



2017年度

慶應義塾大学入学試験問題

理 工 学 部

英 語

- 注 意
1. 氏名と受験番号は、解答用紙（マークシート）および解答用紙（記述式）の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入しなさい。また、解答用紙（マークシート）には受験番号をマークしなさい。
 2. 問題 1. ～ 4. の解答は解答用紙（マークシート）に、問題 5. と 6. の解答は解答用紙（記述式）に記入しなさい。
 3. 解答用紙（マークシート）にマークするとき、次の〔例〕に従いなさい。
〔例〕 解答欄

(7)

 に対して、「1」と解答する場合は、右図のように解答欄（7）の ① にマークします。
 4. 解答用紙（マークシート）へのマークは、すべて HB の黒鉛筆を使用しなさい。
 5. 解答用紙（マークシート）および解答用紙（記述式）の余白および裏面には、何も書いてはいけません。
 6. 解答用紙（記述式）の解答は、判読が困難であったり、枠外にはみ出したりした場合には採点されません。
 7. 問題冊子は 8 ページからなります。8 ページ目は余白です。
 8. 問題冊子の余白は、下書きに使用してもかまいません。
 9. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ってください。

(7)

●
②
③
④
⑤
⑥
⑦
⑧
⑨

1. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Resilience presents a challenge for psychologists. Whether you can be said to have it or not largely depends not on any particular psychological test but on the way your life ① unfolds. If you are lucky enough to never experience any sort of adversity, we won't know how resilient you are. It's only when you're faced with obstacles, stress, and other environmental threats that resilience, or the lack of it, emerges: Do you succumb or do you surmount?

George Bonanno, who heads the Loss, Trauma, and Emotion Lab at Columbia University, has been studying resilience for nearly twenty-five years. Some researchers have shown that some people are far better than others at dealing with adversity; Bonanno has been trying to figure out where that (1) might come from. Bonanno's theory of resilience starts with an observation: all of us possess the same fundamental stress-response system, which has evolved over millions of years and which we share with other animals. The vast majority of people are pretty good at using that system to deal with stress. When it comes (a) resilience, the question is: Why do some people use the system so much more frequently or effectively than others?

One of the central elements of resilience, Bonanno has found, is (2) : Do you conceptualize an event as traumatic, or as an opportunity to learn and grow? "Events are not traumatic until we experience them as traumatic," Bonanno explains. "To call something a 'traumatic event' ② belies that fact." He has coined a different term: PTE, or potentially traumatic event, which he argues is more accurate. The theory is straightforward. Every frightening event, no matter how negative it might seem from the sidelines, has the potential to be traumatic or not to the person experiencing it. Take something as terrible as the surprising death of a close friend: you might be sad, but if you can find a way to construe that event as filled (b) meaning—perhaps it leads to greater awareness of a certain disease, say, or to closer ties with the community—then it may not be seen as a trauma. Indeed, developmental psychologist Emmy Werner found that resilient individuals were far more likely to report having sources of spiritual and religious support than those who weren't. The experience isn't ③ inherent in the event; it resides in the event's psychological construal.

It's for this reason, Bonanno explains, that "stressful" or "traumatic" events in and of themselves don't have much predictive power in terms of life outcomes. "The prospective epidemiological data shows that exposure to potentially traumatic events does not predict later functioning. It's only predictive if there's a negative response." (あ) , living through adversity, be it endemic to your environment or an acute negative event, doesn't guarantee that you'll suffer going forward. What matters is whether that adversity becomes traumatizing.

The good news is that positive construal can be (3). "We can make ourselves more or less ④ vulnerable by how we think about things," Bonanno states. In research at Columbia, the neuroscientist Kevin Ochsner has shown that teaching people to think of stimuli in different ways—to reframe them in positive terms when the initial response is negative, or in a less emotional way when the initial response is emotionally ⑤ hot—changes how they experience and react to the stimulus. You can train people to better regulate their emotions, and the training seems to have lasting effects.

(Adapted from Maria Konnikova, "How People Learn to Become Resilient," *The New Yorker*, 2016)

[1] 下線部①～⑤の意味の説明として最も適切なものを選択肢1～4の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (1) ～ (5) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ① | 1. achieves | 2. develops | 3. ends | 4. heals |
| ② | 1. demonstrates | 2. emphasizes | 3. misrepresents | 4. predicts |
| ③ | 1. inconclusive to | 2. indifferent to | 3. innate to | 4. invariable to |
| ④ | 1. curious | 2. powerful | 3. successful | 4. susceptible |
| ⑤ | 1. angry | 2. challenged | 3. charged | 4. distraught |

[2] 空所(1)～(3)に入る最も適切な表現を選択肢1～4の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (6) ～ (8) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| (1) | 1. conduct | 2. misunderstanding | 3. theory | 4. variation |
| (2) | 1. ignorance | 2. memory | 3. perception | 4. strength |
| (3) | 1. changed | 2. influential | 3. relative | 4. taught |

[3] 空所(a)と(b)に入る最も適切な前置詞を選択肢1～9の中から選び、それぞれ、マークシートの解答欄 (9) と (10) にマークしなさい。

1. at 2. for 3. from 4. in 5. of 6. off 7. on 8. to 9. with

[4] (あ)に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢1～5の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (11) にマークしなさい。

1. Additionally 2. Besides 3. In other words 4. Nevertheless 5. On the other hand

[5] 次の英文全体の要旨を述べた文章中の空所(ア)～(ク)に入る表現として最も適切なものを選択肢1～4の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (12) ～ (19) にマークしなさい。

The essay opens by claiming that resilience is difficult to (ア) by psychological tests; there is no way of knowing how resilient you are until you are (イ) by life itself. Bonanno observes that a stress-response system is a human (ウ) shaped by evolution. The question then is why some people's systems (エ) better and more often than other people's. A fundamental insight Bananno has gained is that much of our response to adversity comes down to the way we (オ) things: it is not what happens to us, it is how we (カ) what happens that really matters. That is why he prefers the expression "potentially traumatic events" to "traumatic events." Whether an event is taken to be traumatic or not depends on the person (キ). Fortunately, (ク) events in a more positive way is something that can be learned.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| (ア) | 1. control | 2. develop | 3. measure | 4. teach |
| (イ) | 1. adversity | 2. terrible | 3. tested | 4. trial |
| (ウ) | 1. being | 2. circle | 3. nature | 4. universal |
| (エ) | 1. break | 2. burn | 3. fire | 4. fold |
| (オ) | 1. attack | 2. forget | 3. see | 4. solve |
| (カ) | 1. block | 2. detect | 3. monitor | 4. view |
| (キ) | 1. feelings | 2. involved | 3. itself | 4. provided |
| (ク) | 1. changing | 2. denying | 3. forgetting | 4. interpreting |

2. 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

What is veganism?

Veganism is a diet based on respect for the natural world, and all the creatures living in it. Vegans (pronounced vee-guns) ① eschew all foods and products derived from animals. In other words, they don't eat meat, chicken, or fish. (A) do they eat animal-derived foods such as eggs, milk, cheese, butter, honey, or gelatin. Typically, they do not use non-food products made from animals, such as leather or (1), either. For most vegans, this lifestyle choice reflects a desire to ground their day-to-day living in practices that are sustainable, non-exploitative, healthful, and ② compassionate toward all living creatures.

[ア]

The most (X) animals by modern farming practices. Most people have strong feelings about how animals should be treated. They recoil if someone kicks or otherwise (2) a pet dog. They object to trapping methods that inflict pain on wild animals. When they see an animal in agony, they are distressed. In other words, most people think that animals are capable of being harmed—by feeling pain, fear, etc. Because most people feel this way, they would never themselves abuse an animal, and think very poorly of people who do.

The consistency argument

Some people agree that becoming a vegan is the right thing to do, but they don't think they are up to it. They can imagine cutting out meat, but never dairy products; or they can imagine being a vegan at home, but don't see how they could possibly manage every time they go out. They worry that because animal by-products and animal testing are used in so many daily items (leather, glues, drugs, toiletries), it's almost impossible to be consistently ethical. And if you can't be consistent, what's the point of bothering at all? The point is that however much we ③ cut back on eating animals, this represents a small but real elimination of suffering in the world. The idea that if we can't be consistent we might as well give up doesn't make sense. Our responsibility is to keep trying, not to achieve perfection. Just because I have a bad day and yell at my child doesn't mean I throw in the (3) on parenting. I get up the next day and try again. Nor would anyone stop feeding their own children because it seems pointless to care for a few individuals when so many others are starving. (B), the fact that we can't save all of the animals doesn't mean we shouldn't save the ones we can.

[イ]

One of the challenges you will face as a vegan is that it is very difficult to follow the diet consistently. When you want to eat out, one strategy is to make arrangements with the restaurant ahead of time. Many restaurants are happy to accommodate special diets if they're given some warning. You needn't restrict yourself to vegetarian restaurants. Lots of traditional diets (Indian, Middle Eastern, Italian) offer abundant vegan alternatives. But be (4) about the fact that you won't always manage. Situations will arise—when you're traveling, when you're a guest—in which you will either have to compromise or go without food. You may have explained your diet to someone in advance, but they didn't completely understand, or you may simply be in a situation where it is impossible to know exactly what you are eating, or how it was prepared. I would say, do the best you can, and don't worry about it. As I argued earlier, the goal isn't to be 100 percent consistent in a quest for perfection. The goal is to do what you can. The fact that you might occasionally have to eat a cheese sandwich or a soup made with chicken stock does nothing to ④ detract from the fact that, most of the time, you have been able and/or willing to be a vegan.

(Adapted from Sue Donaldson, *Foods that Don't Bite Back*, 2003)

[1] 下線部 ①～④ の意味の説明として最も適切なものを選択肢 1～4 から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (20) ～ (23) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| ① 1. attack | 2. avoid | 3. criticize | 4. deplore |
| ② 1. emotional | 2. hospitable | 3. passionate | 4. sympathetic |
| ③ 1. recommend | 2. reduce | 3. regret | 4. repel |
| ④ 1. detect | 2. determine | 3. detest | 4. diminish |

[2] 空所 (1) ～ (4) に入る最も適切な語を選択肢 1～4 の中から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (24) ～ (27) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| (1) 1. fungi | 2. fur | 3. guns | 4. mutton |
| (2) 1. misplaces | 2. mistreats | 3. mistrusts | 4. misunderstands |
| (3) 1. cash | 2. garbage | 3. hat | 4. towel |
| (4) 1. ecstatic | 2. optimistic | 3. pessimistic | 4. realistic |

[3] (X) に入る語句を並び替えて英文を完成させたい。次の 1～8 を文法的・内容的に最も適切な順序に並び替えたとき、2 番目にくるものの番号を解答欄 (28) に、7 番目にくるものを解答欄 (29) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. a vegan | 2. for becoming | 3. important | 4. is |
| 5. reason | 6. suffering inflicted on | 7. the enormous | 8. to eliminate |

[4] (A) と (B) に入る最も適切な語を選択肢 1～8 の中から選び、それぞれ、マークシートの解答欄 (30) と (31) にマークしなさい。

1. Because 2. Either 3. However 4. Likewise 5. Most 6. Never 7. Nor 8. Or

[5] 段落 [ア] と [イ] の内容を最も適切に表現する見出しをそれぞれ選択肢 1～4 から選び、マークシートの解答欄 (32) と (33) にマークしなさい。

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| [ア] 1. Don't scare animals! | 2. The challenges of becoming a vegan |
| 3. What happens if you become a vegan? | 4. Why become a vegan? |
| [イ] 1. Becoming the perfect vegan | 2. Keeping a list of vegetarian restaurants |
| 3. Keeping your eyes on the big picture | 4. What vegans can't do |

[6] 英文の内容に一致するものを選択肢 1～9 の中から 4 つ選び、マークシートの解答欄 (34) ～ (37) にマークしなさい。

1. Vegans only take issue with eating animal-derived foods.
2. We should feel ashamed if we can't save all of the animals.
3. Many restaurants are willing to provide vegan dishes if you ask them in advance.
4. Some people hesitate to become vegans because it's difficult to practice it consistently.
5. Veganism is a diet based on respect for certain creatures living in the natural world.
6. Only vegans have strong feelings about how animals should be treated.
7. The majority of people agree that becoming a vegan is the right thing to do.
8. As a vegan, in some circumstances, there will be nothing available you would ideally eat.
9. Most people believe that animals can feel pain.

3. Read the dialogue and answer the questions which follow.

Ms. Yagami: Do you have a best friend? What would you say you like about him or her?

Cecilia: What I like about my best friend is that we can always pick up ① things where we last left off. She lives far away and we can't get together as much as we'd like, but when we do catch up, it's like no time has passed at all. And I always feel like we're ② on the same wave length. If I didn't know any better, I would say she is telepathic.

Ms. Yagami: Sounds very sci-fi! Anyone else?

Patrick: What I like about my friend is that he always ③ has my back. It's a loyalty thing. I know he's going to stand up for me no matter what.

Ms. Yagami: Has your friend's loyalty ever been tested?

Patrick: A number of times; he's always passed ④ with flying colors.

Ms. Yagami: For me, I'd say what I like most about my best friend is simply her ability to put up with me. I'm not the easiest person to get along with, as some of you may have already worked out. My friend looks beyond my shortcomings and takes me for who I am. You can't ask for more than ⑤ that.

[1] Choose the answer that could best replace the corresponding underlined sections ① ~ ⑤ in the dialogue. Mark your answers on the mark sheet (through).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ① 1. our issues | 2. our memories | 3. our possessions | 4. our relationship |
| ② 1. copying each other | | 2. influencing each other | |
| | 3. talking past each other | 4. understanding each other | |
| ③ 1. backs me up | 2. backs off | 3. rubs my back | 4. stabs me in the back |
| ④ 1. brightly | 2. convincingly | 3. quickly | 4. tentatively |
| ⑤ 1. acceptance | 2. blindness | 3. companionship | 4. money |

[2] Which of the following three statements are most strongly supported by the dialogue? Mark your answers on the mark sheet (through).

1. Ms. Yagami believes she is difficult to get along with.
2. Ms. Yagami suspects her friend resents her.
3. Patrick's friend has stood up for him on a number of occasions.
4. Patrick's friend is older than him.
5. Cecilia feels lonely when her friend is not with her.
6. Cecilia would like to see her friend more often.

[3] Based on the dialogue, what is the most likely reason for why Ms. Yagami says Cecilia's response sounds very sci-fi? Mark your answer on the mark sheet in space .

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Cecilia believes thoughts are like waves. | 2. Cecilia feels like her friend can read her mind. |
| 3. Cecilia feels like time is not passing. | 4. Cecilia's friend lives far away. |

4. 次の(1)～(5)の単語群には、他の4つとは異なる音節に最も強いアクセントのある単語が1つずつある。その単語はどれか、番号をマークシートの解答欄 (47) ～ (51) にマークしなさい。

- | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) | 1. con-se-quence | 2. ex-e-cute | 3. in-fa-mous | 4. per-se-vere | 5. u-ni-verse |
| (2) | 1. ad-mi-ra-ble | 2. in-dus-tri-ous | 3. op-er-a-tor | 4. pref-er-a-ble | 5. vol-un-tar-y |
| (3) | 1. ad-vice | 2. fa-tigue | 3. oc-cur | 4. pat-tern | 5. pur-suit |
| (4) | 1. an-ces-tor | 2. con-sti-tute | 3. dem-o-cratic | 4. in-ter-face | 5. me-chan-ic |
| (5) | 1. ac-ces-so-ry | 2. ba-rom-e-ter | 3. mo-men-tar-y | 4. pe-des-tri-an | 5. pho-tog-ra-phy |

5. 次の(1)～(5)の文の[]内の語を最も適切な語形に書き直しなさい。ただし、語尾に“-ed”と“-ing”の付くものは不可とします。解答は解答用紙(記述式)に記入しなさい。

- (1) When I was little, my mother [forbid] me from walking in the woods alone.
- (2) We don't have any solid leads at the moment, but we are determined to bring the [perpetrate] to justice.
- (3) In high school, Madison had a [fascinate] for the senior girls in the field hockey team, especially Allison, the captain.
- (4) Sorry, I'm going to bed now. I feel a bit [fever].
- (5) Mia watched [thank] as her KonMari* wannabe friend cleaned up the room for her.

*近藤麻理恵 片づけコンサルタント

6. 和文の内容とほぼ同じ意味になるように、指定された文字から始まる適切な1語を空所①～⑧に入れて、英文を完成させなさい。解答は解答用紙(記述式)に記入しなさい。

Maglev, derived from magnetic levitation, uses magnetic levitation to ①(p) vehicles. With maglev, a vehicle is levitated a short ②(d) away from a “guideway” using magnets to create both lift and thrust. High-speed maglev trains promise dramatic improvements for human travel if widespread ③(a) occurs. Maglev trains move more smoothly and somewhat more quietly than wheeled mass transit systems. Their non-reliance on ④(f) means that acceleration and deceleration can surpass that of wheeled transport vehicles, and they are unaffected by weather. The power needed for levitation is ⑤(t) not a large percentage of the overall energy consumption. Most of the power is used to overcome air ⑥(r). Although conventional wheeled transportation can go very fast, maglev allows ⑦(r) use of higher top speeds than conventional rail, and this ⑧(t) holds the speed record for rail transportation.

(Adapted from Monika Yadav et al., “Review of Magnetic Levitation (MAGLEV),” *Global Journal of Researches in Engineering: Mechanical & Mechanics*, Vol. 13, 2013)

マグレブ(語源は磁気浮上)は、車両を推進するために磁気浮上を利用する。マグレブでは、浮上と推進を生み出すために磁石が使われ、車両はわずかな距離だけ「ガイド軌道」から浮き上がる。高速マグレブ列車は、広範囲に採用されれば人の移動に劇的な進歩を約束する。マグレブ列車は、車輪を用いた大量輸送システムよりも滑らかに、また幾分か静かに移動する。摩擦に頼らないということは、加速や減速が車輪を用いた輸送機よりも優り、また、それらは天候にも影響されないことを意味する。浮上に必要な電力は、総エネルギー消費に対して通常は大きな割合とはならない。電力の多くは空気抵抗に打ち勝つために使われる。従来の車輪を用いた交通機関も高速を出せるが、マグレブは従来の鉄道に比べてより速いトップスピードの日常的な利用を可能にし、また、この技術は鉄道における速度記録も有している。

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose and scope of the study.

2. The second part is a description of the methods used in the study, including the selection of subjects, the design of the experiment, and the procedures for data collection and analysis.

3. The third part is a presentation of the results of the study, including a summary of the findings and a discussion of their implications.

4. The fourth part is a conclusion, which summarizes the main findings of the study and provides a final statement of the author's conclusions.

5. The fifth part is a list of references, which includes a bibliography of the literature cited in the report.

6. The sixth part is an appendix, which contains supplementary material that is not included in the main body of the report.