





英 語 問 題

注意事項

1. 問題用紙は、12 ページある。
2. 解答用紙に印刷されている受験番号が正しいかどうか、受験票と照合し確認する。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入する。
4. 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に記述する。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆又はシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入する。
6. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さない。
7. 解答用紙は、汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定の欄以外には記入しない。
8. 記述式の解答は、所定の欄に読みやすいブロック体で記すこと。薄い文字や他の文字とまぎらわしい文字は不正解とする。
9. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしない。
10. 解答用紙は、持ちかえらない。
11. 問題用紙は、持ちかえる。
12. 試験時間は、60 分である。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	  

I つぎの英文を読み、あとの問いに答えなさい。

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the sociologist William H. Whyte conducted studies of public spaces by recording and taking notes about how people behaved in public. The Street Life Project, as it (1), was revolutionary in urban planning, changing not only the way we think about public spaces, but also what can be learned from the close observation of human interaction in public.

Based on Whyte's findings, many urban theorists want to combat the features of city life that make people feel alone. Today sociologists' concerns (2) the same although modern separating forces are new and often difficult to see: Internet access in public spaces has resulted in constant email and social-media updates, all of which distracts us from the people around us.

About five years ago, Keith Hampton, a professor in the U.S., was thinking about how the old problems with living in cities might compare with the new ones. He began to study how digital technology changes our lives. Unlike many of his contemporaries, Hampton is neither a critic of technology, nor is he an idealist, someone eager to claim that every (A) is revolutionary. He is instead optimistic about the future – a stance he says is backed up by his research.

Hampton carried out an extraordinary experiment in online living. In the mid-1990s, his research group (3) a Toronto suburb into a neighborhood of the future. In this newly developed neighborhood, more than half of the houses got high-speed Internet, advanced browser software for their computers, and a tool for video-conferencing between houses. From October 1997 through August 1999, Hampton lived in the community, observing and interviewing his neighbors. He found that, rather than isolating people, technology might have made them more connected. People with the Internet (B) with neighbors on the phone more often and organized more offline community events. Altogether, they were much more successful in addressing local problems, like speeding cars and occasional robberies.

Hampton was one of the first scholars to (4) evidence that the web might make people less separated rather than more. “We’re really bad at looking back in time. We say, ‘Oh, technology, making us isolated. We’re disengaged.’ This kind of idealized notion of what community and social interactions were like.” He summarized the (5) of his former colleague Sherry Turkle. “She said, ‘Today, people standing at a train station, they’re all talking on their cellphones. Public spaces aren’t communal anymore.’ I’m like, ‘How do you know that? Compared to what? Like, three years ago?’ ”

When I met Hampton in Bryant Park, where we had lunch on a beautiful summer day, he demonstrated this point by gesturing around us at the hundreds of others enjoying the sun. “In the busiest public spaces, where there are a lot of groups, I can’t even see someone on a cellphone right now, but yet how many times have you (C) a news story that says, ‘People on cellphones in public spaces are rude, it’s creating all sorts of problems.’ I mean, we really have a strong sense that it’s everywhere.”

Hampton’s project offers a different explanation for that perception. It turns out that people like socializing in public more than they used to, and those who most like going out are people using their phones. According to Hampton, our tendency to interact with others in public has risen since the 1970s. Hampton conducted some of his research at the steps of the Metropolitan Museum in New York, a popular place to relax and meet others. In 1979, about 32 percent of the people who visited the steps were alone; in 2010, only 24 percent were alone in the same spot. When I mentioned these results to Sherry Turkle, she said that Hampton could be right about these specific public spaces, but that technology may still have (D) effects in the home and on families. In addition, Rich Ling, a cellphone researcher, also noted the limitations of Hampton’s sample because his research was conducted in the middle of the business day. Businesspeople might be quickly checking emails or text messages, then getting on with their day. The younger generation might be an (6) different story.

But Hampton claims the effect was offset by something different. The upward trend could be partly explained by an increase in the number of women in public spaces. In fact, this was Hampton's most surprising finding. In the public spaces near the Metropolitan Museum and Bryant Park, there has been a large increase in the number of women visitors since 1979. The only place where Hampton found that the number of women had decreased was a major shopping area. The decline in this setting could be interpreted as a change in gender roles, Hampton argues. Women seem to be (E) more in activities carried out in public spaces traditionally used by men. His research consistently found that the story of public spaces in the last 30 years has not been aloneness caused by digital devices, but gender equity. Hampton smiled and said, "Who would've thought that, in the U.S., 30 years ago, women were not in public the same way they are now?"

問 1 文脈から考えて、(1)～(6)に入る最も適切な語をそれぞれ選びなさい。

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (1) A. was calling | B. was called |
| C. called | D. is being called |
| (2) A. repeat | B. receive |
| C. recover | D. remain |
| (3) A. turned | B. moved |
| C. gave | D. involved |
| (4) A. create | B. prove |
| C. present | D. challenge |
| (5) A. goal | B. experience |
| C. definition | D. position |
| (6) A. entirely | B. impossibly |
| C. adequately | D. urgently |

問 2 空欄(A)～(E)には、以下の語のいずれかが入る。それぞれに最も適切なものを選び、必要な場合は文意が通るように語形を変えて、解答欄に 1 語で記しなさい(ブロック体を用いること)。

damage participate invent speak see

問 3 下線部(ア) Hampton's project offers a different explanation for that perception とはどのような意味か。最も適切な説明を選びなさい。

- A. Most city workers are not aware of being addicted to their cellphones even when they are on holiday.
- B. Groups having fun in public spaces tend to be criticized because the way they behave is not appropriate.
- C. People might feel a stronger sense of community along with their increasing use of new technology.
- D. Urban residents should spend more time in the suburbs to understand the importance of public spaces.

問 4 下線部(イ) Hampton claims the effect was offset by something different とはどのような意味か。最も適切な説明を選びなさい。

- A. An increasing number of women started to be inspired by cultural differences brought about by globalization.
- B. The consumption patterns characteristic of women have greatly changed in typical shopping malls.
- C. Men are not willing to take on other roles in the spaces where they are the dominant actors.
- D. There was a critical shift in terms of how women use public areas.

問 5 本文が示唆する Hampton が疑問をもっている社会学的な考えはどれか。
最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- A. The claim that the growing online lifestyle has been brought about by the development of modern city planning.
- B. The belief that emerging technologies have an adverse impact on direct contact between people.
- C. The suggestion that digitalized trends can be used to strengthen communal ties in the real world.
- D. The idea that sociologists are more interested in analyzing digital networks rather than face-to-face communication.

II つぎの英文を読み、最も適切なものをA～Dの選択肢から選びなさい。

We all have possessions that we value highly, whether it be a favorite t-shirt, the coffee cup we like to use every morning, or a soft toy that has comforted us since childhood. For many years, psychologists have been trying to understand this relationship that humans seem to have with their material possessions. To date, research results suggest that our personal belongings comfort us when we are lonely and build our confidence when we feel insecure. However, our possessions are not simply a replacement for friends or family; psychologists also believe that we actually see these objects as a part of ourselves. If our important material possessions become damaged or lost, we ourselves might feel hurt or upset.

The strength of this relationship was demonstrated in a 2015 study conducted by psychologist Dr. Gil Diesendruck. In the study, young children were asked to play two simple computer games, trying, of course, to win. However, Dr. Diesendruck had arranged the games so that half of the children would win the first game and lose the second one, while the other half would lose the first game and win the second. After playing the games, the children were asked by an adult whether they would be willing to lend their favorite toy to another child for one night. The results of the study were dramatic. Children who won their second game were almost two times more likely to share their most treasured possession than those who lost on the final game.

Similar research involving older people is helping psychologists to find connections between our relationships with other people and the things that we own. One study involving North American college students found that the students who had experienced difficulties in their relationships with other people also felt more nervous and worried when they were separated from their cellphones. Other studies have shown that people who do not trust their close friends or romantic partners have stronger attachments to their belongings. Why do we reach for things when the people we care about let us down? Many scientists argue it is

because these objects are always reliable, easy to access, and under our control, which makes it very easy for us to get attached to them.

Psychologists believe that one important factor that determines the strength of our relationship with objects is our relationship with parents. They have identified different attachment styles, which are the result of the relationship between children and their caregivers. Children who always feel that their parents are reliable develop a secure attachment style. However, if parents push their children away when they need care and attention, children become independent and learn to avoid becoming attached to the people around them. These children develop an avoidance attachment style. In between these two styles is the anxious attachment style. This style is developed by children who feel their parents are sometimes reliable, but on other occasions are not. Recent studies show that the number of young people in the final two styles is growing along with an increased attachment to objects.

Although most researchers believe that being emotionally attached to our stuff is a normal and important feature of human society, some highly insecure individuals develop problems and begin hoarding all of their personal possessions. Hoarding is when people never throw away the things they own, in fact, keeping so many belongings that their rooms and houses become packed, sometimes to a dangerous degree. Most of us want to keep the things that have special memories for us, but about 4 to 5 percent of the adult population in the U.S. has psychological problems getting rid of belongings they no longer need.

Rooms full of hoarded objects often become very unclean or weaken the structure of the house they are stored in, which can make for very enjoyable television shows. However, hoarders experience deep emotional relationships with their possessions, feeling happy and proud when they get something new, and sad and depressed when somebody tries to take their things away. Despite the fact that psychologists are investigating treatment options, to date they have not found any successful treatment for this psychological problem.

While becoming too dependent on the objects around us can be unhealthy, people can still interact with their belongings to improve their mood and feelings. For example, many people relate to some of the objects around them as if they were people. Researchers claim that we sometimes treat or talk to our possessions as if they are friends because we need human connections and must find a way to fill this need when there are no suitable humans around. In fact, some individuals begin to see more human qualities in the objects around them when they are in stressful situations, such as a break-up with a romantic partner or moving to a new city or country. This suggests that connecting to our possessions may be a healthy way to manage stress in our daily lives.

1. Research results suggest that
 - A. having valued possessions can have positive effects for owners.
 - B. we should keep our treasured possessions from childhood.
 - C. we should increase the amount of possessions we own.
 - D. having more possessions does not affect our happiness or security.

2. Which sentence best describes Dr. Diesendruck's study?
 - A. After playing games, children learned about the importance of sharing.
 - B. After playing games, children were asked to lend a precious belonging.
 - C. Children who lent a precious belonging were allowed to play games.
 - D. Children who play games are more likely to lend a precious belonging.

3. What do the results of recent research involving young people suggest?
 - A. There is no relationship between feeling insecure and attachment to objects.
 - B. There are more college students who have a secure attachment style.
 - C. There may be a relationship between feeling insecure and attachment to objects.
 - D. There are less college students who feel insecure about their relationships.

4. Scientists believe we get attached to our possessions because
- A. we can share our difficulties and worries with them.
 - B. we get nervous when we are separated from them.
 - C. we can use them whenever and however we want.
 - D. we can use them to connect with other people.
5. In what situation might children develop an anxious attachment style?
- A. Parents sometimes refuse to buy them the things they want.
 - B. Parents sometimes do not support their children when they need them.
 - C. Parents sometimes do not help them to get attached to their possessions.
 - D. Parents sometimes feel that their children are not reliable.
6. What would be an example of hoarding?
- A. Buying a large shelf to store a collection of books
 - B. Keeping hundreds of newspapers in a very small room
 - C. Watching every game of a favorite sports team
 - D. Collecting stamps and keeping them in albums
7. What does the author suggest about TV shows featuring hoarding?
- A. The audience might become more attached to their things.
 - B. The audience learn how hoarding develops.
 - C. The audience can understand treatment options.
 - D. The audience are amused when they watch them.

8. According to the text, why might a person talk to one of their possessions?

- A. They are too dependent on objects.
- B. They are separated from other people.
- C. They want time away from other people.
- D. They can interact with their belongings.

Ⅲ つぎの会話文を読み、1～5の文が入るそれぞれ適切な箇所を(A)～(H)から選び、会話文を完成させなさい。

- 1 It's also worth bearing in mind that tips make up a significant proportion of people's income.
- 2 I think in such kinds of cases, you shouldn't be shy to express your feelings to the staff.
- 3 So, all things considered, I think I prefer the system we have over here.
- 4 They'd have been more than happy to do that for you.
- 5 Well, I can't help but get anxious.

Susan: So how are you enjoying your stay in the U.S.?

Masatoshi: It's been great so far. Every day there has been so much to see and do. I'm still experiencing a lot of culture shock though.

Susan: Is that so? What's been hard to get used to?

Masatoshi: (A) I find the tipping system very confusing. In this respect, life in Japan is so much easier because a service charge is calculated automatically for us.

Susan: Yes, although I found that quite odd when I was in Japan. And sometimes I was a bit upset with the service charges in the restaurants over there.

Masatoshi: Why was that? It's usually very reasonable. (B)

Susan: Yes, but some of the complimentary dishes I was served were not very appealing to me because in general I try to avoid eating chicken and red meat. (C)

Masatoshi: Really? Don't you think it's much simpler when you don't have to worry about tipping? I'm always concerned that I don't have enough small bills to cover the tip. And, once a waiter scolded me for leaving too many coins.

Susan: Well, you probably should have asked them to change a larger bill for you. (D)

Masatoshi: Oh really? I wasn't aware I could do that.

Susan: Yes, I also recommend tourists to keep a separate wallet with one dollar bills in it so that they always have extra if needed.

Masatoshi: That's good advice. I might just do that.

Susan: (E) Most waiting staff and hotel workers are on the minimum wage, which can be under eight dollars an hour in some states.

Masatoshi: I see. I'm actually starting to feel a little guilty after hearing this from you.

Susan: Why is that?

Masatoshi: (F) Well, the other night I had dinner in a small restaurant not far from the campus. The waiter was very friendly and knowledgeable about the menu, but I waited quite some time for my order to arrive, and the dish didn't taste very good.

Susan: Oh, dear.

Masatoshi: As a result, I didn't leave a tip when I left because I thought I wouldn't go back there again. But actually, the waiter was very good. It was the food that I had the problem with.

Susan: (G) In many restaurants, if there is something wrong with the food, they will replace the dish or simply provide it for free. But I wouldn't worry about it too much. If the service is not up to standard, there's no need to leave a tip simply for the sake of it.

Masatoshi: That's good to know. (H) Actually, I've been eating more often from fast food restaurants because I've been feeling a little uncomfortable with the whole thing.

Susan: Oh, don't do that! The food served at those places won't do you any favors.

