２０２２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しなさい。
3. 問題冊子には**計 4 問**の問題が**英 1～英 6 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なさい。
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）を使用しなさい。
5. 解答は答案用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。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。

Our trust in strangers is dependent on their resemblance to others we've previously known, finds a new study by a team of psychology researchers. (ア)Its results show that strangers resembling past individuals known to be trustworthy are trusted more; by contrast, those similar to others known to be untrustworthy are trusted less. The details of the research, conducted at New York University (NYU), are reported in the latest issue of the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

"Our study reveals that strangers are distrusted even when they only (イ)minimally resemble someone previously associated with immoral behavior," explains the work's lead author, Oriel FeldmanHall, who led research as a post-doctoral fellow at NYU and who is now an assistant professor in Brown University's Department of Cognitive, Linguistic, and Psychological Sciences. "Like Pavlov's dog, who, (ウ) being conditioned on a single bell, continues to salivate to bells that have similar tones, we use information about a person's moral character, in this case whether they can be trusted, as a basic Pavlovian learning mechanism in order to make judgments about strangers."

"We make decisions about a stranger's reputation without any direct or explicit information about them based on their similarity to others we've encountered, even when we're unaware of this resemblance," adds Elizabeth Phelps, a professor in NYU's Department of Psychology and the paper's senior author. "This shows our brains deploy a learning mechanism in which moral information encoded from past experiences guides future choices."

Scientists have a better (エ)grasp on how social decision-making unfolds in repeated one-on-one interactions. (オ)Less clear, however, is how our brain functions in making these same decisions when interacting with strangers.

出典: "Why Do We Trust, or Not Trust, Strangers? The Answer is Pavlovian, New Psychology Research Finds." New York University News Release, January 29, 2018.

(1) 下線部(ア)を和訳しなさい。

(2) 下線部(イ)と最も意味の近いものを①～④から 1 つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

① deliberately　② extensively　③ generally　④ slightly

(3) 空所(ウ)に入る最も適当なものを①～④から 1 つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

① as long as　② before　③ despite　④ except for

(4) 下線部(エ)と最も意味の近いものを①～④から 1 つ選び、数字で答えなさい。

① belief　② healing　③ therapy　④ understanding

(5) 下線部(オ)を和訳しなさい。

〔問2〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

A new crop of digital health companies is offering consumers an unusual way to transform the way they eat, with the promise of improving metabolic health, boosting energy levels and achieving a personalized road map (ア)to better health. Their pitch: Find the foods that are best for you by seeing (イ)what they impact your blood sugar levels.

The companies, which include Levels, Nutrisense and January, (ウ)provide their customers continuous glucose monitors—sleek, wearable devices that attach to your arm and measure your body's glucose levels 24 hours a day, no skin pricks (エ)require. The devices transmit that data to your smartphone, allowing you to see in real time how your glucose levels are affected by your diet, sleep, exercise and stress levels.

The devices can show users in real time which of their favorite foods and snacks can make their blood sugar levels spike and crash, leaving them feeling (オ)tired and sluggish after meals. They can reveal how engaging in regular exercise, or simply going for a short walk after a big meal, (カ)help to improve blood sugar control. And for some people, the devices can provide warning signs that they may be (キ)at increased risk of developing Type 2 diabetes and other forms of metabolic disease.

Continuous glucose monitors were originally developed decades ago to help people with diabetes manage their blood sugar. For people with Type 1 diabetes, the devices, which require a doctor's prescription, (ク)are considered the standard of care, freeing them from the burden of having to prick their fingers multiple times a day to check their blood sugar. But now digital health companies are using the devices to market programs that tap into the (ケ)growing demand for personalized nutrition, a multibillion-dollar industry.

"We've had trackers for many other things like sleep, stress and fitness," said Dr. Casey Means, a surgeon who co-founded Levels and serves (コ)as its chief medical officer. "But a continuous glucose monitor measures an internal biomarker like a tiny lab on our arms. (サ)This is the first time it's been used for a mainstream population for the specific purpose of making lifestyle decisions."

出典: Anahad O'Connor, "Can Technology Help Us Eat Better?"
The New York Times, February 8, 2021.

(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)にある it の内容を明らかにして、下線部全体を和訳しなさい。

〔問 3〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

There is a word, sad and resonant, for the last member of a dying species. The word is endling. Martha, who perished at the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914, was the endling for the passenger pigeon—the final representative of a bird once so prolific its flocks blackened the sky. The Tasmanian tiger's endling, Benjamin, froze to death in the Hobart Zoo one night in 1936, when his keepers (ア) locked him out of his enclosure. Lonesome George, the last Pinta Island tortoise, expired peacefully in 2012, at around 100 years old.

It is entirely possible that the endling for a bashful porpoise called the vaquita is today swimming somewhere off the Mexican coast. Vaquitas dwell exclusively in the Gulf of California, the tongue of the Pacific Ocean that laps the Baja Peninsula, in a tiny pocket of turbid sea that could fit three times within Los Angeles and its suburbs. At just five feet (イ), vaquitas are the world's smallest cetaceans, the order that includes whales, dolphins, and porpoises. They eat fish and squid, which they locate with high-frequency clicks. They avoid the rumble of boat engines, prefer traveling in inconspicuous duos, and refrain from jumping, splashing, or slapping their tails. (1)They are a headache to study. For all their secrecy, they are adorable—endowed with a snub snout, fetching dark eyepatches, and black lips whose coy smile, researchers have written, recalls a marine Mona Lisa. Cross Flipper with a very shy panda and you've bred a vaquita.

Although the Mexican fishermen who began plying the upper Gulf in the early 1900s occasionally encountered it, the vaquita—Spanish for "little cow"—wasn't officially recognized as a species until 1958, after scientists deduced its existence by examining odd skulls that had washed ashore. We know (ウ) about the vaquita's habits than we do about practically any cetacean's. Among the first people to survey *Phocoena sinus* was Bob Pitman, an ecologist who has seen more whales, dolphins, and porpoises than perhaps any person on Earth. In August of 1993, Pitman sailed into the upper Gulf on a ship called the *Ocean Starr* to track common dolphins. When the *Ocean Starr* crossed paths with two vaquitas, he convinced its captain to follow. For several days, the ship motored back and forth across the Gulf, its crew scanning the surface through binoculars for the vaquitas' black, triangular dorsal fins. On August 11, Pitman saw 25. (2)"I think there is a good possibility," he told me, "that no one will ever see that many in a single day again."

In the years since Pitman's survey, the vaquita, never abundant, has entered a tailspin that is almost certain to end in its demise. In 1997, nearly 600 vaquitas swam the waters of the Gulf. A decade later, there were 250. Then there were fewer than 100. Then 60. A 2016 report warned that the vaquita was "racing toward extinction"; a 2017 follow-up lamented that the collapse had "continued unabated." Today, fewer than 30 vaquitas remain. They are the world's most endangered marine mammal. "Every time I see one," Pitman told me, "I wonder: Is this the last one I'm going to see? Is this the last one *anyone's* going to see?" Like most people invested in the porpoise's survival, he often sighs (エ). The word *intractable* is a fixture of his vocabulary. "We talk about extinction as a glib abstraction. But it's real, it's happening, and

vaquitas are (　オ　) in line."

注：vaquita コガシラネズミイルカ。

出典: Ben Goldfarb, "The Endling: Watching a Species Vanish in Real Time."
Pacific Standard, June 8, 2018.

(1) 下線部(1)の理由を、日本語で説明しなさい。

(2) 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

(3) 英文の意味が通るように、空所(　ア　)～(　オ　)に入る最も適当なものを①～⑤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。

① accidentally　② heavily　③ less　④ long　⑤ next

〔問 4〕次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

When the COVID-19 pandemic first forced schools and workplaces to close across the United States in March 2020, Charlotte Klopp, a mother of three in North Carolina, thought, like many, that the shut-downs would be short lived. "We thought that it would just be a few weeks or maybe a month and that life would resume as normal pretty quickly," she says. (ア)As the pandemic stretched on for many months, she began to realize that she would need to be intentional about helping her kids weather the challenges that such a long period of stress and disruption can bring. "Sometimes they get frustrated that they can't see their friends or do the things we used to do, but it's important to me that they be able to think of the positives and try to grow from this experience," says Klopp. "I want them to be resilient."

(イ)Resiliency—the ability to bounce back from tough experiences—has been a buzzword during the pandemic as parents wonder how months of isolation, anxiety and boredom will impact their children in the long term. Luckily, there are things parents can do to help their kids protect themselves against the negative effects of stressful times. "Resiliency is a skill that can be learned, practiced and developed as kids grow," says Allie Riley, who oversees programming and evaluation for Girls on the Run, a non-profit that helps girls develop social and emotional skills through physical activity. "It's important because everyone will face challenges or setbacks at some point in their life, and when they've had the chance to develop their resiliency muscles, they'll be better able to move through whatever their challenge might be."

Parents should not expect their kids to naturally just be resilient; it's a skill that can be learned and practiced. "Helping youth develop resiliency isn't something parents can do in one day or with one conversation," says Anthony James, director of the family science program at Miami University in Ohio. "(ウ)It's something that happens over time through dynamic parent-child interactions as parents make intentional decisions based on what abilities they desire to see their children exhibit over time."

There's no manual on raising resilient kids, but experts say some parenting strategies can make a difference, no matter what your family context is or what challenges your kids might be facing.

出典: Julia Pelly, "How to Raise Resilient Kids." TIME Magazine, March 2, 2021.

(1) 下線部(ア)～(ウ)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 do you think are some good parenting strategies to raise resilient kids during this pandemic? Write one paragraph on how to tackle this problem. Be sure to support your idea with at least two examples.