

2021年度一般選抜 B 試験問題

英語

【注意事項】

1. この問題冊子には答案用紙が挟み込まれています。試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 試験開始後、問題冊子と答案用紙の受験番号欄に受験番号を記入ください。
3. 問題冊子には計 4 問の問題が英 1～英 5 ページに記載されています。落丁、乱丁および印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば、手をあげて監督者に知らせください。
4. 答案には、必ず鉛筆（黒、「HB」「B」程度）またはシャープペンシル（黒、「HB」「B」程度）を使用してください。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入ください。ただし、解答に関係のないことを書いた場合は無効にすることがあります。
6. 問題冊子の余白は下書きに利用しても構いません。
7. 問題冊子および答案用紙はどのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子を持ち帰ってはいけません。

一般選抜 B	
受験番号	

〔問1〕 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

The magician picks up a coin, conceals it in his hand and, after a magical gesture, it mysteriously ^(ア)disappears, only to reappear from behind your ear. As you ^(イ)watch this performance, you fully understand that objects cannot simply materialize from thin air, yet this is exactly ^(ウ)what you have just experienced. Conjuring is one of the oldest ^(エ)form of entertainment and throughout history, tricksters have amazed audiences by performing illusions of the impossible.

The art of magic has never lost ^(オ)its appeal, and even in our modern lives, which are dominated by science and technology, we are still captivated by experiencing things we believe to be impossible. This universal appeal can be traced back ^(カ)to a deep-rooted psychological drive to explore things we do not understand. Indeed, from an early age, infants are captivated by events that confound their understanding of the world, and the same is true for adults. Most people simply think of magic as just ^(キ)other form of entertainment, but the ancient art of conjuring is now helping scientists uncover some of the mysteries of the human mind.

Magic deals with some of the most fundamental psychological and philosophical questions. What do you believe to be possible? What is consciousness? How much control do you have over your thoughts and your actions? And yet, until recently, the art of magic has received ^(ク)little scientific attention.

I have always been captivated by magic and I dedicated most of my teenage years ^(ケ)to it. As a kid, I borrowed every book on magic from the local library and spent my free time practicing new tricks. I was particularly ^(コ)interesting in understanding why magic works, so I read books on psychology, which I hoped would give me a deeper understanding of how to trick the mind. ^(サ)It was this desire to discover more powerful ways of hacking the mind that led me to study psychology at university.

出典: Gustav Kuhn, “Mind games: what magic reveals about how our brains work.”

The Guardian, 30 March 2019.

(1) 下線部(ア)～(コ)のうち、誤っている箇所を3つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(2) 下線部(サ)を和訳しなさい。

〔問2〕 次の英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)~(コ)に入る最も適当なものを①~⑩から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。同じものを2度使うことはない。文頭に
来る単語も小文字で示してある。

A middle-aged man collapses with a heart attack. Paramedics arrive, and they do all the right things: give him an aspirin to chew, place nitroglycerin under his tongue, and administer oxygen through a face mask. Then they take him to a local hospital that doesn't perform angioplasty to open blockages in the coronary arteries. Angioplasty is the best treatment (ア) a heart attack if performed expeditiously by experienced doctors. Instead, the man receives a clot-dissolving drug—a thrombolytic—which (イ) his case doesn't work.

(ウ) the time the man is transferred to our hospital for angioplasty, it is too late. He is already exhibiting signs of heart failure. At this point there is (エ) reason for us to open his blocked coronary artery because the part of his heart that is fed by the artery is already dead.

The story of this patient is one we encountered almost every day my first year (オ) Long Island Jewish Medical Center: a heart attack victim taken by ambulance to a community hospital that isn't equipped to perform angioplasty. If the man had been brought to our hospital, which has cardiac catheterization available twenty-four hours a day, the damage to his heart could have been averted, adding years (カ) his life. But it would have required a degree of coordination and oversight that many ambulance fleets in New York and across the country lack.

We discussed many such cases at hospital meetings (キ) how to shorten door-to-balloon (D2B) time, the time between hospital arrival and balloon angioplasty for patients having heart attacks. In 1971, Eugene Braunwald, a cardiologist at Harvard Medical School, proposed a radical hypothesis: "Time is muscle." He postulated that acute myocardial infarction is a dynamic process and that cardiac injury could be reduced by expeditious intervention. Many studies (ク) then have demonstrated that shorter D2B time is strongly associated (ケ) survival. However, a large number of heart attack victims are still not being treated within the guideline-recommended D2B time of ninety minutes (コ) less.

出典: Sandeep Jauhar, *Doctored*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2014.

Pages 89-90.

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|------|------|---------|------|----------|
| ① at | ② by | ③ for | ④ in | ⑤ little |
| ⑥ on | ⑦ or | ⑧ since | ⑨ to | ⑩ with |

[問3] 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

One morning at about four o'clock, John Hunter* snapped his Achilles tendon while jumping up and down on his toes. Never one to forgo the chance to investigate a new condition, he recorded his self-treatment (ア) the heading "Mr. Hunter's Case." He noted he had been "jumping and lighting upon my toes without allowing my heels to come to the ground," when his tendon suddenly snapped. "I stood (イ), without being able to make another spring; and the sensation it gave me was as if something had struck the calf of my leg; and that the noise was the body which had struck me, falling on the floor, and I looked down to see what it was, but saw nothing."

The accident provided a perfect case on which Hunter could practice his natural approach to treatment. Confident that nature would mend the torn tendon without human intervention, he declined any surgical aid or physicians' remedies, and after a brief rest with his leg bound, he (ウ) to walk on the injured foot. For this purpose, he adapted an old shoe by inserting pieces of leather to raise the heel, and as his movement gradually returned, he reduced the height of the heel accordingly. (エ) as he expected, the tendon soon mended and he could walk perfectly normally. The lesson strengthened his (オ) in nature's healing powers, and, in a period when fascination with health commonly bred hypochondria, he would frequently exhort ailing patients to (カ) their medicines and their beds in (キ) of exercise and fresh air.

In one instance, while staying with friends at a country house, he discovered the mistress of the family had been (ク) to a wheelchair since fracturing her kneecap four years earlier. Hunter (ケ) a series of intensive daily exercises—essentially early physiotherapy—in which the patient sat on the end of her dining table and attempted to move her toes. After one month, she could (コ) her toes slightly, and after several more months of regular exercises, she was finally able to walk again. Regardless of the fact that his noninterventionist approach frequently meant he went without a fee, many more sickly Georgians would be brought up sharp by Hunter's commonsense doctrine.

*John Hunter (1728-93), *Scottish anatomist, regarded as a founder of scientific surgery.*

出典: Wendy More, *The Knife Man: Blood, Body Snatching, and the Birth of Modern Surgery*. New York: Broadway Books, 2005. Pages 120-121.

(1) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(ア)～(コ)に入る最も適当なものを①～⑩から1つ選び、数字で答えなさい。同じものを2度使うことはない。文頭に来る単語も小文字で示してある。

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|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| ① abandon | ② confined | ③ conviction | ④ endeavored | ⑤ favor |
| ⑥ just | ⑦ prescribed | ⑧ still | ⑨ under | ⑩ wriggle |

(2) 下線部の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

[問4] 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

If you've ever put off an important task by, say, alphabetizing your spice drawer, you know it wouldn't be fair to describe yourself as lazy. After all, alphabetizing requires focus and effort—and hey, maybe you even went the extra mile to wipe down each bottle before putting it back. And it's not like you're hanging out with friends or watching Netflix. You're cleaning—something your parents would be proud of! This isn't laziness or bad time management. This is procrastination.

Etymologically, “procrastination” is derived from the Latin verb *procrastinare*—to put off until tomorrow. But it's more than just voluntarily delaying. Procrastination is also derived from the ancient Greek word *akrasia*—doing something against our better judgment. “It's self-harm,” said Dr. Piers Steel, a professor of motivational psychology at the University of Calgary and the author of “The Procrastination Equation: How to Stop Putting Things Off and Start Getting Stuff Done.”

That self-awareness is a key part of why procrastinating makes us feel so rotten. ⁽⁷⁾ When we procrastinate, we're not only aware that we're avoiding the task in question, but also that doing so is probably a bad idea. And yet, we do it anyway. “This is why we say that procrastination is essentially irrational,” said Dr. Fuschia Sirois, professor of psychology at the University of Sheffield. “It doesn't make sense to do something you know is going to have negative consequences.” She added: “People engage in this irrational cycle of chronic procrastination because of an inability to manage negative moods around a task.”

Wait. We procrastinate because of bad moods? In short: yes. ⁽⁸⁾ Procrastination isn't a unique character flaw or a mysterious curse on your ability to manage time, but a way of coping with challenging emotions and negative moods induced by certain tasks—boredom, anxiety, insecurity, frustration, resentment, self-doubt and beyond. “Procrastination is an emotion regulation problem, not a time management problem,” said Dr. Tim Pychyl, professor of psychology and member of the Procrastination Research Group at Carleton University in Ottawa.

In a 2013 study, Dr. Pychyl and Dr. Sirois found that procrastination can be understood as “the primacy of short-term mood repair ... over the longer-term pursuit of intended actions.” Put simply, procrastination is about being more focused on “the immediate urgency of managing negative moods” than getting on with the task, Dr. Sirois said.

⁽⁹⁾ The particular nature of our aversion depends on the given task or situation. It may be due to something inherently unpleasant about the task itself—having to clean a dirty bathroom or organizing a long, boring spreadsheet for your boss. But it might also result from deeper feelings related to the task, such as self-doubt, low self-esteem, anxiety or insecurity. Staring at a blank document, you might be thinking, *I'm not smart enough to write this. Even if I am, what will people think of it? Writing is so hard. What if I do a bad job?*

All of this can lead us to think that putting the document aside and cleaning that spice drawer instead is a pretty good idea. But, of course, this only compounds the negative

associations we have with the task, and those feelings will still be there whenever we come back to it, along with increased stress and anxiety, feelings of low self-esteem and self-blame.

In fact, there's an entire body of research dedicated to the ruminative, self-blaming thoughts many of us tend to have in the wake of procrastination, which are known as "procrastinatory cognitions."^(エ) The thoughts we have about procrastination typically exacerbate our distress and stress, which contribute to further procrastination, Dr. Sirois said.

But the momentary relief we feel when procrastinating is actually what makes the cycle especially vicious. In the immediate present, putting off a task provides relief—"you've been rewarded for procrastinating," Dr. Sirois said. And we know from basic behaviorism that when we're rewarded for something, we tend to do it again. This is precisely why procrastination tends not to be a one-off behavior, but a cycle, one that easily becomes a chronic habit.

出典: Charlotte Lieberman, "Why You Procrastinate (It Has Nothing to Do With Self-Control)." *The New York Times*. March 25, 2019.

(1) 下線部(ア)～(エ)を和訳しなさい。

(2) 次の問いに対して英文で答えなさい。所定の解答欄の範囲内に収めること。

Read the last paragraph. What advice can you give to those who have this chronic habit of procrastination? Write one paragraph on how to tackle this problem. Be sure to support your idea with at least two examples.

