香川大学

2020 年 度

# 問題冊子

| 教科 | 科目 | ページ数 |
|---|---|---|
| 外国語 | 英語 | 10 |

**検査開始の合図があるまで，問題冊子を開かないこと。**

解答の書き方

1. 解答は，すべて別紙解答用紙の所定欄に，はっきりと記入すること。
2. 解答を訂正する場合には，きれいに消してから記入すること。
3. 解答用紙には，解答と志望学部及び受験番号のほかは，いっさい記入しないこと。

注 意 事 項

1. 検査開始の合図の後，解答用紙に志望学部及び受験番号を必ず記入すること。
2. 検査終了時には，解答用紙の１ページ目を表にし，机上に置くこと。解答用紙は，解答の有無にかかわらず回収する。
3. 検査終了後，問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

〔 I 〕 Read the following passage and answer the questions **in complete English sentences**.

"Yesterday," by Paul McCartney, has been recorded by more than two thousand artists and played six million times on American radio — two million times more than any other song ever written.

The tune originated in May 1965. At twenty-two, McCartney was already wildly famous. The Beatles were in London filming *Help!*, and Paul was staying in a small attic room of his mother's house on Wimpole Street. One morning, in a dream, he heard a classical string ensemble* playing:

"I woke up with a lovely tune in my head," he recalls. "I thought, 'That's great, I wonder what that is?' There was a piano next to me, to the right of the bed by the window. I got out of bed, sat at the piano, and played the melody. I liked it a lot, but because I'd dreamed it, I couldn't believe I'd written it. I thought, 'No, I've never written anything like this before.' But I had the tune, which was the most magic thing.

"First of all I checked the melody out, and people said to me, 'No, it's lovely, and I'm sure it's yours.' It took me a little while to allow myself to claim it as my own, but then I finally believed it; stuck a little sign on it and said, 'Okay, it's mine!' It had no words. I used to call it 'Scrambled Eggs'. The lyrics used to go, 'Scrambled eggs, oh, my baby, how I love your legs. . . .' There was generally a laugh at that point; you didn't need to do any more lyrics."

In the weeks that followed, Paul composed verses referring to a relative's death. The piece was so different from what the Beatles were performing at that time that his bandmates suggested Paul record it as a solo. He convinced them to join him, and the orchestral sound of *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* was born.

"I got made fun of because of it a bit," Paul recalls. "I remember George

(Harrison) saying, 'He's always talking about 'Yesterday'; you'd think he was Beethoven or somebody.' But it is the one, I think, that is the most complete thing I've ever written.... For something that just happened in a dream, even I have to acknowledge that it was a phenomenal piece of luck."

Most people rarely hear music in their dreams: in fact, they don't hear much of anything at all. Calvin Hall and Robert Van de Castle, examining five thousand dreams from one thousand college students, found that only 1.5 percent of accounts contained any reference to sounds. Music dictated through dreams is probably even rarer than the written word, though dream researchers have never specifically studied this. Brain activity in dreaming likely reflects waking priorities. Most of our brain's sensory cortex is devoted to visual processing, as opposed to that of whales or bats, whose auditory center (hearing center) is more powerful than their eyes. Human auditory centers are larger than those for some of our other senses, such as smell — represented in fewer than one percent of dreams in Hall and Van de Castle's study — but most of that space is used for processing spoken language.

Just as with writing, however, people who spend their lives composing music do have more brain area devoted to it, and they often encounter music in their dreams. The amount of music we hear while dreaming varies with the amount of attention we give it. Architect Lucy Davis previously composed music. When she was doing that in her waking hours, her dreams often presented musical compositions. "For me, dreaming has always been a problem-solving state," Davis said, "devoted to whatever kind of problem I'm working on."

Composers have many visual as well as auditory dreams, so they may also view scenes that they later express in a musical piece. Some dream of examining completed scores*. There's an even wider range in how music arrives in dreams than for the other arts. The surprised McCartney joined a

long tradition of musicians aided by sleep. In fact, George Harrison's joking comparison to Beethoven was fortuitous*; McCartney and the great composer did have a point of shared experience.

On his way to Vienna in 1821, Beethoven slept in his carriage and had his own encounter with the goddess of dreams. He dreamed he was on a different journey — one to the Middle East. As he wandered through desert scenery, he heard exotic music playing — not exactly Middle Eastern music, but it was nevertheless unusual and fascinating. "Scarcely did I awake when away flew the music," he lamented, "and I could not recall any part of it." On returning from Vienna the next day in the same carriage, the composer found himself daydreaming about the previous day's lost music. In this state, close to sleep, with all the situational cues at hand, he heard the same music again playing in his head. Still awake, this time he held on to the music and wrote it down exactly. He later made changes in only three places.

[出典：Barrett, Deirdre. (2001). *The Committee of Sleep.* Oneiroi Press. pp. 66-69. 一部改編.]

Notes (*):

**ensemble**: a group of musicians

**scores**: written music

**fortuitous**: lucky and happening by chance

## Questions

1. According to the passage, about how many times has the second most popular song been played on American radio?

2. During the filming of *Help!*, where was Paul McCartney staying?

3. What suspicion did Paul first have about the melody in his dream?

4. What did Paul first call the song?

5. What did Paul's bandmates suggest he do with the song he composed?

6. What does "it" mean in the underlined phrase?

7. Which of the five senses is the least represented in dreams?

8. What function do dreams have for Lucy Davis?

9. What happened after Beethoven awoke from his first dream in the carriage?

10. According to the passage, what experience did McCartney and Beethoven both have?

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで，後の問いに日本語で答えなさい(問い 10 を除く)。

In his award-winning book, *Guns, Germs, and Steel,* anthropologist and biologist Jared Diamond points out a simple fact: different continents have different shapes. At first glance, this statement seems rather obvious and unimportant, but it turns out to have a profound impact on human behavior.

The primary axis of the Americas runs from north to south. That is, the landmass* of North and South America tends to be tall and thin rather than wide and fat. The same is generally true for Africa. Meanwhile, the landmass that makes up Europe, Asia, and the Middle East is the opposite. This massive stretch of land tends to be more east-west in shape. According to Diamond, this difference in shape played a significant role in the spread of agriculture over the centuries.

When agriculture began to spread around the globe, farmers had an easier time expanding along east-west routes than along north-south ones. This is because locations along the same east-west latitude generally share similar climates, amounts of sunlight and rainfall, and changes in season. These factors allowed farmers in Europe and Asia to domesticate* a few crops and grow them along the entire stretch of land from France to China.

By comparison, the climate varies greatly when traveling from north to south. Just imagine how different the weather is in Florida compared to Canada. You can be the most talented farmer in the world, but it won't help you grow Florida oranges in the Canadian winter. Snow is a poor substitute for soil. In order to spread crops along north-south routes, farmers would need to find and domesticate new plants whenever the climate changed.

As a result, agriculture spread two to three times faster across Asia and Europe than it did up and down the Americas. Over the centuries, this small difference had a very big impact. Increased food production allowed for more rapid population growth. With more people, these cultures were able to build

stronger armies and were better equipped to develop new technologies. The changes started out small — a crop that spread slightly farther, a population that grew slightly faster — but compounded into substantial differences over time.

Environment is the invisible hand that shapes human behavior. We tend to believe our habits are a product of our motivation, talent, and effort. Certainly, these qualities matter. But the surprising thing is, especially over a long time period, your personal characteristics tend to get overpowered by your environment.

There is ( ア ) evidence that the farmers of Europe and Asia were more talented or more motivated than farmers in the ( イ ) of the world. Yet, they were able to spread agriculture two to three times faster than farmers elsewhere. If you want to maximize your chances of success, then you need to operate in an environment that accelerates your results rather than hinders* them.

There are many ways to design an environment that promotes success. Here are three strategies:

First, automate good decisions. Whenever possible, design an environment that makes good decisions for you. For example, buying smaller plates can help you lose weight by deciding portion size for you. A study from Brian Wansink at Cornell University found that people eat 22 percent less food by switching from 12-inch dinner plates to 10-inch plates. Similarly, using software to block social media sites can help people stop wasting time.

Second, get in the flow. A few years ago, a major pet shop changed its checkout process. After paying with their credit card, customers were shown a screen that asked if they wanted to donate to "help save homeless animals." Through this single strategy, the shop raised $40 million in a year for charity.

You can apply a similar strategy by designing an environment where good habits "get in the flow" of your normal behaviors. For example, if you want to

practice a musical instrument, you could place it in the middle of your living room. Similarly, you are more likely to go to the gym if it is literally on the way home from work than if the gym is only five minutes away, but in the opposite direction of your commute. Whenever possible, design your habits so they fit in the flow of your current patterns.

Third, subtract the negative influences. Ancient farmers didn't have the opportunity to remove the barriers that held them back, but you do. For example, Japanese television manufacturers rearranged their workspaces to save time by eliminating unnecessary movements. You can also reduce the negative influences in your environment. For example, you can make it easier to avoid unhealthy foods by storing them in less visible places. (Foods that are placed at eye level tend to be purchased and eaten more frequently.)

We are quick to blame our environment when things go poorly. If you lose a job, it's because the economy is bad. If you lose a game, it's because the referee was bad. If you're late to work, it's because traffic was bad. When we win, however, we ignore the environment completely. If you get a job, it's because you were talented and likable. If you win a game, it's because you played better. If you're early for a meeting, it's because you are organized and prompt.

It is important to remember that the environment drives our good behaviors as well as our bad ones. People who seem to stick to good habits with ease are often benefitting from an environment that makes those behaviors easier. Meanwhile, people who struggle to succeed could be fighting an uphill battle against their environment. What often looks like a lack of willpower is actually the result of a poor environment.

Life is a game and if you want to guarantee better results over a sustained period of time, the best approach is to play the game in an environment that favors you. Winners often win because their environment makes winning easier.

[出典 URL：https://jamesclear.com/power-of-environment 一部改編.]

**Notes**(*):

**landmass**: a large area of land

**domesticate**: cultivate for food

**hinder**: slow down

[問い]

1. Jared Diamond が指摘した 2 つの大陸の大きな違いについて説明しなさい。

2. アジアやヨーロッパに比べてアメリカ大陸で農業の伝播が遅れたのはなぜか。

3. 人口の増加によりヨーロッパやアジアの地域にもたらされたものを 2 つ挙げなさい。

4. 良い意思決定を「自動化」する方法として筆者が紹介する例を 1 つ挙げなさい。

5. 好ましい習慣形成のためには，フィットネスジムはどういう場所にあるのがよいか。

6. 作業効率を上げるために日本のテレビ工場が導入していることは何か。

7. 著者は健康に良くない食べ物をどうすべきだと述べているか。

8. 失敗した人の典型的な思考パターンについて具体例を 1 つ挙げて説明しなさい。

9. 本文中の下線部を日本語に直しなさい。

10. 本文中の(　ア　)，(　イ　)に適切な英語をそれぞれ 1 語ずつ入れなさい。

〔Ⅲ〕 Which do you think is more important to a person's success: skills or luck? Give reasons and examples to support your opinion. Your answer should be **in English** and about 12 lines in length (**at least 120 words**).

注意：解答が問いの答えになっていない場合や，トピックからずれていると判断された場合は，0点と採点されることがあります。問いをよく読んでから答えなさい。