

令和5年度入学者選抜学力検査問題
〈前期日程〉

外 国 語

英 語

(医学部 医学科)

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけない。
- 2 問題はⅠからⅣまでである。
試験開始の合図のあとで問題冊子の頁数(1～15頁)を確認すること。
- 3 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
所定の欄以外に記入したものは無効である。
- 4 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
- 5 問題冊子は持ち帰ってよい。

I 次の英文を読み、空所 (1) から (15) を補うのに適切な1語を下の語群内の(A)から(O)より選び、記号で答えなさい。

Between adolescence and adulthood, you go through a host of changes—jobs, regrettable haircuts and relationships that come and go. But what about who you are at your core? As you grow older, does your personality change?

Personality is the pattern of thoughts, feelings and behaviors unique to a person. People tend to think of personality as fixed. But according to psychologists, that's not how it works. "Personality is a developmental phenomenon. It's not just a (1) thing that you're stuck with and can't get over," said Brent Roberts, a psychologist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

That's not to say that you're a different person each day you wake up. In the short term, change can be nearly imperceptible*, Roberts told Live Science. Longitudinal studies*, in which researchers survey the personalities of participants regularly over many years, suggest that our personality is actually stable on shorter time scales.

In one study, published in 2000 in the journal *Psychological Bulletin*, researchers analyzed the results of 152 longitudinal studies on personality, which followed participants ranging in age from childhood to their early 70s. Each of these studies measured trends in the Big Five personality traits. This (2) of traits, which include extroversion*, agreeableness*, conscientiousness*, openness to experience, and neuroticism*, are a mainstay* of personality research. The researchers found that individuals' levels of each personality trait, relative to other participants, tended to stay consistent within each decade of life.

That (3) of consistency begins around age 3, and perhaps even earlier, said Brent Donnellan, professor and chair of psychology at Michigan State University. When psychologists study children, they don't measure personality traits in the same way they do for adults. Instead, they look at temperament—the (4) of a person's reactions to the world. We come into the world with unique temperaments, and research suggests that our temperaments as children—for example, whether we're easy going or prone to temper tantrums*, eager or more reluctant to approach strangers—(5) to adult personality traits. "A shy 3-year-old acts a lot different from a shy 20-something. But there's an underlying core," Donnellan told Live Science.

Earlier temperament seems to (6) later life experience. For example, one 1995 study published in the journal *Child Development* followed children from the age of 3 until the age of 18. The researchers found, for instance, that children who were shyer and more

withdrawn* tended to grow into unhappier teenagers.

But those decades add up. Throughout all those years, our personality is still changing, but slowly, Roberts said. “It’s something that’s (7),” he added. You don’t notice it on that five-to-10-year time scale, but in the long term, it becomes pronounced*. In 1960, psychologists surveyed over 440,000 high school students—around 5% of all students in the country at that time. The students answered questions about everything from how they (8) to emotional situations to how efficiently they got work done. Fifty years later, researchers tracked down 1,952 of these former students and gave them the same survey. The results, published in 2018 in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, found that in their 60s, participants scored much higher than they had as teenagers on questions measuring calmness, self-confidence, leadership and social sensitivity.

Again and again, longitudinal studies have found (9) results. Personality tends to get “better” over time. Psychologists call it “the maturity principle.” People become more extroverted*, emotionally stable, agreeable and conscientious as they grow older. Over the long haul, these changes are often pronounced.

Some individuals might change less than others, but in general, the maturity principle applies to everyone. That makes personality change even harder to recognize in ourselves—how your personality compares with that of your (10) doesn’t change as much as our overall change in personality, because everyone else is changing (11) along with you. “There’s good evidence that the average self-control of a 30-year-old is higher than a 20-year-old,” Donnellan said. “At the same time, people who are relatively self-controlled at 18 also tend to be relatively self-controlled at age 30.”

So why do we change so much? Evidence suggests it’s not dramatic life events, such as marriage, the birth of a child or loss of a loved one. Some psychologists actually suggest these events (12) your personality as you bring your characteristics with you to that particular situation, Donnellan said.

Instead, changing expectations placed on us—as we (13) to university, the work force, starting a family—slowly wears us in, almost like a pair of shoes, Roberts said. “Over time you are asked in many contexts across life to do things a bit differently,” he said. “There’s not a user manual for how to act, but there’s very clear (14) norms for how we should behave in these situations.” So we adapt.

Depending on how you look at it, it’s a (15) that’s either unsettling or hopeful. Over time, personality does change, progressively and consistently—like tectonic plates* shifting rather than an earthquake. “That opens up the question: Over the life course, how much of a different person do we become?” Roberts said.

— From Isobel Whitcomb, “Does your personality change as you get older?” August 23, 2020. <https://www.livescience.com/personality-age-change.html>

Notes: imperceptible 気付くことがほぼ不可能な longitudinal studies 縦断的研究
extroversion 外向性 agreeableness 同調性
conscientiousness 誠実さ neuroticism 神経質な傾向
mainstay 要 tantrum 怒りの爆発
withdrawn 内にこもる pronounced 顕著な
extroverted 外向的な tectonic plate 構造プレート

語 群

(A) adjust	(B) affect	(C) cluster	(D) correspond
(E) implicit	(F) intensity	(G) pattern	(H) peers
(I) reacted	(J) reinforce	(K) revelation	(L) right
(M) similar	(N) static	(O) subtle	

(白 紙 頁)

II

次の英文を読んで下の質問に答えなさい。ただし、問1と問7以外は日本語で解答すること。

This morning I found my grandmother sitting at the kitchen table. She had been dead almost five years, but here she was now, sitting in my wife's old seat, covered in mud. I almost didn't recognize her because the mud had flattened* her hair and darkened her normally pale skin. She said it wasn't easy digging her way out of the grave and that it took most of the night, and wasn't I going to at least offer her a glass of tomato juice?

"I don't get it," I said. "You're here?"

She said, "Am I going to have to ask twice for that juice?"

When she was alive, my grandmother's biggest pet peeve* was having to ask twice for something she wanted. I poured her some juice.

"Grandma," I said. "I hate to say this, but today is not a good day. I have to be at the office early for a meeting, eight sharp. People are counting on me."⁽¹⁾

She stared at me, as if the tie I had on was all wrong.

"I have responsibilities and commitments that I can't get out of. It's a big day. They need me there today."

It was then that I heard the television in the living room. "Who's watching the television?" I asked.

"Your father," she said.

"He's here, too?" I walked into the living room and found him sitting on the couch, mud all over his face and his arms and his hair.

"Dad?" I said. "What are you doing here?"

"Is that any way to greet your father?" he said. Turning to my grandmother, he said: "In seven years he hasn't seen me, and this is how he greets me?"

"You're getting mud on his remote*, dear," said my grandmother. He glared* at his mother and rolled his eyes.

"Excuse me, Dad," I said, "but (1)."

He handed me my remote, mud all over the buttons. I held it away from my suit so I wouldn't get dirty.

"(2)," he said.

When my father was alive, he loved watching television. He watched two hours of it before he went to his job at the phone company, then five more hours when he came home. His favorite show was *All In The Family*. He loved that show. Seeing him there in front of the television, hunched over* with his hands resting flat on his stomach, injured me in the best possible way.

"I want to hug you," I said to my father. "But I have a meeting to get to. I can't afford to be late."

"You look sharp, kiddo*," he said. The way he called me kiddo made me forget about work for a second. ⁽²⁾ I had forgotten about kiddo. "Really, kiddo," he said. "You look like a million bucks*."

"You think so?" I said.

Both of them nodded.

"I'd hug you guys, but I don't want to ruin my suit, you know?"

"Don't worry about it," said Grandma.

"(3)," I said. "I never got to hug you goodbye, Grams*."

"I was in Cleveland," she said.

"Still, I wish that I could've given you a proper goodbye."

"It's O.K."

"No it isn't," I said.

I spread my arms and walked towards her, but she backed away.

⁽³⁾ "Better not, kiddo," said my father. "You'll get dirty."

"I don't care," I said.

I turned to him and tried to throw my arms around his muddy neck, but he backed away from me as well.

"You've got a big day ahead of you," he said. "A really big day."

The phone rang. It was my boss, reminding me not to forget the reports. He sounded nervous. I asked him if I should bring anything besides the reports. He told me to bring my good sense and my sound judgment and the right frame of mind. Then he hung up.

While I was on the phone, my father and grandmother moved to the couch, tracking mud all over the carpet and the furniture. It tired me to look at it, gathering at their feet.

"I can't do this," I said. "Not now." I didn't know what exactly I couldn't do.

"Yes, you can," said my father. "You can do this."

He raised his arm, as if he meant to give me a high five, but then he remembered the mud, and folded his arms at his waist.

I gathered all the reports that were stacked on the dining room table and placed them neatly in my briefcase, then buckled* it shut.

"I'm so sorry," I called to them. "I have to leave. I wish that I didn't, but I have to go now."

"We understand," said Grandma. "Don't you worry, darling."

"I can't help it," I said. "I always worry. Always. Always."

“(4),” came a new voice from the study.

It was my wife. Two years ago she died of cancer, but now I heard her voice from the study. I froze. Then I held my briefcase to my chest, wrapped my arms around it, and squeezed.

“Honey,” I said. “Is that you?”

“You bet,” she called back.

“I don’t know how to tell you this,” I said. “But I have to leave.”

“I know,” she said. “(5).”

The next moment held a thoughtful silence.

“I’m not coming in there,” I said finally.

“I know,” she said.

My chest tightened. I wanted to run into the study and throw my arms around her and kiss her mouth and tell her how much I couldn’t stand not having her around, but I knew if I went in there, she’d be covered in mud, too, and I had my life to think about, the life that was, any minute, going to start without me.

I went back into the living room and stood in front of my dead father and grandmother, briefcase still pressed to my chest. My briefcase had become like one of those square cushions that can also be used as a flotation device*. Though I stood still, I felt like my legs were kicking.

“Show me the way out of here,” I said.

My father got up and came within a few inches of me, making sure none of his mud touched the sleeves of my blazer. He leaned in, breath smelling like damp earth*, and said: “I’m sorry we brought her here. She wasn’t supposed to say anything. That was the deal.⁽⁴⁾ She was supposed to listen and not say a thing.”

“It’s O.K.,” I said. “I’m glad she came. I just hate running out like this.”

He nodded, then said, “Follow me.”

I followed him to the front door, bow-legged over the wake of mud, so I wouldn’t get dirty. Last night, after finishing my final report, I had used a half a tin of black Kiwi* on my shoes. Buffed* them until I thought I could see myself in the leather. I don’t know why, but now the whole idea of rubbing black gunk* on my shoes to make them look better confounded* me. It made me think: does anything really get clean?

My father opened the door. There must have been mica* in the mud because his legs sparkled when sunlight entered the room. I thought for a moment that standing there, framed by the doorway, he meant to use his body to wall* me in and keep me from going outside, where now I heard birds and passing cars and, every few seconds, the sound of a

hammer, rapping* in the hollow belly* of someone's garage. But then he moved to the side, and I looked back towards the study, wondering if I should go in there, if it would be wise to go in there on the biggest day of my life. I listened for her, but all I heard was her silence. Her silence gave me a mother of a headache, like someone pounding* a nail in the back of my head. If she'd spoken again, I'd have gone to her, but, lucky for me, I think, she didn't, and what I heard instead was my neighbor's hammer, calling me out.

— From Geoffrey Forsyth, "Mud," *Other Voices* 16:40, Spring/Summer 2004.

Notes: flatten 平らにする	pet peeve イライラさせるもの
remote リモコン	glare にらみ付ける
hunch over うずくまる	kiddo おまえ (呼びかけ)
grams おばあちゃん (呼びかけ)	buck ドル
buckle 締め金で留める	flotation device 救命具
damp earth 湿った土	black Kiwi 靴墨の商品名
buff 磨く	gunk ねばねばしたもの
confound 混乱させる	mica 雲母 (鉱物)
wall 閉じ込める	rap 叩く
hollow belly 大きな空間	pound 打つ

問1 本文の空所 (1) ~ (5) について、最も文意に近くなるものを下のA~Eから1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、文頭に来る語も小文字で記している。

- A. I am worried about it
- B. take a deep breath
- C. there's nothing on
- D. you've got a big day
- E. you're supposed to be dead

問2 作中に Grandma が登場した時、主人公が彼女だと分からなかった理由を二つ挙げなさい。

問3 主人公が下線部(1)のように言った理由を説明しなさい。

問4 父親が発した下線部(2)の言葉が主人公にどのような意識の変化を生じさせたのかを説明しなさい。

問5 主人公が下線部(3)の行動をとった背景を説明しなさい。

問6 下線部(4)が示す具体的内容を明らかにしなさい。

問7 本文の内容に照らして適切なものを次の選択肢からすべて選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (a) The relationship between the main character and the family members was on bad terms.
- (b) The main character's father tried to help his son get out of the house so he could reach an important meeting.
- (c) The main character's grandmother was unkind and annoyed with her grandson throughout this entire story.
- (d) The main character was initially disturbed by the mud, but gradually accepted it as something natural.
- (e) The main character's wife did not keep her promise and engaged in conversation with her husband, which stimulated his feelings.
- (f) The main character was consciously moving back and forth between the real and unreal worlds in the story.

(白 紙 頁)

III 次の英文を読んで下の質問に答えなさい。ただし、問1と問6以外は日本語で解答すること。

Whether it's giving to charity or helping a stranger with directions, we often assist others even when there's no benefit to us or our family members. Signs of such true altruism have been spotted in some animals, but have been difficult to pin down in our (1) closest evolutionary relatives. Now, in a pair of studies, researchers show that chimpanzees will give up a treat in order to help out an unrelated chimp*, and that chimps in the wild go out on risky patrols in order to protect even nonkin* at home. The work may give clues to how such cooperation — the foundation of human civilization — evolved in humans.

“Both studies provide powerful evidence for forms of cooperation in our closest relatives that have been difficult to demonstrate in other animals besides humans,” says Brian Hare, an evolutionary anthropologist* at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, who was not involved with the research.

In the first study, psychologists Martin Schmelz and Sebastian Grüneisen at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, Germany, trained six chimps at the Leipzig Zoo to play a sharing game. Each chimp was paired with a partner who was given a choice of four ropes to pull, each with a different outcome: give just herself a banana pellet*; give just the subject a pellet; give both of them pellets; or forgo* her turn and let her partner make the decision instead.

Unbeknownst to* these partner chimpanzees, the chimp that always started the game — a female named Tai — was trained to always choose the last option, giving up her turn. From the partner's point of view, this was a risky choice, Grüneisen says, as Tai risked (2) losing out entirely on the banana pellets. Over dozens of trials, after Tai gave up her turn, the six partners pulled the rope that rewarded both themselves and Tai with a treat 75% of the time, indicating they valued her risking her own treats to help them.

But the researchers also wanted to see whether the subjects were willing to give up some of their own reward to repay Tai for her perceived kindness. “That kind of reciprocity* is often claimed to be a landmark of human cooperation, and we wanted to see how far we could push it with the chimps,” Grüneisen says.

The team repeated the experiment, except this time when Tai passed the turn to the subjects, the subjects had the option of either giving themselves four banana pellets and Tai none, or giving both themselves and Tai only three banana pellets. The subjects chose the sacrifice option 44% of the time, compared with 17% of the time when the experimenters*, not Tai, made the initial decision. This suggests that the chimps frequently felt compelled to reward Tai for her perceived unselfishness, even at their own expense, the researchers

report today in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS)*.

“We were very surprised to get that finding,” Grüneisen says. “This psychological dimension to chimps’ decision-making, taking into account how much a partner risked to help them, is novel.”

The second study, also published today in *PNAS*, looked at what motivates male chimps to risk life and limb* on patrol missions. Male chimps in the wild often team up and silently stalk the group’s boundaries single-file*, sniffing for intruders*. These can be costly excursions*: About a third of the time, they meet chimps from a rival group, and occasionally the encounters turn bloody. So patrolling chimps risk injury or even death.

According to classic behavioral theories, chimps should put themselves in such peril only if they have offspring or close maternal* relatives in the group. Yet, after analyzing behavior and relationship data from 3750 male chimps in Ngogo, Uganda, collected over the past 20 years, researchers learned that although that was true for most chimps, more than a quarter of the patrollers had no close relations in the group. What’s more, males who didn’t join these all-male patrols didn’t appear to face any repercussions, says the study’s lead author, anthropologist Kevin Langergraber from Arizona State University in Tempe. So, it was a bit surprising that so many chimps risked it.

He and his colleagues suggest that a theory known as group augmentation* best explains these findings. This theory posits* that by patrolling to protect the group’s food supply and expand its territory, the entire group becomes more attractive to females and improves each individual male’s chances of reproducing.

Anne Pusey, another evolutionary anthropologist at Duke who is unaffiliated* with the studies, agrees it’s a reasonable hypothesis. Protecting and expanding the group’s territory, she says, would “secure or increase the space and food supply for resident females, as well as future immigrant females, with whom [the males] will eventually mate* and have a chance of siring* offspring.” More and healthier females means each (A) has (B) at (C).

Langergraber adds that such behavior might serve as an evolutionary basis for human cooperation within huge, diverse communities. “One of the most unusual things about human cooperation is its large scale,” he says. “Hundreds or thousands of unrelated individuals can work together to build a canal, or send a human to the moon. Perhaps the mechanisms that allow collective action among chimpanzees served as building blocks for the subsequent evolution of even more sophisticated cooperation later in human evolution.”

—From Michael Price, “True altruism seen in chimpanzees, giving clues to evolution of human cooperation,” *Science*, June 19, 2017. <https://www.science.org/content/article/true->

altruism-seen-chimpanzees-giving-clues-evolution-human-cooperation

Notes: chimp chimpanzee の省略	nonkin 血縁でない
anthropologist 人類学者	pellet (ペットの餌の) ペレット
forgo 諦める	unbeknownst to ~に知られずに
reciprocity 相互関係	experimenter 実験者
risk life and limb 生命の危険を冒す	single-file 一列の
intruder 侵入者	excursion 遠出
maternal 母方の	augmentation 増大
posit 仮定する	unaffiliated 無関係である
mate 交尾する	sire (子を) もうける

問1 下線部(1)(3)(4)の語に最も近い意味を持つ定義を(A)~(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) altruism: (A) a fair attitude towards those whose lifestyle differs from yours
(B) a belief that happiness is the most important goal in life
(C) an idea holding that the good is based on the pursuit of self-interest
(D) a belief or practice to provide benefit to others at some cost to oneself
- (3) novel: (A) having or showing personal qualities that people admire
(B) different to what is normal or expected
(C) different from anything seen or known before
(D) capable of being understood
- (4) repercussion: (A) a very bad situation that someone is in
(B) something that happens because of another action or event
(C) an event or condition resembling a terrifying dream
(D) a situation in opposition to one another

問2 本文に即して人間が日常的に行う altruism の具体例を二つ挙げなさい。

問3 下線部(2)が示す具体的内容を明らかにしなさい。

問4 本文中に書かれている二番目の研究について以下の問いに答えなさい。

- 1) この研究の前提となる野生のチンパンジーの習性に基づいて考えられることについて説明しなさい。
- 2) この研究の分析結果の要旨を二つ述べなさい。
- 3) この研究に関わった研究者は研究結果をどのように評価しているのか述べなさい。

問5 下線部(5)が示す具体的内容を明らかにしなさい。

問6 空所 (A) (B) (C) に適した語句を以下の選択肢の中から一つ選び、それぞれ記号で答えなさい。

- ① a greater chance
- ② a lesser chance
- ③ avoiding conflicts
- ④ individual female
- ⑤ individual male
- ⑥ producing offspring

問7 専門家たちは本文中で行われた二つの研究の意義を人類との関連においてどのように評価しているのか述べなさい。

IV 「婚活」や「終活」という言葉に代表される「〇活」という表現が現在の日本社会で使われることがあります。あなたは「〇活」という表現が使われるようになった理由をどのように考えますか。その理由を 100～110 語の英文で述べなさい。なお、文末には使用した語数を記すこと。

