

# 0 英語問題

## 注意

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBの黒のシャープペンシルで記入することになっています。HBの黒鉛筆・消しゴムを忘れた人は監督に申し出てください。(万年筆・ボールペン・サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。)
3. この問題冊子は16ページまでとなっています。試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認してください。なお、問題番号はI～Vとなっています。
4. 解答用紙にはすでに受験番号が記入されていますので、出席票の受験番号が、あなたの受験票の番号であるかどうかを確認し、出席票の氏名欄に氏名のみを記入してください。なお、出席票は切り離さないでください。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
6. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、傷つけたりしないように注意してください。
7. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

### マーク・センス法についての注意

マーク・センス法とは、鉛筆でマークした部分を機械が直接よみとって採点する方法です。

1. マークは、下記の記入例のようにHBの黒鉛筆で枠の中をぬり残さず濃くぬりつぶしてください。
2. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしてはいけません。
3. 訂正する場合は消しゴムでよく消し、消しきらずはきれいに取り除いてください。

マーク記入例：

A	1	2	3	4	5
	○	○	●	○	○

 (3と解答する場合)

I . 次の文を読み、下記の1～8それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

You're bored while standing in line or forced to spend hours in a doctor's waiting room. What do you do to amuse yourself? Many of us often turn to people-watching as a way to pass the time. Without even realizing it, perhaps, we decide whether those sharing our space—even temporarily—are interesting or dull, happy or anxious. We might even start to spin theories about these people, knowing nothing about them other than their facial expressions, what they're doing, and the way they walk or sit. Our theories become more detailed with the additional information we get from the clothes they're wearing, the jewelry they have on, and the state of their shoes.

According to Carnegie Mellon University computer scientist David Fouhey and his colleagues, the human body is a powerful visual communication device. Just as we can use our bodies to communicate the messages we want others to receive, we can also use the body language of others to figure them out psychologically. Depending on your occupation, this may be a matter of vital importance, as is the case for detectives who want to find out if suspects are telling the truth. However, even if your salary doesn't depend on your ability to read other people's signals, it can still be a fun and potentially worthwhile activity.

In a 2013 book on the topic of body perception, UCLA's Kerri Johnson and Rutgers' Maggie Shiffar note that the human body is one of the most critical factors that affect the way we perceive others. Tilburg University's Beatrice de Gelder notes that we gain the most information about people, such as their emotional states, by watching their faces, but we also make judgments about them based on their bodily expressions of feeling.

Our ability to draw conclusions about people from their poses and actions is so basic that it almost goes without saying that deficits in this ability can create problems in living. Returning now to the question of how you can use psychology as a guide to your people-watching, the following points can help you focus your attention on what's important to look for in those who inhabit your own environment.

The first thing you might notice about people are the clothes they're wearing,

particularly when they don't wear rain coats or heavy winter parkas. Everyone who has on a piece of sportswear, whether it's a player's jersey, cap, sweatshirt, or backpack, is telling the world about the part of the country, college campus, or nation with whom they identify. They don't even have to be from that city, state, or nation, but by dressing themselves in these clothes, they announce to all who observe that this is the image they wish to convey. Similarly, people wearing designer logos (even if they're not real) show that they want to appear wealthy and fashionable. People also show their identities in the travel souvenirs they wear (whether they actually went there or not). When they decide to carry around tote bags that proclaim "Florence" or "Sydney," people are communicating the message that they are world travelers, cosmopolitan and sophisticated.

The way people carry themselves communicates the esteem they have for themselves. Walking confidently, with shoulders back and head held high, communicates that people feel secure, strong, and pleased with themselves. It's possible, however, to go too far with this. People convey a sense of haughtiness when they hold their head so high that they look down on others. Conversely, people who bend forward, drag their feet when they walk, and constantly look over their shoulders are telling the world that they feel insecure about themselves. Going even further, narcissistic tendencies may be revealed by a person's (apparent) extreme attention to dress and hair. From the tip of their perfectly-matched shoes to the top of their perfectly-set hair, people who pay extreme attention to their appearance announce to the world that they consider themselves worth every minute of time they spend on looking good.

As stated by de Gelder, one of the most important judgments we make about others, based on their appearance, is their emotional state. You can see this in their face, but if you're not close enough to stare into their eyes, you can see their feelings from the way they stand, walk, and use their hands.

People who are anxious tend to be restless. They may hold their purse or briefcase in front of their bodies as a symbol that they seek to protect themselves from harm. Stress may lead people to show similar signs, but in addition it makes them appear as if they're carrying the world's problems on their backs.

People who are depressed will reveal this in a sad facial expression, but again,

if you're not close enough to see their face, you can see this emotional state from their slower pace of walking. When people are depressed, they don't feel like moving very quickly, and this is reflected in the way they walk. On the other hand, people who are happy walk more energetically, maybe even with a little bit of a skip in their step.

The personality trait of agreeableness is associated with a general air of friendliness, warmth, and adaptability. People with this trait will express the consideration they afford to others in their nonverbal behavior. They'll hold the door open for you, allow you to pass in front of them whether on the elevator or the street, and just have a generally friendly way of walking around their environments.

Always ready to engage others, bored when alone, and seeking something new from their environment, \*extroverts can be spotted in any gathering as the ones who make eye contact or initiate conversation with all who pass near them. Rather than retreating into the corner, they know how to "work the crowd," whether at a party or a school reunion. You get the feeling that the extrovert is always ready to shake someone's hand, whether it's offered to them or not. The extrovert might also be the kind who dresses in the brightest colors. Although people often have a "black" day in which they purposefully select clothes to match their moods, extroverts are more likely to wear their personality plainly on their sleeve in intense rainbow colors that proclaim their presence to all.

In summary, you can learn a great deal about people by watching how they behave in their environments. At the same time, you can learn how to control the impression you create on the people-watchers watching you.

\*extrovert : 外向的な人

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that people
  - ㄱ. need to take more time to relax during the day.
  - ㄴ. get bored easily when they have to wait in line.
  - ㄷ. express their emotions through a variety of behaviors.
  - ㄹ. like to observe others and guess things about their lives.

2. The underlined word "critical" (paragraph 3) is closest in meaning to
- イ. believable.
  - ロ. disapproving.
  - ハ. important.
  - ニ. uncertain.
3. According to paragraph 5, clothes may convey information about all of the following EXCEPT
- イ. travel experience.
  - ロ. athletic ability.
  - ハ. citizenship.
  - ニ. social status.
4. The underlined word "haughtiness" (paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to
- イ. fairness.
  - ロ. respect.
  - ハ. superiority.
  - ニ. sympathy.
5. One idea of paragraph 6 is that the way people walk and dress reveals
- イ. how much they exercise.
  - ロ. how they feel about world affairs.
  - ハ. how they feel about themselves.
  - ニ. how busy they are.
6. The underlined expression "work the crowd" (paragraph 11) refers to the ability to
- イ. socialize with many people.
  - ロ. get people to cooperate on a project.
  - ハ. convince people to buy a product.
  - ニ. give a speech on any topic.

7. One theme of the passage is that

- イ. changing one's posture will change one's emotional state.
- ロ. the face is not the only source of nonverbal signals.
- ハ. nonverbal behavior is more expressive than verbal behavior.
- ニ. fashion choices reveal little about one's thoughts and feelings.

8. The most appropriate title for this passage is

- イ. How to Communicate Effectively.
- ロ. A Guide to People-Watching.
- ハ. Recent Research on Emotional Expression.
- ニ. Body Language Across Cultures.

II. 次の文を読み、下記の1～10それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

It takes a special kind of corn to make popcorn, one of the world's favorite snacks. There are five types: sweet, dent, flint, pod, and popcorn. The first four are essential to world nutrition: 23% of all farm land in the world is used to grow corn. Their country cousin, popcorn, is grown on less than half of 1% of those acres. It's less productive—the \*kernels and ears are smaller—but it's the only one that pops.

What makes it pop? The popcorn kernel has a hard shell. When it dries, tiny droplets of water are sealed inside. If a kernel is heated above 100°C, the water inside boils and turns to steam, creating internal pressure. When the pressure reaches a certain level, the kernel explodes, or pops. It literally turns inside out as the soft white interior bursts out.

Popcorn originated in the Americas, and was a novelty to the early explorers of the New World. Columbus and his men purchased popcorn necklaces from natives in the West Indies, and in the 1510s, when Hernando Cortes invaded the territory that is now Mexico City, he discovered the Aztecs wearing \*\*amulets of stringed popcorn in religious ceremonies. The dish derives its name "popcorn" from the Middle English word *poppe* meaning "explosive sound."

Legend has it that the Plymouth Pilgrims enjoyed popcorn at the first Thanksgiving dinner in 1621. It is known that Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoag tribe, arrived with ninety of his braves bearing various foods. Massasoit's brother, Quadequina, is supposed to have contributed several deerskin bags of corn already popped.

Popping corn was simplified in the 1880s with the introduction of specially designed home and store popping machines. But at the time, corn could be purchased only in enormous quantities, and often still on the \*\*\*cob. The 1897 Sears catalogue, for instance, advertised a twenty-five-pound sack of popping corn, on cobs, for one dollar. The problem with buying popping corn in quantity was that storage used up the essential water content of the kernels. Today food scientists know that if the internal moisture falls below about 12%, kernels open only partially or not at all.

The first electric corn popper in America appeared in 1907, at a time when

electrical appliances were new, often large, and not always safe. A magazine advertisement for the device pointedly addresses these two points: "Of the host of electrical household appliances, the new corn popper is the smallest and the most elegant of them all," and "children can pop corn on the parlor table all day without the slightest danger or harm." The arrival of electric popping machines, and the realization that popcorn helped to reduce the family food budget, heightened the food's popularity. But it was in the lobbies of movie theaters that popcorn became big business.

In the early 1920s, during the golden days of silent films, street vendors would park their popcorn machines outside theaters, and movie patrons would buy a bag or two before entering. At first, owners objected because they had to clean up the mess. Some even refused to let customers bring popcorn into their theaters. But disgruntled movie fans simply walked to another theater with less rigid standards.

Eventually popcorn entrepreneurs managed to convince several theater owners that they could make a profit by installing popcorn machines in their lobbies. They argued that the profits would more than pay for the cost of cleaning up the mess, and they were right. In fact, some historians credit popcorn with saving the movie industry during the Great Depression. Money was so tight that theaters had to resort to tricks to attract customers like "dish nights" (free dishes) and "ladies night" (girlfriends or wives got in free). This cut into profits so deeply that without the extra revenue from popcorn stands, many theaters would have closed.

Popcorn was still a long way from being an international agribusiness in 1941 when a 34-year-old agronomist named Orville Redenbacher decided to make popcorn his life's work. His principle was: "Learn one thing, but know it better than anyone else." The self-proclaimed "King of Popcorn" began a series of cross-breeding experiments to increase fluffiness. Up to that time, the popped grain was 15 to 20 times the size of the uncooked kernel. Redenbacher's new kinds of popcorn doubled that. They had a volume of 40 times the original kernel.

For the next three decades, Redenbacher continued his pursuit of the perfect popcorn kernel. Finally, in 1960, he announced his ultimate discovery—a new type he labeled Gourmet Popcorn. Redenbacher tried to sell it to large food companies, but no one was interested. Finally, he decided to market it himself. He planned to

call it Redbow, a combination of his and his partner's (Bowman) names. But a consulting firm insisted that he use his own name and photo instead. Orville Redenbacher Gourmet Popcorn was first sold at the Marshall Fields Department Store in Chicago in 1970. Five years later it was the leading brand in the U.S.—and popcorn had been reborn as a sophisticated snack.

Then, from 1980 to 1990, two consumer products combined to double America's popcorn consumption: the microwave oven and the VCR (video cassette recorder). People were starting to watch movies at home on their televisions with a VCR. When Pillsbury invented microwave popcorn in 1982, it was suddenly simple to make popcorn part of the experience. A year later, the first "shelf-stable" microwave popcorn was developed. Unlike Pillsbury's microwave popcorn, "shelf-stable" popcorn did not need to be refrigerated, but could be kept on the shelf without spoiling. These various developments shifted popcorn consumption back to where it all started—the home. Today about 70% of all popcorn is prepared and eaten in the home, with most of the remaining 30% being sold at the movies and sporting events.

\*kernels and ears : 粒と実

\*\*amulet : お守り

\*\*\*cob : トウモロコシの穂軸

1. The first paragraph suggests that the type of corn known as popcorn
  - イ. can only grow on a small percentage of the earth's farm land.
  - ロ. is less nutritious than the four other types of corn.
  - ハ. does not yield as much food per plant as the four other types of corn.
  - ニ. is an essential ingredient for making snacks.
  
2. The underlined word "literally" (paragraph 2) is closest in meaning to
  - イ. actually.
  - ロ. creatively.
  - ハ. gently.
  - ニ. rarely.

3. The Aztecs

- ㄱ. offered popcorn to Hernando Cortes as a special food.
- ㄴ. used popcorn as money to buy things from Columbus.
- ㄷ. gave popcorn its name because of the popping sound.
- ㄹ. wore popcorn as an accessory in religious ceremonies.

4. When people made popcorn in the late 19th century, unpopped kernels were common because

- ㄱ. people used fresh corn.
- ㄴ. popping corn became too dry after being stored.
- ㄷ. people tried to pop corn while it was still on the cob.
- ㄹ. popping machines didn't provide enough heat.

5. In the early 20th century,

- ㄱ. many families ate popcorn as a way to save money on food.
- ㄴ. children were responsible for popping corn in most families.
- ㄷ. the corn popper was the only appliance most families owned.
- ㄹ. children often suffered injuries while making popcorn.

6. The underlined word "disgruntled" (paragraph 7) is closest in meaning to

- ㄱ. discharged.
- ㄴ. disguised.
- ㄷ. dishonest.
- ㄹ. dissatisfied.

7. During the early 1920s, some theater owners did not allow popcorn in their theaters because they thought that

- ㄱ. popcorn machines were too dangerous to use in public.
- ㄴ. the chewing sound would bother people watching the movie.
- ㄷ. the resulting mess would be troublesome to clean up.
- ㄹ. popcorn machines were too big to fit in the theater lobby.

8. The underlined expression, "Learn one thing, but know it better than anyone else" (paragraph 9) means that
- ㄱ. mastering many skills is important.
  - ㄴ. being a specialist in one area is the best way to succeed.
  - ㄷ. competing with other people helps us to achieve our goals.
  - ㄹ. understanding the meaning of life is the key to success.
9. Among the following household appliances, the one which had the LEAST influence on the increase in popcorn consumption during the 1980s was the
- ㄱ. refrigerator.
  - ㄴ. microwave oven.
  - ㄷ. VCR.
  - ㄹ. television.
10. The most appropriate title for this passage is
- ㄱ. How to Enjoy Delicious Popcorn.
  - ㄴ. Orville Redenbacher: An American Businessman.
  - ㄷ. The History of Popcorn.
  - ㄹ. The Business of Snack Food.

Ⅲ. 次の1～9それぞれの空所を補うのもっとも適当なものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. The ( ) from high school to university can be a challenging process for first year students.

イ. termination    ロ. transition    ハ. translation    ニ. transmission

2. If you want to become fluent in English, it is ( ) that you spend time studying outside of class.

イ. coherent    ロ. compatible    ハ. considerable    ニ. crucial

3. Unlike high school, you won't see your university teachers every day, nor will they ( ) you of deadlines for upcoming assignments.

イ. refine    ロ. register    ハ. reject    ニ. remind

4. If you want to get a good grade, make sure you ( ) your assignments on time.

イ. seek    ロ. specify    ハ. submit    ニ. suspend

5. We are now moving ( ) the direction of Tokyo Tower.

イ. in    ロ. of    ハ. forward    ニ. up

6. The manager ( ) down to take responsibility for the scandal.

イ. fell    ロ. moved    ハ. stepped    ニ. took

7. The suspect had been held by the Tokyo police since last month, but they ( ) him due to a lack of evidence.

イ. refused    ロ. released    ハ. relieved    ニ. revived

8. With all these problems, the company president has had a lot to ( ).

イ. put on him    ロ. put over    ハ. put through    ニ. put up with

9. The candidates are showing (        ) of growing tired after many months of campaigning.

イ. colors

ロ. hands

ハ. signs

ニ. support



V. 次の空所(1)～(6)それぞれにもっとも適当な1語を補い、英文を完成せよ。解答は解答用紙の所定欄にしるせ。

Judy: I remember you saying that you are from the countryside in Tokushima.  
Were you ( 1 ) up on a farm?

Taro: I was. I helped with the rice planting. In those days, we did it ( 2 )  
hand. Can you believe it? It was in the 1950s and we still didn't have the  
machinery to do it. There was this square frame, you see, with four holes in  
which we laid the \*seedlings so that they could be planted in orderly rows. I  
was only a kid then, so my role was to bring in tea and snacks to the workers.

Judy: Wow, and the women ( 3 ) straw hats and baggy cotton pants, I suppose.  
And the house, did you have an *engawa*, or a corridor outside, where people  
can relax in the evening, for example, ( 4 ) *shōgi*?

Taro: Oh, yeah. It was a Japanese farm house with lots of empty space from wall  
to wall when you took ( 5 ) the sliding doors.

Judy: I just love those traditional country houses. The apartment house I lived in  
( 6 ) I was small was quite different.

\*seedling : 苗

【以下余白】