 14 While the worst storms are typically thought of as those that reach major hurricane status—Categories 3, 4, and 5—lesser-ranked storms can still cause catastrophic damage. This well-known hurricane ranking, called the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale, is based only on peak wind speeds measured at a (イ . given □ . one ハ . peak
ニ . pointed ホ . temporary) time.

IV 日本語を参考にして、[] 内の語(句)を並べ換えて英文を完成させ、**15** ～ **17** に書きなさい。

- **15** これまで、これほど多くの人々が、死や混乱をもたらすことのできる先進技術に手が届くことはなかった。

Never before ()()()()() to such advanced technologies ()() inflicting death and chaos.

[access / capable / had / have / many / of / so]

- **16** 生きているという経験は注意を払うすべてのものの総和以外の何物でもない。

Your experience of being alive consists ()()()() the sum of ()()() you pay attention.

[everything / nothing / of / other / than / to / which]

- **17** プッツ教授はアジア地域における林業に焦点を当てており、なぜ土地の管理人がよりよい森林管理をほとんどしないのかを明らかにしようとしている。

With his focus on forestry in Asia, Professor Putz ()()()()()()()()()() by land managers.

[adopted / are / forest management / hopes / improved / practices / reveal / seldom / to / why]

V 各文章において太文字部分の英語が入るべき最適な位置を（イ）～（ヘ）よりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

● **18 to deal with**

As we live now we always think about （イ） the future. The reason why Homo sapiens can do this （ロ） is that the species, because of its physical weakness （ハ）, has learned （ニ） the complex interactions associated with living （ホ） in groups and in the process （ヘ） acquired the ability to “imagine” what other members of the group are thinking.

● **19 combined**

In 2011, an interesting milestone in human （イ） history was passed （ロ）. For the first time, more people globally died from non-communicable diseases like heart failure, （ハ） stroke, and diabetes than from all infectious diseases （ニ）. We live in an age in which we are killed （ホ）, more often than not （ヘ）, by lifestyle. We are in effect choosing how we shall die, albeit without much reflection or insight.

● **20 to precision**

Teachers who provide extensive written （イ） feedback with the recommended properties generally find the exercise labour intensive and cognitively （ロ） demanding. They give careful thought （ハ） in wording because the feedback will later stand as a discrete communication （ニ） that may be referred to several times （ホ）. Because the communication is asynchronous, the teacher has to anticipate how the student is likely to react （ヘ） to both the content and tone of the feedback, and this requires a significant affective outlay on the teacher’s part.

● **21 it**

Depression is the commonest psychiatric disorder and affects about （イ） 15 per cent of us in our lifetime. The World Health Organization ranks （ロ） second to heart disease as a cause of disability worldwide. It appears to be becoming （ハ） more common (particularly in the developed world), although some of this may be （ニ） better detection, greater public awareness, and greater willingness to seek （ホ） help. Luckily, with the advent of antidepressants and the development of more effective psychological treatments (e.g. cognitive behaviour therapy), it usually gets better （ヘ） fairly quickly.

● **22 fear**

Do you ever suffer from anxiety? Ever have feelings of regret or （イ） concerns about the future? I think every one of us has. Have you ever wondered what causes （ロ） this and how to do a better job of avoiding such unnecessary （ハ） and unhealthy stress? The majority of our anxiety comes from an overactive left brain. This part of our brain is the logical side. It makes sure that we function properly, but at the same time, it can give us feelings （ニ） of stress and fear. Our brains are programmed through evolution to be （ホ） alert to danger and to avoid it. This means we are wired to （ヘ） the future while learning from the past.

VI 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

It's rather counterintuitive, but scientists have found that one of the best ways to understand insight is to understand what happens just before an insight occurs: (A) the impasse experience. One of the scientists leading this research is Dr. Stellan Ohlsson, at the University of Illinois at Chicago. Ohlsson explains how when facing a new problem, people apply strategies that worked in prior experiences. This works well if a new problem is similar to an old problem. However, in many situations this is not the case, and the solution from the past gets in the way, stopping better solutions from arising.

Ohlsson's research shows that people have to stop themselves from thinking along one 23 before they can find a new idea. "The projection of prior experience has to be actively suppressed and inhibited," Ohlsson explains. "This is surprising, as we tend to think that inhibition is a bad thing, that it will lower your creativity. But as long as your prior approach is most dominant, has the highest level of activation, you will get more refined variations of the same approach, but 24 genuinely new comes to the fore." The ability to stop oneself from thinking something is central to creativity.

You now have an additional 25 for taking a stroll in the park when you're stuck on a problem. I can just picture someone's last words to their boss before being fired: "I am going for a walk to forget about work and get totally unconscious." As funny as this sounds, it's what the research shows is needed when you get stuck at an impasse. The wrong answers are stopping the right ones from emerging.

Ohlsson's principle of あ explains why insights come in the shower or the swimming pool. It's nothing to do with the water. When you take a break from a problem, your active ways of thinking diminish. This seems to work even at the level of a few moments. Try an experiment: next time you're working on a crossword or other word game, when you get stuck, do something totally different for a few seconds (anything as simple as tying your shoes or stretching; the main thing is not to think about the problem). Then come back to the problem and see what happens. I predict you may notice how sometimes the prefrontal cortex*, your conscious processing capacity, is itself the problem. Get it out of the way, and the solution appears.

This quirk* of the brain also explains why other people can often see answers to your problem that you can't. Others are not locked into your way of thinking. Knowing a problem too well can be the reason you can't find a solution. Sometimes we need a fresh perspective. This is an unusual concept, as normally we think the best person to solve a problem is the one who knows everything about it. With so many impasses each day at work, perhaps what's needed are more thinking partnerships, where one person has a lot of detail and the other very little. Together they can come up with solutions faster than either can on his own.

出典 : Rock D. (2009) (一部改変)

注釈 prefrontal cortex: 前頭前皮質 quirk: 変な癖

- 23, 24, 25 に入る最適なものを イ) ~ ト) よりそれぞれ選び、その記号を書きなさい。各選択肢は 1 回しか使えない。

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| イ) excuse | ロ) exercise | ハ) lesson | ニ) nothing |
| ホ) path | ヘ) solution | ト) stop | |

- 下線部 (A) the impasse experience とは、本文を踏まえるとどのようなものか。イ) ~ ホ) より選び、その記号を 26 に書きなさい。

- イ) a feeling that you have too much energy
- ロ) a feeling that you are going against your instinct
- ハ) a situation in which you cannot make up your mind
- ニ) a situation in which you found a breakthrough moment
- ホ) a feeling that you are being trapped in your own thoughts

- 空欄 **あ** に入るものとして最適なものをイ)～ホ)より選び、その記号を **27** に書きなさい。

- イ) water
- ロ) honesty
- ハ) inhibition
- ニ) prefrontal cortex
- ホ) counter-intuitiveness

- 次の a, b の記述について、本文の内容に合致するものを正、しないものを誤としたときの組み合わせとして正しいものをイ)～ニ)より選び、その記号を **28** に書きなさい。

- a. When we encounter a new obstacle, we tend to refer to our old ways of doing things.
- b. Talking to people around you eases your stress and allows you to see things with fresh eyes.

- イ) a—正 b—正 ロ) a—正 b—誤 ハ) a—誤 b—正 ニ) a—誤 b—誤

- 次の c, d の記述について、本文の内容に合致するものを正、しないものを誤としたときの組み合わせとして正しいものをイ)～ニ)より選び、その記号を **29** に書きなさい。

- c. Ohlsson recommends taking a short break when you are stuck on a problem.
- d. Ohlsson recommends that you should keep thinking and never give up until you can find an answer.

- イ) c—正 d—正 ロ) c—正 d—誤 ハ) c—誤 d—正 ニ) c—誤 d—誤

VII 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。 ※著作権の都合上、省略