



## 英 語 問 題

### 注 意

1. この問題冊子は 10 ページあります。解答用紙には、表と裏があります。
2. あなたの受験番号は解答用紙に印刷されています。印刷されている受験番号と、受験票の受験番号が一致していることを確認しなさい。
3. 解答用紙の所定の欄に氏名を記入しなさい。
4. 問題は A～I および 1～19 からなっています。
5. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄にマークするか、または所定の欄に書きなさい。
6. 1つの解答欄につき2つ以上マークしないこと。2つ以上マークした場合には、その解答は無効になります。
7. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入しなさい。
8. 訂正するときは、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しクズを残さないこと。
9. 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、所定の欄以外には絶対に記入しないこと。
10. 解答用紙は必ず提出しなさい。
11. 試験時間は 60 分です。

※ この問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。

(マーク記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	





以下の英文を読んで問に答えなさい。

Growing up in Australia, Jessica Watson and her siblings weren't homeschooled. They were boat-schooled. When Jessica was in the fifth grade, her parents bought a fifty-two-foot boat, packed the kids on board, and set off on what became a five-year-long adventure around the coast of Australia. Jessica was a quiet girl, but underneath her shy exterior, an adventurous spirit was blossoming. During the trip, she learned about the sailor Jesse Martin, who sailed around the world by himself in 1999 when he was only eighteen years old. Martin's story <sup>A</sup> shook Jessica to her core. Even at her young age, she knew that this kind of journey was for her. She too wanted to sail around the world. And she wanted to do it alone.

At first, Jessica kept her dream to herself. Who would  it seriously? But she secretly started researching what's known as solo sailing, learning everything she could about the difficult art <sup>2</sup> of piloting a sailboat without help. She pictured what it would be like to be caught in a perilous storm on the open sea. What would such danger feel like? Would she be up for the challenge? Could she manage being alone for an entire lap around the earth? She turned herself into an expert on weather, navigation, and equipment. The more she researched and daydreamed, the more confident she felt that she'd be able to handle whatever Mother Nature threw her way.

Jessica was determined to sail the world, and believe it or not ... she actually <sup>B</sup> convinced her parents to let her. This voyage required *serious* planning. She lined up sponsors and recruited a team of experts to chart and follow her journey. She tricked out her boat, called the *Ella's Pink Lady*, with the right equipment to keep her safe and prepared for wild and unpredictable weather. <sup>C</sup> Then, on October 18, 2009, she set out  her own. She was sixteen years old and planning to spend the next *nine months* solo. Thanks to some remarkable communications

gear, she would have Wi-Fi for talking to friends, family members, and her support team; she could even check Facebook now and then.

Yet she was still going to be completely, utterly alone out there on the open sea.

Jessica set off on her journey. Once she lost sight of the shore, she found that the solitude didn't bother her. Sure, she talked to her weather vane, the instrument that measures the direction of the breeze (and she even named it Parker). And she had conversations with a seabird that decided to hang out on the boat for a little while, spoke on occasion with the stuffed animals she'd brought along, and gave the boat itself pep talks, addressing the ship as if it were a real person needing encouragement in the face of a coming storm. There were some emotional downtimes, but amazingly, while she did use the phone often to check in with friends and family, there were still times when she turned down a chance to 6, preferring the silence. And she found that her older brother could still annoy her from thousands of miles away. At one point, while she was alone in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, she wrote on her blog, "Thanks to Dad and Bruce over the last few days for being so patient with me over the phone and for understanding that sometimes a girl just doesn't feel like chatting!"

The journey amazed her; she had experiences that sounded like a dream. Pods of dolphins swam around her bow. Miniature squid somehow fell onto the deck at night. She saw a nocturnal<sup>z</sup> rainbow, known as a moonbow, as the moonlight shone through a storm.

There was also a run-in with a tanker ship and damage to the boat. There were massive waves that washed over the boat, turning it on its side and tossing her around in the cabin like a waterlogged doll. One night she accidentally boiled her pasta dinner in diesel fuel. So many people on land had said that she shouldn't take this voyage, that she wouldn't be able to handle it. Even in moments of vulnerability and fear, though, Jessica deeply knew that she could in fact handle it.

And so she endured, with great energy and dedication. After sailing 24,285

miles over 210 days, she pulled into Sydney, Australia, to a welcome brigade that included helicopters, boats, television crews, crowds, and, of course, her family. Jessica had become the youngest person to ever sail solo around the world.

[...]

There's a tendency to think of adventurers as rough-and-tumble<sup>2</sup>, bold, and brash. Often, though, the greatest challenges on grand journeys demand an unexpected set of skills. To complete Jessica's incredible adventure, she needed the ability to focus intently, a high tolerance for solitude, and plenty of emotional strength. As an introvert<sup>3</sup>, Jessica was ideally suited to the task.

In general, though, *extroverts*<sup>4</sup> are more likely to be drawn to risky situations. ① not ② don't ③ take ④ it's ⑤ risks ⑥ introverts  
7 ⑦ that, because they do. But they tend to be more careful and measured about the risks they take.

Some scientists believe that the reason people enjoy taking risks may relate to a phenomenon 8 reward-sensitivity. Typically, we look to challenges as a way to gain some kind of reward, whether it's the satisfaction of climbing a mountain or the prize that comes with a winning raffle ticket. There's evidence that extroverts are more susceptible to the rush of pride, excitement, and all-around positive feelings that come with achieving a goal, winning a competition, or overcoming impossible odds. Sure, we all enjoy that thrill. But scientists have found that extroverts experience a slightly more intense kick. The human brain has a kind of built-in reward system<sup>5</sup>, a network of pathways that send signals back and forth, through a chemical called dopamine, to boost our excitement when something good happens. Scientists say that dopamine pathways<sup>6</sup> appear to be more active in the brains of extroverts.

In one 10, researchers looked at introverts and extroverts who won gambling contests, and the extroverted winners had more activity in the reward areas of their brains than the introverted victors. I'm sure the introverts loved winning too. But the evidence suggests that their brains' reward networks were

just a little less activated, so they felt a bit more mellow about the experience.

Other studies have found that extroverts drive more rashly and get into more car accidents than introverts do!

When it 11 to dangerous adventures like sailing the world or climbing a mountain, introverts' mellowness can be enormously useful. Consider the research of Gunnar Breivik, a sociologist in Norway who has been studying the <sup>12</sup>personalities of extreme sports athletes for decades. At one point Breivik studied mountain climbers as they scaled rock faces, snowy peaks, and steep indoor rock walls. In several studies, he found that climbers were often calmer, more introspective types who would quietly visualize what they wanted to 13 . The ones who were drawn to climbing in nature rather than in the gymnasium were especially introverted.

In another project, Breivik examined the personalities of the members of a 1985 Norwegian expedition to Mount Everest. The group was very successful 15 <sup>14</sup> to other Everest climbers. Six of the seven Norwegian adventurers completed the trek and reached the summit. Breivik assumed they would tend more toward the extroverted end of the spectrum, given the extreme sensations that came with braving the intense cold, winds, and snow. Remember the lemon juice study<sup>16</sup><sup>17</sup> that found that introverts react more intensely to stimulation and are more easily overwhelmed by it? Well, Everest represented stimulation at its most intense — the largest dose of lemon juice in the world. Plus, the expedition required incredible cooperation, and he figured that extroverts would be better at 17a as a team.

As it turned out, though, the adventurers were largely introverted. “They were independent, self-willed, imaginative types,” he said. Yet they were also able to work together to help one another reach the top of the world’s highest mountain.

Jessica Watson and her amazing solo sail helped to prove Breivik’s point that adventurers are often highly focused introverts. Jessica was so competent out at 17b in part because her quiet nature allowed her to remain calm and focused

on the dangers at 17c . Even on such a risky journey, she managed to stay safe by concentrating on accurate directions, maneuvering through the turbulent ocean waves, and taking care of herself on her own 18 .

(出典 Susan Cain, et al., *Quiet Power: The Secret Strengths of Introverts*. [2016])

注<sup>1</sup> nocturnal 夜の

注<sup>2</sup> rough-and-tumble 荒っぼい

注<sup>3</sup> an introvert 内向性の人

注<sup>4</sup> extroverts 外向性の人

注<sup>5</sup> reward system 報酬系

注<sup>6</sup> dopamine pathways ドーパミンの経路

注<sup>7</sup> the lemon juice study レモンジュースを被験者の舌にたらし、唾液の分泌量を調べる心理学の実験



- A. 下線部Aを和訳し，解答欄に書きなさい。
- B. 下線部Bで筆者は何を強調しているのか。具体的な内容を日本語で解答欄に書きなさい。
- C. 下線部Cの具体例を本文中から探し，英単語1語を解答欄に書きなさい。
- D. 下線部Dでジェシカは何をしたか。「ジェシカは」に続くかたちで，日本語10字以内で解答欄に書きなさい。
- E. 下線部Eは誰か。“He is”に続くかたちで，英単語3語で解答欄に書きなさい。
- F. 下線部Fは何か。日本語8字以上12字以内で解答欄に書きなさい。
- G. 下線部Gを和訳し，解答欄に書きなさい。
- H. 下線部Hを言い換えるのに，もっとも適切な英単語1語を本文中から選び，解答欄に書きなさい。
- I. つぎの文を英訳し，解答欄に書きなさい。

航海をすればするほど，彼女は海を好きになった。

1. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① have                      ② take                      ③ give  
④ bring                      ⑤ leave

2. 下線部2の意味にもっとも近いものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① reason                      ② theory                      ③ skill  
④ measure                      ⑤ life

3. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① in                              ② for                              ③ with  
④ on                              ⑤ to

4. 下線部4の意味にもっとも近いものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① ひとりであること      ② 不安であること      ③ 夢があること  
④ 信頼していること      ⑤ 連絡をとること

5. 下線部5の内容として、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① breeze                      ② direction                      ③ instrument  
④ open sea                      ⑤ shore

6. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① dream                      ② talk                              ③ text  
④ understand                      ⑤ write

7. 下線部7の語群をもっとも適切な順番に並べ替え，2番目と6番目にあたる番号を解答欄1列につき1つずつマークしなさい。ただし文頭にくる単語も小文字になっている。

8. 空欄  に入れるのに，もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び，解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① calls                      ② called                      ③ calling  
④ have called              ⑤ to call

9. 下線部9との関わりがもっとも弱いものを次の中から1つ選び，解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① thrill                      ② kick                      ③ mellowness  
④ excitement              ⑤ extreme sensation

10. 空欄  に入れるのに，もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び，解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① brain                      ② play                      ③ risk  
④ science                    ⑤ study

11. 空欄  に入れるのに，もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び，解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① comes                      ② likes                      ③ tries  
④ says                      ⑤ pays

12. 下線部 12 の結果として適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 社会学者にはスポーツマンが多かった。
- ② 内向性の人たちも危険な登山に向いていた。
- ③ 有名な冒険家たちは団体行動を嫌っていた。
- ④ 熟練した登山家たちは感情的になりやすかった。
- ⑤ アスリートたちには外向性の人間しかいなかった。

13. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① deny                                      ② escape                                      ③ exist
- ④ go    ⑤ pursue

14. 下線部 14 の説明としてもっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① A volcano in northern Tanzania. It has twin peaks, the higher of which, Kibo, is the highest mountain in Africa.
- ② A mountain in the Himalayas, on the border between Nepal and Tibet, called Chomolungma in Tibetan. It is the highest mountain in the world.
- ③ A peak in the Alps on the border between France and Italy. It is the highest peak in the Alps and in western Europe.
- ④ A mountain in south central Alaska. It is the highest mountain in North America, also called Denali.
- ⑤ A volcano with a crater, situated on the eastern flanks of Mauna Loa. The world's largest active volcanic crater.

15. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① compare                      ② compared                      ③ comparing  
④ to compare                      ⑤ comparison

16. 下線部 16 の意味にもっとも近いものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① avoiding                      ② facing                      ③ grasping  
④ performing                      ⑤ preventing

17. 空欄  ～  に入れるのに、もっとも適切な組み合わせを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① hand - sea - working                      ② hand - working - sea  
③ sea - working - hand                      ④ working - sea - hand  
⑤ working - hand - sea

18. 空欄  に入れるのに、もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① benefits                      ② health                      ③ hope  
④ risk                      ⑤ terms

19. 以下の文には、本文の内容に合致しないものが1つある。次の中から選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① ジェシカはもの静かな少女だった。  
② ジェシカはパスタを燃料油で茹でた。  
③ ジェシカは16歳のときに航海に出た。  
④ ジェシカはクジラに特別な関心を抱いていた。  
⑤ ジェシカは航海中でもブログを更新していた。





