

平成 20 年度

前 期 日 程

英 語 問 題

〔注 意〕

1. 問題冊子及び解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号は、解答用紙の受験番号欄(計 2 か所)に右詰めで正確に記入すること。
3. 問題冊子のページ数は、表紙を除き 7 ページである。脱落している場合は直ちに申し出ること。
4. 解答用紙は 1 枚である。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。枠からはみ出してはいけない。
6. 問題冊子中の余白は、適宜下書きに使用してよい。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文(A)と(B)を読み、それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) When Takanori Shibata first began robotic research 14 years ago, he wasn't interested in inventing a robot to help with jobs around the house. He wanted to design something that would improve the quality of people's lives. Shibata thought about animals and how they enriched the lives of the people who interact with them.

As Shibata studied the interplay between animals and humans, he learned how pets have positive psychological and social effects on people, and began focusing on that aspect. In addition to cheering people up, domesticated animals can reduce stress and encourage communication in humans, particularly people who suffer mental and physical problems. He decided to design a therapeutic robot, one that would be unfamiliar, yet lovable. In 1998, he created Paro, modeled after a baby harp seal.

(B) How we handle our own feelings of impatience, hostility, and anger is a far more powerful example to our children than what we tell them to do with theirs. We don't want to impose our black moods on our children, but neither do we want to pretend that our angry feelings don't exist. In any case, we may as well be honest, for even when we try to cover up our anger, our children sense how we feel.

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

As we look at the world and ourselves, we do it through a set of filters. Think about what a filter is. A filter is a mechanism that lets some things flow in, but screens other things out. Depending on what the filter is made up (a), it can also alter whatever is looked at or passes through it. Sunglasses are a good example of a visual filter. But, obviously, I'm not talking here about some physical apparatus that we can put on and take off, like a pair of glasses. In fact, the filters I'm talking about are not really visual in nature; they are (b) and are mental, emotional, verbal, and perceptual in nature. Through them, we process and assign a weight and meaning to every event in our lives. Some things flow in, others are screened out, but everything is affected. Our filters affect not just what we "see," but what we "hear" and believe.

Now, because we trust ourselves to be honest and because we think we don't lie to ourselves, we tend to believe that our filtered perceptions are an accurate depiction of reality. Whatever passes through the filter, accurate or not, is what we tend to believe. As a result, if and when our filtered perceptions lie, we get suckered. We walk around believing that an upside-down world is the real one. (A) So here's a warning: When it comes to any of your untested and unchallenged perceptions, you should be afraid, be very afraid. You could very well be seeing your self in a distorted light.

I say that because our perceptual filters have the unfortunate tendency of being highly sensitive to the negatives, while screening out the positives. It's just human nature.

① All of us are subject to distorting the truth or missing the truth, particularly
② when we are dealing with a situation in which we are physically or emotionally
threatened. For example, research shows that a person being held at gunpoint will fixate, not surprisingly, on the weapon, as opposed (c) a door or some other opportunity for escape or safety. Why? Because negatives invariably

scream louder than positives and the more extreme the negative, the louder it screams. We tune into the negatives, the threats, and the problems because we are programmed to protect ourselves, so if someone or something is perceived to threaten us (a gun), that threat can and will drown out all other events and inputs. The fear of the weapon galvanizes your attention, completely overwhelming and excluding any other data. The building could have fallen down around you and you wouldn't have known it. Such is the power of the human mind when it becomes fixated on a negative.

Let's move to a more likely scenario, one that may be much closer to home. In your life right now, there may be lots of people who believe in and encourage you. Your "supporting cast" may number in the hundreds, yet I'd be willing to bet that if you have even one or two critics, those "noisy" few can command your full attention, often drowning out the effects of all of the positive input. Why? Because it (㉔) to be rejected, criticized, and attacked and we pay attention to pain. As with the robber's pistol, your filters are sensitized to painful threats and you see those threats to your self-concept more vividly and memorably than you see anything else. Just as importantly, they linger: Those negatives tend to stay with you for years. Think about an actor on the stage: hundreds of adoring fans can be respectfully and adoringly rapt in their attention, yet one heckler can dominate the performer's entire experience and memory of the night.

設問(1) 本文中の下線部(A)(B)(C)(D)にもっとも近い意味の表現を各語群から一つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|
| (A) (イ) excited | (ロ) deceived | (ハ) relaxed | (ニ) worried |
| (B) (イ) occupies | (ロ) discloses | (ハ) escapes | (ニ) nullifies |
| (C) (イ) made sense | (ロ) made sensible | | |
| (ハ) made sensitive | (ニ) made sensuous | | |
| (D) (イ) actor | (ロ) opponent | (ハ) robber | (ニ) supporter |

設問(2) 本文中の空所(a)(b)(c)(d)を埋めるのもっとも適当な語を各語群から一つ選び記号で答えなさい。

- ① (イ) for (ロ) in (ハ) of (ニ) with
② (イ) internal (ロ) philosophical
 (ハ) scientific (ニ) visible
③ (イ) by (ロ) for (ハ) of (ニ) to
④ (イ) hurts (ロ) pays (ハ) seems (ニ) takes

設問(3) 本文中の下線部①において著者が考える human nature を具体的に表す例としてもっとも適当なものを一つ選び番号で答えなさい。

1. When a gun is pointed at you, the most important thing is to keep quiet. You may think it would be better to cry out loud to seek for help, but such an action could anger your attacker. It is really important to shut your mouth in such a situation.
2. Researchers in marketing found that some consumers actually gave positive evaluation to seemingly terrible products. Conversely, it was also found that some excellent products were given negative responses.
3. There is a tendency among professional actors to pay more attention to their adoring fans than to those who are not very interested in dramas. Those actors seldom try to get new fans to go on with their job for many years to come.
4. A Japanese student studied at a university in the U.S. Most of his fellow students there were nice to him, but there were a few who behaved in a rude manner. In spite of the fact that those terrible people were only a handful, he ended up forming a bad image of America.

設問(4) 本文中の下線部②の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部④が表す内容を，they が指す内容を明らかにし，日本語で説明しなさい。

III Is a lie always bad? Why or why not?

Answer in English in around 70 words.

IV 次の日本文(A)と(B)の意味を英語で表しなさい。ただし、(B)では、**文学部の志願者のみ** (イ) の下線部を、**文学部以外の学部の志願者は** (ロ) を選んで解答しなさい。

(A)

日本語では、相手の意見に合わない、同意できない場合は、はっきりとはいわないで、少しお茶を濁したような言い方をすることが多い。相手の意見について反対するわけだが、その人の意見に対してというよりは、その人の人格そのものを否定しているにとられるおそれがあるからである。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者のみ)

(パリの) ジョルジュ・プティの画廊で個展がひらかれた。(中略) 画家と彫刻家との合同展。前者はクロード・モネ(Claude Monet)、後者はオーギュスト・ロダン(Auguste Rodin)。このふたりの芸術家は、仲良しであった。年齢もおなじく、48歳。というよりも、たった二日しか誕生日もちがわない。けれども、ふしぎなことに、人間的な資質からいっても、また作品の調子からみても、かなりの距離がある。すでに作風を確立していたモネは、一見してわかるとおり、豊かな色彩によって、見るものに幸福感をあたえる。他方のロダンはといえば、人間の肉体に強烈なことばをあたえ、ひとを挑発してやまない。これほどに異質なメッセージを体現しているのに、おそらくはだれも違和感をいだかなかったにちがいない。計算されつくした構成美が、ふたりのあいだにハーモニーを奏でだすからか。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

謙虚になれ、ということをお互いに教え合っています。しかしなかなかそのとおりの気持ちにはなり難いようです。むしろ、自分が愚かである、欠点がある、力が弱い、という事実を直視することによって、人は、言われなくても謙虚にならざるをえないでしょう。そうしてその事実を直視することによって、本当の力が出てきます。