

令和 2 年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄(4か所)に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答用紙の他に、下書き用紙を配付するので、取り違えないように注意すること。
4. 解答時間は、100分である。

1 次の英文を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。(30点)

When Congress passed the Older Americans Act in 1965 to support elderly people who were struggling - often alone - to continue to live at home, a major part of the legislation⁽¹⁾ provided for home delivery of meals, known as "Meals on Wheels."

A newly published study confirms another benefit of visitors regularly knocking on the doors of seniors in need: a significant reduction in their feelings of loneliness. "This continues to build the body of evidence that home-delivered meals provide more than a healthy meal and food security," says study lead author Kali Thomas, assistant professor of health services, policy and practice in the Brown University School of Public Health and a researcher at a medical center in Rhode Island.

To study whether the program affects loneliness,⁽²⁾ Thomas analyzed data from a scientifically designed experiment. More than 600 study participants in eight cities who were on Meals on Wheels waiting lists were either given access to daily fresh meal delivery, weekly frozen meal delivery, or simply remained on the waiting list.

The study staff interviewed seniors in all three groups (daily delivery, weekly delivery, or continued waiting) at the beginning of the 15-week study and again at the end so they could measure how the seniors' responses changed. The researchers assessed feelings of loneliness at both times with two measures. The first was a standard three-question scale and the second was a separate single question: "Do services received from the home-delivered meals program help you feel less lonely?"

At the beginning of the study there were no statistically significant differences among the three study groups in their degree of loneliness by either measure. On the loneliness scale from zero to nine with higher scores indicating greater loneliness, members of each group on average scored between three and four. But other study data revealed⁽³⁾ that many of the participants were socially isolated*1.

More than half lived alone, 14 percent reported having no one to call on for help, 25 percent reported participating in group activities, and 20 percent had contact with friends and family less than once or twice a month. "The number of people who reported they had no one to call on for help is a cause for concern," says Thomas, a former Meals on Wheels delivery volunteer.

The study results vary by the loneliness measure, but both methods showed that meal delivery reduced self-reported feelings of loneliness to a statistically significant degree, compared to not receiving delivery. The measures of significance persisted⁽⁴⁾ even after the researchers statistically adjusted for factors such as race, income, age, education, living alone, participation in group activities, and contact with friends or family.

After 15 weeks, for example, the average loneliness score of people who did not receive meals was 4.17 but for those who received either weekly or daily delivery it was 3.44. The single-question measure, meanwhile, revealed a difference among people who received daily vs. weekly delivery. Daily recipients^(r)*2 were three times more likely than weekly recipients to indicate that home-delivered meal service helped them feel less lonely.

The study is one of few to thoroughly⁽⁵⁾ examine the supposed psychological benefits of home-delivered meal service, Thomas says. She believes it is the first scientific study to assess the effect on loneliness, which has been linked by many studies to a greater risk for medical problems, emergency department visits, and placing seniors in homes for the elderly.

Thomas says she hopes the study results will be useful as government officials and experts continue to evaluate the budget and structure of public and private programs that serve the elderly in their homes. "In a time when resources are being further limited and demand is increasing, it is important that we have evidence that guides decision-making in terms of what services to provide and how best to provide them," Thomas says.

*1 isolated 孤立した

*2 recipients 受給者

Adapted from an online article by David Orenstein-Brown.

Retrieved from <https://www.futurity.org>

出題の関係上、タイトル、日付、及び URL に関する詳細は省略した。

問1 本文中の下線部(1)~(5)の各語について、置き換え可能な同意語を、選択肢 a ~ d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(5点)

(1) legislation

- a. administration b. law c. process d. system

(2) affects

- a. achieves b. attempts c. effects d. influences

(3) revealed

- a. controlled b. disclosed c. filled d. remained

(4) persisted

- a. ceased b. consisted c. endured d. perceived

(5) thoroughly

- a. completely b. correctly c. partially d. patiently

問2 下線部(ア)が表す語を、選択肢 a ~ d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(2点)

(ア) recipients

- a. experts b. participants c. researchers d. visitors

問3 次の(1)~(6)について、本文の内容と一致する場合には T、一致しない場合には F を記入しなさい。(12点)

- (1) The original purpose of home-delivered meals was to study how they affect loneliness.
- (2) The people who joined the study were divided into more than three groups.
- (3) The study showed that quite a few seniors had very little social contact.
- (4) The measures used in the study suggested that meal delivery did the elderly people good.
- (5) The single-question measure recommended that meals should be delivered three times a day.
- (6) Thomas believes that the study should be important for the future of home-delivered meals.

問4 次の(1)~(3)について、本文の内容と一致するように、下線部にあてはまる最も適切なものを、選択肢 a ~ d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) The elderly in all the groups were interviewed _____ during the study. (3点)
- a. once
 - b. twice
 - c. three times
 - d. more than three times
- (2) According to the article, Thomas is concerned about the number of those who _____ . (2点)
- a. live alone
 - b. are without anyone to call
 - c. participate in group activities
 - d. have limited contact with friends and family
- (3) Loneliness felt by seniors were studied from various _____ of their lives. (3点)
- a. aspects
 - b. persons
 - c. stages
 - d. years

問5 記事全体の内容を表すのに最も適切なタイトルを、選択肢 a ~ e の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(3点)

- a. Budget to be Increased for Meals on Wheels Program
- b. Citizens in Eight Cities Join Meals on Wheels Program
- c. Hot Meals on Wheels to Elderly People
- d. Meals on Wheels Brings Food and Cuts Loneliness
- e. More than Half of Elderly People Get Meals on Wheels

2

次の英文を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。(30点)

Baby Love

At the base of infants' social life is their first experience of love. During the first two years, infants normally acquire a basic sense of attachment*1. By attachment, we mean a feeling of dependence, trust, and the desire to be physically close to the major caregiver*2, usually the mother. Developmental psychologists believe that the basic trust formed during this period provides the foundation for all other social and emotional development.

We do not know how quickly infants develop attachment. Psychologists had once believed that infants in the first few weeks of life were not yet able to distinguish their mother from other people, but recent research indicates that they are able to. By six months or so, they have clearly developed attachment. One indication of this⁽⁷⁾ is that many infants will cry if their mothers disappear from sight. Also, children often will show fear and distress in the presence of a stranger. The presence of a caregiver will comfort them.

What is the basis of the infants' attachment to their mothers? Some learning theorists believe that the attachment between mother and child develops because of the child's ability to cry and smile. Crying and smiling are natural responses in infants; these responses reflect the children's need states, which the children communicate in a primitive way to parents. The children cry when afraid and their parents comfort them. At this point, the children smile, which in a sense rewards the parents' actions. The infants provide smiles and the parents provide food and care. These behaviors mutually support each other and both parties become attached.

For some time, psychologists thought that the food provided by the parents was the infants' principal cause for attachment, but research suggests that the physical comfort provided by parents may be even more important. Harry and Margaret Harlow conducted several experiments on infant monkeys who were separated from their mothers at birth and raised with surrogate mothers*3. In some cases, the surrogate mother was made of wire with a wooden block for a head. In other cases, the surrogate mother had a soft, cuddly*4, terry-cloth*5 body. In one experiment, the infant monkeys were raised in a cage with both the terry-cloth "mother" and the wire "mother." However, only the wire mother was equipped with a milk bottle, so food came from the wire mother alone.

The Harlows and their associates observed the behavior of the infants and discovered an important tendency. The infant monkey had become attached to the terry-cloth mother, even though the wire mother provided the food. If an infant monkey was frightened, for example by

sounds, lights, or a new object, it would seek the security of the terry-cloth mother. It would feed from the wire mother's bottle, but it spent most of its time with the cloth-covered mother. Also, when an infant monkey proceeded to investigate the cage, it would keep one foot on the terry-cloth mother and would return and cling to this surrogate mother whenever frightened. These results suggest that contact comfort is in many ways more important for attachment than food.

However, even though the terry-cloth mothers provided the infant monkeys with security, these monkeys did not develop into normal adults. While they were not as bad as monkeys raised only with wire mothers, as adults they exhibited uneasy behavior. They constantly rocked, sucked on themselves, and behaved in an aggressive*⁶ manner when released into a group of monkeys. This behavior ⁽¹⁾lasted through their adult lives.

Obviously, the terry-cloth and wire mothers were not enough. Attachment to real monkeys seemed important for the young monkeys to develop into proper adults. However, need the mother be present for this to occur? Harry Harlow looked at this question as well. He found that infant monkeys that were separated from their mothers and raised with other infants showed more clinging behavior and tended to be more nervous as adults than normally raised monkeys. These infants showed some negative effects of being raised without their mothers, but they were not so badly affected as infants who were raised completely isolated from other monkeys.

Of course, you may have doubts about generalizing to humans from experiments with monkeys. This is a reasonable doubt. (A), we should note that apes*⁷ and monkeys are our closest nonhuman relatives. Thus, we may be similar in some ways. Also, studies of children brought up in orphanages*⁸ show that those who are not given the opportunity to form strong attachments to caregivers suffer from social and emotional difficulties.

Harlow also tested whether or not the effects of early isolation could be reversed. In one study, he placed young monkeys who had not been isolated with older monkeys that had been isolated. The younger monkeys showed a lot of clinging behavior, and very little aggressive behavior. The usual response of the younger monkeys was to cling and attach themselves to the older monkeys. Over time, the isolates ⁽²⁾responded similarly, and after six months the isolates behaved much like the younger monkeys. The younger monkeys apparently provided non-threatening models to the isolates.

Moreover, studies of young children in orphanages have shown that giving loving attention and care to the children who were neglected as babies improves their lives significantly. These babies became lively, normal children when they were lovingly cared for. In one study, the children without loving care, did not fully develop mentally and remained in institutions all of

their lives, while the others who were cared for developed into normal adults living in the community. We should point out that this series of studies merely observed some orphanages; it was not an experiment. Nevertheless, it would appear that the effects of the early experience of isolation may be corrected. Recently, a review of twenty studies on early separation of mothers from their children indicated that children do not usually suffer permanent harm from this experience. What seems to matter is that someone give loving care to the infants.

We have emphasized attachment to the principal caregiver, but typically, by one year of age children extend their attachments to others, such as the father, grandparents, and other caregivers. Also at this time, the fear of strangers, which peaks around eight months, begins to decrease and will be reduced significantly by the time the child is eighteen months old. The attachment to others provides the foundation for future social relationships.

*1 attachment 愛着

*2 caregiver 世話をする人, 面倒を見る人

*3 surrogate mothers 母親代わり, 母親代理

*4 cuddly 抱き心地の良い

*5 terry-cloth タオル地の

*6 aggressive 攻撃的な

*7 apes 類人猿

*8 orphanages 児童養護施設

Adapted from "Baby Love" by Mary M. Gergen et al. in *Ten Steps to Advancing College Reading Skills* (1998).

問1 次の各問に答えなさい。

- (1) 下線部(ア)“this”が示す内容を、日本語で具体的に答えなさい。(3点)
- (2) 下線部(イ)“lasted”について、置き換え可能な同意語を、選択肢 a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(1点)
a. continued b. decreased c. ended d. survived
- (3) 下線部(ウ)“isolates”が表している意味を、選択肢 a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(2点)
a. monkeys who became role models
b. monkeys who lived with the scientists
c. monkeys who showed few aggressive behaviors
d. monkeys who were raised without their mothers
- (4) 空欄(A)に入る最も適切な語を、選択肢 a～d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(2点)
a. Besides b. Furthermore c. However d. Therefore

問2 次の(1)～(4)について、本文の内容と一致する場合には T、一致しない場合には F を記入しなさい。(8点)

- (1) Terry-cloth covered surrogate mothers provide infant monkeys with security.
- (2) The Harlow experiment showed that the baby monkeys who were raised without their mothers were most negatively affected into their adulthood.
- (3) Young monkeys can become caregivers to older monkeys.
- (4) According to studies of orphanages, neglected children's early experience may not be harmful throughout their lives.

問3 次の(1)~(5)について、本文の内容と一致するように、最も適切なものを選択肢 a ~ d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(10点)

- (1) Which is not stated about the development of attachment of human infants?
 - a. Their attachment to other infants appears in their second year.
 - b. Their fear of strangers decreases significantly within eighteen months.
 - c. They develop attachment during the first two years.
 - d. They start to recognize caregivers other than their mothers by the twelfth month.

- (2) Some researchers believe that _____ is most important for developing infants' attachment.
 - a. fear
 - b. food
 - c. smile
 - d. touch

- (3) Which is stated in the reading as behaviors of the monkeys who were raised with the terry-cloth surrogate mothers?
 - a. They acted at ease when around other monkeys.
 - b. They attacked psychologists during the experiments.
 - c. They kept moving their bodies back and forth.
 - d. They were worse than the monkeys raised with only wire mothers.

- (4) For a young monkey to grow into a proper adult, _____ is essential.
 - a. a major caregiver
 - b. a sense of security
 - c. a social relationship
 - d. a surrogate mother

- (5) Orphanage observations suggest that continued lack of attention may _____.
 - a. cause children's clinging behavior
 - b. develop children's attachment to their caregivers
 - c. limit children's full development
 - d. start children's fear of strangers

問4 次の(1), (2)について、本文の内容と一致するように、下線部にあてはまる最も適切なものを、選択肢 a ~ d の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。(4点)

(1) The main idea of paragraph 1 is expressed in the _____ sentence of the paragraph.

- a. first
- b. second
- c. third
- d. last

(2) The main idea of paragraph 3 is expressed in the _____ sentence of the paragraph.

- a. first
- b. second
- c. third
- d. last

3 次の2つの対話文を読んで、以下の各問に答えなさい。(10点)

対話文1

In front of the restaurant

Cathy: Hi Steve. It's been a long time. What are you doing here?

Steve: I'm meeting a friend for dinner. Where are you going?

Cathy: I'm on my way home but I needed to (1) by the bookstore to buy a textbook.

Steve: Oh, I thought you had already (2) school.

Cathy: No, I have one more year, and then I'm done.

Steve: I see... I remember you were studying science, right?

Cathy: Yes, I'm majoring (3) Marine Biology.

Steve: That's right! How do you like it?

Cathy: I really (4) it interesting, especially collecting samples.

Steve: That's great.

Cathy: Well, I'd better go now. I don't want to (5) the bus.

Steve: All right, I'll talk to you later.

Cathy: Okay. See you around.

Adapted from "How is your day - Interactive Practice."

Retrieved from <https://www.talkenglish.com/lessondetails.aspx?ALID=525>

問1 空欄(1)～(5)にそれぞれ適切な英単語(1語)を入れて、対話文を完成させなさい。
(5点)

対話文 2

At the pet shop

Connie: Oh! What a beautiful cat. What do you think?

Gary: Well, if I had to choose, I think I'd (1) get a dog. Dogs are more loyal than cats.

Connie: Yes, but dogs are so much (2)! If we get a dog, are you willing to walk it every day – rain or shine? And clean up after it?

Gary: Hmm. Good point. Okay, what about a bird? Or a fish?

Connie: Then we'd have to (3) a lot of money to buy a cage or a fish tank. Plus, I don't really know how to take care of a bird or a fish!

Gary: Well, we're obviously not (4) to get a pet yet.

Connie: Yeah, you're right. Let's go for some coffee and (5) about it.

Adapted from "Everyday conversations for English learners: At the pet store."

Retrieved from https://americanenglish.state.gov/files/b_dialogues_everyday_conversations_english_lo_0.pdf

問2 空欄(1)～(5)にそれぞれ適切な英単語(1語)を入れて、対話文を完成させなさい。

(5点)

4 近年、紛争や自然災害などによる食糧不足が問題化している一方で、食品ロス(food loss)の問題が世界的に議論されている。国連によると、2015年には生産された食料の約3分の1が廃棄されている*1。日本でも、2015年には646万トンもの食品が廃棄されたと報告されている*2。この食品ロスの問題を解決するにはどうしたらよいか。複数の解決策とそれらの根拠を、150語程度の英語で述べなさい。なお、文法や綴りも採点の対象となるので注意すること。(30点)

出典：

*1 "Save Food: Global Initiative on Food Loss and Waste Reduction." <https://www.fao.org/save-food/resources/keyfindings/en/>

*2 "'Mottainai' Japan Wastes Around 6.5 Million Tons of Food Per Year." <https://www.nippon.com/en/features/h00278/mottainai-japan-wastes-around-6-5-million-tons-of-food-per-year.html>

