

は

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読むこと。

1. この問題用紙は、20 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。
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、確認すること。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入すること。
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入すること。
5. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれもHB・黒)で記入すること。
6. 解答の綴りは正しくはっきりと記すこと。薄い文字や小さな文字、判読の著しく困難な文字など、あいまいな綴り方は不正解とする。
7. 訂正は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを残さないこと。
8. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり、折り曲げたりしないこと。また所定のところ以外には、絶対に記入しないこと。
9. 問題に指定された数より多くマークしないこと。
10. 解答用紙は、持ち帰らないこと。
11. この問題用紙は、必ず持ち帰ること。
12. 試験時間は、80 分である。
13. 解答をマークする場合の注意。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	

[I] 設問に答えなさい。

問 1 空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Will you give me a hand () this campaign, Bill?

- 1 by
- 2 on
- 3 to
- 4 with

(2) () my son had a fever this morning, he went to Meiji to take the entrance exam. He said he didn't want to miss the chance.

- 1 Although
- 2 However
- 3 If
- 4 In spite

(3) The student failed () the paper due this afternoon. I am afraid I will have to fail him.

- 1 and did
- 2 bringing
- 3 but writing
- 4 to submit

(4) Did you ask me what I have been doing ()? Of course, I have been working really hard to get a place at this university! What else?

- 1 barely
- 2 hardly
- 3 lately
- 4 seldom

(5) Can you tell me if this tie () my suit?

- 1 fits well
- 2 goes with
- 3 looks fit
- 4 meets with

(6) The lady you were looking for was actually standing () behind you.

- 1 exact
- 2 right
- 3 too
- 4 ultimately

(7) It should not be entirely () that you find this kind of question on this page. You must have studied exam papers from the past few years.

- 1 embarrassing
- 2 harassed
- 3 shocked
- 4 unexpected

(8) You must come to school tomorrow with all your pencils ().

- 1 sharpened
- 2 sharpened
- 3 sharpening
- 4 sharpy

(9) While () that he was at the restaurant on that particular night, he denied having seen her.

- 1 admitted
- 2 admitting
- 3 having admitting
- 4 to admit

(10) You should inform the School of Commerce () any change of address within seven days.

- 1 at
- 2 in
- 3 of
- 4 to

(11) Please give me some () on how to solve this problem.

- 1 advises
- 2 advise
- 3 advices
- 4 advice

(12) () had George moved when the leopard sprang upon him.

- 1 Hardly
- 2 Lately
- 3 Quickly
- 4 Softly

(13) I'll () you my car for the weekend.

- 1 borrow
- 2 charge
- 3 lend
- 4 owe

問 2 各文の内容を言い換えたものとして最も適切なものを1つ選び、その番号を解答用紙にマークしなさい。

(1) Having been brought up in a tropical country, he is not used to the cold.

- 1 As he was brought to the hot nation, he needs an air conditioner all the time.
- 2 Because he grew up in the tropics, he is sensitive to the cold weather.
- 3 The hot weather makes him catch colds easily.
- 4 There is little use for cold weather in the tropics.

(2) With a little more money, I could have bought that oil painting.

- 1 If the painting had been more expensive, I could have bought it.
- 2 If I hadn't been short of money, I could have completed the painting.
- 3 I was not able to buy the painting because I was short of money.
- 4 I had enough money to buy the painting on the spot.

(3) The woman was so delighted when she heard of the arrival of her son's baby.

1 The son told his grandmother about the birth of his baby.

2 The son sent his mother a beautiful baby by post, which made her happy.

3 The news of the birth of her son's baby brought great joy to the woman.

4 The mother was excited when she delivered a baby in addition to her son.

〔Ⅱ〕 空欄に入る最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) Man: I don't understand what this means: "fair trade coffee."

Woman: Hmm. I think it means that people who live in poor countries should get proper market value for the coffee beans they grow.

Man: That's a great idea! But who determines what is the appropriate market value?

Woman: Good question. To be honest, if the price were determined by the taste of the coffee, then this cup should be ().

Man: You're right. It's horrible.

1 expensive

2 smaller

3 double

4 free

(2) Woman: I am really interested in changing my mobile phone. What kind are you using?

Man: Me? Well, it's a really small company. I don't think you have even heard of it.

Woman: And are you satisfied with your phone? It looks really cool! I have never seen a phone shaped like a triangle.

Man: Well, let me tell you something: (). Not only is it slow, but the keys often get stuck, and it's really difficult to put in your pocket.

Woman: Hmm. It does look rather painful . . .

1 appearances aren't everything

2 I love it

3 it's so popular

4 you should get one, too

(3) Atsuko: Mr. Biggs, may I ask you something?

Mr. Biggs: Of course, Atsuko.

Atsuko: Last week, you told us what our grades were for our semester presentations. As you know, Sayuri was absent from class last week. She emailed me this morning before class and told me that she would be absent again today. She really wants to know what her grade is. Would it be possible for you to tell me her grade, so that I can tell her?

Mr. Biggs: I'm sorry, Atsuko, but I (). Telling you something like that would clearly be against school policy.

- 1 am not at liberty to give you that information
- 2 cannot resist helping you find what you seek
- 3 do not want to make you wait and see
- 4 look forward to her next absence

(4) Angie: Hi, Rose. Do you have any plans for the winter break?

Rose: Yes, I do. My husband and I will be throwing a party at our house on New Year's Eve. All of Stan's work colleagues will be coming over.

Angie: Great! I hope everyone enjoys the party.

Rose: I hope so, too. It's going to be a big party. Stan works with thirty people!

Angie: Thirty? That sounds like a lot. I hope that (). The last time Roger and I threw a big party at our house, two windows were accidentally broken, and it was so noisy that the neighbors complained twice!

- 1 everyone hands it to you
- 2 the time is close at hand
- 3 things don't get out of hand
- 4 you will have your hands full

(5) Dale: Hi, Jack. How are you?

Jack: Hi, Dale. I'm feeling a bit down.

Dale: Why?

Jack: There is a rock concert tomorrow, but my parents won't let me go to it.

Dale: No wonder you are upset.

Jack: It's all because of my older sister. Three years ago they let her go to a rock concert with her friend. She came back home at four in the morning. My parents were angry because she had promised to be back by midnight. They are afraid that I will do the same thing.

Dale: That doesn't seem fair.

Jack: I know. My older sister does something wrong and I suffer for it.
().

- 1 I can't stand being the youngest person in the family
- 2 My parents should buy rock concert tickets for her
- 3 Parents could teach their children how to tell time better
- 4 Teenagers must never be allowed to go to rock concerts alone

〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Most people are in the pursuit of happiness. There are economists who think happiness is the best indicator of the health of a society. We know that money can make you happier, though after your basic needs are met, it doesn't make you that much happier. But one of the biggest questions is how to allocate our money, which is (for most of us) a limited resource.

There's a very logical assumption that most people make when spending their money: because a physical object will (A) longer, it will make us happier for a longer time than a one-off experience like a concert or vacation. According to recent research, it turns out that assumption is completely wrong.

"One of the enemies of happiness is adaptation," says Dr. Thomas Gilovich, a psychology professor at Cornell University who has been studying the question of money and happiness for over two decades. "We buy things to make us happy, and we succeed. But only for a while. New things are exciting to us at first, but then we adapt to them."

So rather than buying the latest iPhone or a new BMW, Gilovich suggests you'll get more happiness spending money on experiences like going to art exhibits, doing outdoor activities, learning a new skill, or traveling.

Gilovich's findings are the synthesis of psychological studies conducted by him and others into the Easterlin paradox, which found that money buys happiness, but only up to a point. How adaptation affects happiness, for instance, was measured in a study that asked people to self-report their happiness with major material and experiential purchases. Initially, their happiness with those purchases was (B) about the same. But over time, people's satisfaction with the things they bought went down, whereas their satisfaction with experiences they spent money on went up.

It's counterintuitive that something like a physical object that you can keep
(1) for a long time doesn't keep you as happy as long as a once-and-done experience

does. Ironically, the fact that a material thing is ever present works against it, making it easier to adapt to. It fades into the background and becomes part of the new normal. But while the happiness from material purchases diminishes over time, experiences become a permanent part of our identity.

“Our experiences are a bigger part of ourselves than our material goods,” says Gilovich. “You can really like your material stuff. You can even think that your identity is closely connected to those things, but they nonetheless remain separate from you. In contrast, your experiences really are part of you. We are the sum total of our experiences.”

One study conducted by Gilovich even showed that if people talk about an experience which negatively impacted their happiness, their assessment of that experience goes up. Gilovich attributes this to the fact that something that might have been stressful or scary in the past can become a funny story to tell at a party or be looked back on as an invaluable character-building experience.

Another reason is that shared experiences connect us more to other people than shared consumption. You’re much more likely to feel connected to someone you took a vacation with in Hawaii than someone who also happens to have bought a 4K TV.

“We consume experiences directly with other people,” says Gilovich. “And after they’re gone, they’re part of the stories that we tell to one another.”

And even if someone wasn’t with you when you had a particular experience, you’re much more likely to bond over both having (C) along the Appalachian Trail or seeing the same show than you are over both owning Apple Watches.

You’re also much less likely to negatively compare your own experiences to someone else’s than you would be with material purchases. One study conducted by researchers Ryan Howell and Graham Hill found that it’s easier to compare the features of material goods (how many carats is your ring? how fast is your laptop’s CPU?) than experiences. And since it’s easier to compare,

people do so.

“The tendency of people to keep up with the Joneses is usually more ⁽⁵⁾ pronounced for material goods than for experiential purchases,” says Gilovich. ⁽⁶⁾ “It certainly bothers us if we’re on a vacation and see people staying in a better hotel or flying first class. But it doesn’t produce as much envy as when we’re outgunned on material goods.”

Gilovich’s research has implications for individuals who want to maximize their happiness return on their financial investments, for employers who want to ⁽⁷⁾ have a happier workforce, and policy-makers who want to have a happy citizenry.

“By shifting the investments that societies make and the policies they pursue, they can (D) large populations to the kinds of experiential pursuits that promote greater happiness,” write Gilovich and his coauthor, Amit Kumar, in their recent article in the academic journal *Experimental Social Psychology*.

If society takes their research to heart, it should mean not only a shift in how individuals spend their money, but also place an emphasis on employers giving paid vacation and governments taking care of recreational spaces.

“As a society, shouldn’t we be making experiences easier for people to have?” asks Gilovich.

問 1 空欄(A)～(D)には、以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。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。

hike last rate steer

問 2 下線部(1)～(7)について、最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) この counterintuitive とは

- 1 foolishly expected by anyone
- 2 going against common sense
- 3 the opposite of something unreasonable
- 4 the reason your mind goes blank

(2) この It が示すものの例として、あてはまらないものは

- 1 an antique 2 a ruby ring 3 a jeep 4 a cruise

(3) この We are the sum total of our experiences とは

- 1 Having good taste in the choice of material things is the ultimate life goal.
- 2 The best way to tell who we are is by showing others the things that we have collected.
- 3 The things that we do contribute most to making us who we are.
- 4 The total cost of your learning skills must be paid off before you finish everything.

(4) この invaluable と最も意味が近いのは

- 1 awesome 2 cheap 3 expensive 4 priceless

(5) この to keep up with the Joneses とは

- 1 to stay up-to-date with the latest celebrity news
- 2 to have a warm relationship with the Jones family
- 3 to hurry to be first in line for an opening sale
- 4 to compare oneself materially with others

(6) この pronounced と最も意味が近いのは

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 noticeable | 2 outspoken |
| 3 voiced | 4 well-known |

(7) Which of the following should employers who want to have a happier workforce give their workers?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 longer work days | 2 lower taxes |
| 3 more part-time jobs | 4 more time off |

問 3 以下の各群について、本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 According to Dr. Gilovich, all material purchases are equally unsatisfactory.
- 2 Dr. Gilovich's research shows that it is better to have negative experiences than positive ones.
- 3 People's assessments of negative experiences can change over time.
- 4 The study found that people with enough experiences no longer need money.

B群

- 1 Dr. Gilovich has studied the relationship between happiness and money for at least twenty years.
- 2 Happiness with material goods can only come after gaining years of buying experience.
- 3 In the author's opinion, people with enough experiences have no reason to fly first class.
- 4 The study concludes that people are generally willing to pay more money for positive experiences.

[IV] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Vincent Van Gogh's famous paintings of his bedroom used to have purple walls and, like detectives, scientists Francesca Casadio and Marc Walton have the evidence to prove it. How can the artist's paint serve as physical evidence of the world in which it was originally applied so long ago? How can the microscopic analysis of paintings provide key insights into the lost techniques and colors? Provide insight into a forgery? And help determine how a work has (A) over time?

These are the clues Casadio and Walton examine with an innovative research team. Using forensic methods, researchers studying art works that include ancient Roman portrait paintings and Van Gogh's famous "Bedroom" paintings are revealing specific details about the work and the artists. These discoveries are being made with scientific imaging that allows art historians to see inside the paint.

One method involves the use of X-ray imaging that interacts with the atoms of the chemicals present in the paint. The atoms emit back, and the researchers are able to read the color pigments¹ that are present in the section of the painting they are analyzing.

"We are starting to get inside the heads of the artists and see how they might compose these paintings," said Walton on Sunday at the American Association for the Advancement of Science conference.

Walton's team is performing systemic studies of the Roman Egyptian paintings excavated from Tebtunis in the Gayum region of Egypt. Walton, a professor of materials science and engineering at Northwestern University, is working with colleagues including Casadio at the Center for Scientific Studies in the Arts at the Art Institute of Chicago. Casadio is the center's co-director and chief conservation scientist at the Art Institute. The imaging work means scientists can peel back the years to determine how the historic portraits from

(2)

Tebtunis, for example, were made. They can identify severely faded color pigments used in the background (Egyptian Blue), the specific animal fur or hair used for the paint brush (likely from a squirrel and definitely not from a cow), and what region of the world the wood substrate² had to be imported from (Central Europe).

Vincent Van Gogh's famous "Bedroom" paintings, depicting his bedroom in his Arles home, have been the subject of examination for decades. The exhibit "Van Gogh's Bedrooms," which opened at the Art Institute this weekend, brought together the three paintings — from museums in Amsterdam, Chicago and Paris — for the first time in North America. Material analysis allowed the scientists to uncover secrets that could shed new light on these well-known masterpieces. Casadio, a chemist, said the nineteenth century (B) an explosion of color, and Van Gogh filled his colors with his emotions. But after Casadio examined the color around the edges of the painting that had been protected by the frame and analyzed the molecular composition³ of the color, it was clear the red in the pigment had faded. Add red to the pigment of the seemingly blue walls and you get purple. The exhibit shows how science suggests the paintings originally looked.

Casadio highlighted some of the techniques during a February 1st tour for Northwestern students. "The Bedroom" pieces were painted by Van Gogh during three distinct periods: the first (from the Amsterdam collection) shortly after (C) into his home in Arles, France in 1888, the second (at the Art Institute) during his stay at a Saint-Remy asylum in 1889, and the smaller, third painting (from Paris) a few weeks after he made the second. The three works are filled with Van Gogh's distinct use of color, which was an extremely important tool to the artist. The Art Institute began research on "The Bedroom" paintings in 2008. Since then, various techniques have been utilized to discover new information and detail hidden in the paintings.

In order to read the pigments, they need to be inorganic. These mineral-

based pigments are much like bones, dense enough to show up. Organic pigments, on the other hand, function like human skin and are transparent, Casadio said. Material examination of paintings is a technique being employed outside the ivory tower of academia for museums, galleries and collectors. And, the devil is in the details. That is, in the hair from thirty house cats.⁽⁴⁾ Clementine Hunter was a house servant and cook on a plantation in Louisiana. In the 1960s and 1970s, she started painting on everything from Masonite to cardboard to other materials. She quickly became a renowned folk artist known for depicting the Southern experience of African-Americans, especially women.

Originally, Hunter sold her colorful, patterned paintings for next to nothing, but her works now sell for from \$5,000 to \$10,000. The paintings have inspired numerous fakes, such as sophisticated copies painted in Hunter's style by artist William Toye and his wife Beryl Ann Toye. The Toyes sold their work as Hunter originals. Clementine Hunter is known for her simple depictions of African-American life in the South. The fakes were so good it was difficult for the art forgery section of the FBI — the Art Crime Team — to decipher real from replica.

"There was no good way of doing this except for a very difficult process of elimination,"⁽⁵⁾ said FBI art crime team program manager Bonnie Magness-Gardiner.

That is until the paintings were examined with careful scientific instruments and a clear difference (D): cat hair. The Toyes had ()⁽⁶⁾ of cats in their home and Hunter did not. The shedding cats left evidence in the paint on the forged works, and the cat hairs are a clear indicator of the difference between original and fake. The Toye couple pleaded guilty to charges in 2011 and were sentenced to probation⁴ and ordered to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars for restitution to the victims of the fraud, Magness-Gardiner said.

語注

- 1 color pigment : 顔料
- 2 wood substrate : キャンバスボードの木製芯材
- 3 molecular composition : 分子組成
- 4 probation : 保護観察処分

問 1 空欄(A)～(D)には、以下の動詞のいずれかが入る。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。

emerge fade move see

問 2 下線部(1)～(6)について、最も適切なものをそれぞれ1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

(1) We are starting to get inside the heads of the artists とは

- 1 Art lovers cannot appreciate what it is like to be an artist.
- 2 We have begun to understand the artists' thoughts when they composed their art works.
- 3 Thorough discussions with artists are the best way to learn the secrets of painting.
- 4 The invasion of privacy is becoming a serious problem for artists.

(2) この peel back と最も意味が近いのは

- 1 extract 2 improve 3 remove 4 signify

(3) この seemingly と最も意味が近いのは

- 1 apparently 2 cautiously
3 mysteriously 4 symbolically

(4) この the devil is in the details とは

- 1 Paying attention to the small points can be a lot of fun.
- 2 Something important may be hidden in the things we overlook.
- 3 The best painters inevitably have moral issues.
- 4 There is evil in the smallest points.

(5) この There was no good way of doing this except for a very difficult process of elimination とは

- 1 The case could not be solved by behaving in an appropriate way.
- 2 The disposal of all real paintings led to the discovery of the fakes.
- 3 The only way to solve the crime was to check all the possibilities.
- 4 The solution to the case was to expel the criminals.

(6) 空欄に入れて () of cats の意味が通るのは

- 1 fives 2 tens 3 twenties 4 twos

問 3 以下の各群について、本文の内容と一致するものを1つ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。

A群

- 1 In order to improve the appearance of Van Gogh's paintings, Casadio decided to add the color red.
- 2 Thanks to developments in X-ray imaging, we are now able to understand the original color patterns of some old, faded paintings.
- 3 Van Gogh's bedroom was actually red, but it changed to purple over time.
- 4 X-ray imaging of the heads of artists has greatly helped in understanding what they were thinking at the time of composition.

B群

- 1 Clementine Hunter was a famous artist who did not have any cats.
- 2 The Toyes were inspired by Clementine Hunter to paint pictures featuring their beloved cats.
- 3 There is little doubt that Egyptians did not use cow hair to make paint brushes.
- 4 Two crafty art forgers, the Toyes, were found guilty and forced to pay money to their victim, Clementine Hunter.

