

平成 20 年度学力検査問題

外国語 (英語)

	ページ	解答用紙枚数
英語 II・リーディング	1 ～ 6	1 枚

解答時間 1時間 20分

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注 意 事 項

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1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 本冊子のページ数は、上記のとおりである。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがある場合は、申し出ること。
3. 解答はすべて別紙解答用紙のそれぞれの解答欄に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙の指定された欄(2箇所)に、忘れずに、本学の受験番号を記入すること。
5. 試験場内で配布された問題冊子は、試験終了後持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

It's inevitable that our children will witness and experience injustice in their lives. In some of these situations they will be the victims — of a coach or teacher who plays favorites, or of other children who are behaving cruelly. Other situations will challenge them to stand up for someone else's rights when they are being treated badly. If they have had some practice, and some success in combatting injustice in their own home, they will be more likely to be able to speak up for themselves and others when they encounter problems outside the home.

While walking to school, ten-year-old Michael notices some boys he knows from his class surrounding another kid in the corner of the school parking lot. When he gets closer he sees that the kid is being picked on, possibly because he's from a different cultural background.

Michael (and, do, is, nervous, not, sure, to, what). Without really thinking, he walks over to the group and calls out to the boy who's being picked on. "Come on, Tom, it's almost time for class." All the kids turn and look at him, surprised, and Tom, sensing an opening, follows Michael toward school.

It took courage for Michael to do what he did. It always takes courage for an individual to confront a group, even in the low-key way that Michael chose. It would have been much easier for him to pretend he didn't see anything or hope that a teacher would intervene. His parents may never hear about the incident or their son's involvement. Many kids don't tell their parents everything about their experiences outside the home. If Michael's parents knew, they would be proud of having raised a child who has a strong sense of justice, who believes that (be, everyone, fairly, has, right, the, to, treated), and who is willing to risk his own comfort in order to help someone in trouble.

(注) play favorites : えこひいきをする      speak up : 思い切って言う  
pick on : いじめる      involvement : かかわり

1. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(B)が「マイケルは不安で、どうしてよいか分からない」という意味になるように、(      )内の語を並べ替えなさい。
3. 下線部(C)に関して、(i)誰が気づいたのか(ii)どのような状況に気づいたのか、日本語で答えなさい。
4. 下線部(D)を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部(E)が「人はみな公平に扱われる権利を持っている」という意味になるように、(      )内の語を並べ替えなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

When I look up into the sky at night, I often wonder whether we humans are too preoccupied with ourselves. There (A) (is, meets, much more, than, the eye, on earth, to the universe). As an astrophysicist I have the privilege of being paid to think about it, and it puts things in perspective for me. There are things that I would otherwise (B) be bothered by — my own death, for example. Everyone will die sometime, but when I see the universe as a whole, it gives me a sense of longevity. I do not care so much about myself as I would otherwise, because of the big picture.

Cosmologists are addressing some of the fundamental questions that people attempted to resolve over the centuries through philosophical thinking, but we are doing so based on systematic observation and a quantitative methodology. Perhaps the greatest triumph of the past century has been a model of the universe that is supported by a large body of data. The value of such a model to our society is sometimes underappreciated. When I open the daily newspaper as part of my morning routine, I often see lengthy descriptions of conflicts between people about borders, possessions or liberties. (今日のニュースはしばしば2, 3日後には忘れられてしまう). (C) But when one opens ancient texts that have appealed to a broad audience over a longer period of time, such as the Bible, what does one often find in the opening chapter? A discussion of how the constituents of the universe — light, stars, life — were created. Although humans are often caught up with mundane problems, they are curious about the big picture. As citizens of the universe (D) we cannot help but wonder how the first sources of light formed, how life came into existence and whether we are alone as intelligent beings in this vast space. Astronomers in the 21st century are uniquely positioned to answer these big questions.

What makes modern cosmology an empirical science is that we are literally able to peer into the past. When you look at your image reflected off a mirror one meter away, you see the way you looked six nanoseconds ago — <sup>(E)</sup> the light's travel time to the mirror and back. Similarly, cosmologists do not need to guess how the universe evolved; we can watch its history through telescopes. Because the universe appears to be statistically identical in every direction, what we see billions of light-years away is probably a fair representation of what our own patch of space looked like billions of years ago.

(注) astrophysicist : 天体物理学者      longevity : 長寿  
cosmologist : 宇宙論学者  
underappreciated : 低く評価されている  
mundane : 世俗の      empirical science : 経験科学  
peer : 見つめる

1. 下線部(A)が「地上で目にする以上のものが宇宙にはたくさんある」という意味になるように、(      )内の語句を並べ替えなさい。
2. 下線部(B)は具体的にどのような場合を想像しているか、15字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部(C)を英語に訳しなさい。
4. 下線部(D)を日本語に訳しなさい。
5. 下線部(E)の「6 ナノ秒(10億分の6秒)」とは何にかかった時間か、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

It's natural to greet friends with a smile and a wave. When you do this, your face and body work together to show your friends that you're happy to see them. <sup>(A)</sup> But what happens if your face and body send mixed messages? Would someone be more likely to believe the look on your face or the way you hold your body?

Scientists have recently tackled these questions. They found that when a person is looking at your face, she might not believe what she sees if your body language doesn't match the feeling that your face shows. <sup>(B)</sup>

Studying such mixed messages is nothing new for scientists. Previously, they had found that the tone of a person's voice can be more important than the words that are spoken. For example, most people tend not to believe a person who says in a flat voice, "I'm so excited."

When it came to emotions conveyed by facial expressions and body language, most scientists suspected that the face was more important. To test if this <sup>(C)</sup> was true, psychologists from the Netherlands and Boston showed people a number of pictures of isolated faces and isolated bodies (with faces blurred out) that showed anger or fear. They also showed pictures in which angry or scared faces were paired with angry or scared bodies.

① An angry face had low eyebrows and tight lips. ② A scared face had high eyebrows and a slightly open mouth. ③ An angry body had arms back and shoulders at an angle, as if ready to fight. ④ A scared body had arms forward and shoulders square, as if ready to defend. <sup>(D)</sup>

Using the pictures, the researchers asked people to quickly press a button that matched the correct facial emotion: anger or fear. When people looked only at faces, they chose the right emotion about 81 percent of the time. But when people looked at a mismatched picture—a scared face with an angry body, for example—they correctly guessed the emotion on the face only 64 percent of the time.

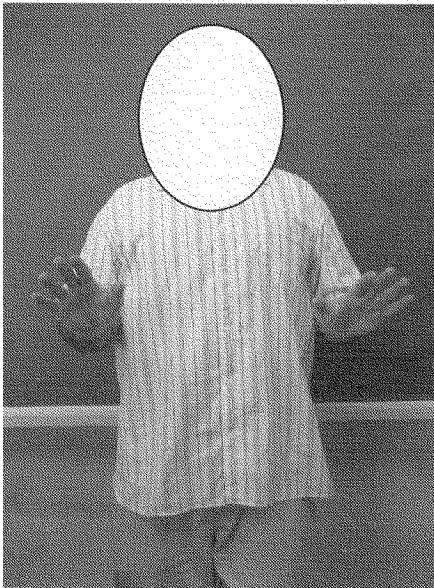
These results told the researchers that mixed signals can confuse people. Even when people pay attention to the face, body language subtly influences which emotion they read.

So, (feel, for, how, important, is, people, telling, you, your body language).  
(E)  
And if you want to be understood, it helps to avoid sending mixed messages.

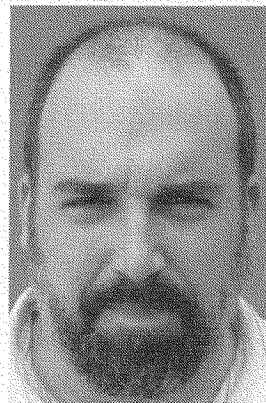
(注) blur out : 消す

1. 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部(C)が示す内容を 40 字以内(句読点を含む)の日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 以下の写真(a) (b)に合う記述を下線部(D)の中から 1 つずつ選び、番号で答えなさい。

(a)



(b)



5. 下線部(E)が「ボディランゲージはあなたがどのように感じているかを人に伝えるのに重要である」という意味になるように、( )内の語句を並べ替えなさい。