

# 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は11ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

### マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> 2	<input type="radio"/> 3	<input type="radio"/> 4	<input type="radio"/> 5	<input type="radio"/> 6	<input type="radio"/> 7	<input type="radio"/> 8	<input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

It's minus two degrees Celsius. Frost-tipped grass lines the hiking trails snaking through the forest in Ursvik, a Stockholm suburb in Sweden. Yet, despite the frigid temperature, there's a steady footfall<sup>(a)</sup> of walkers and joggers out and about during their lunch break. "We do it all year round. You get so much energy from it," says Tina Holm, a scientist at a pharmaceutical firm, who is here with her company's running club. "We have a saying in Sweden 'there's no such thing as bad weather, only bad clothes.'"

A passion for nature cuts to the heart of<sup>(b)</sup> what Scandinavians call *friluftsliv* (pronounced free-loofts-liv). The expression literally translates as "open-air living" and was popularized in the 1850s by the Norwegian playwright and poet, Henrik Ibsen, who used the term to describe the value of spending time in remote locations for spiritual and physical well-being<sup>(c)</sup>. "It's a very big part of our lives, to be able to see the greenery and the water and the forests," adds Bo Wahlund, who organizes the group. "It strengthens our mental and physical abilities."

Today, the phrase is used more broadly by Swedes, Norwegians and Danes to explain anything from lunchtime runs in the forest, to commuting by bike (or on cross-country skis when the snow falls) to joining friends at a lakeside sauna (often followed by a chilly dip in the water) or simply relaxing in a mountain hut. The concept is also linked closely to *allemansrätten*, "the right to roam." Scandinavian countries all have similar laws which allow people to walk or camp practically<sup>(d)</sup> anywhere, as long as they show respect for the surrounding nature and wildlife.

In Sweden, a country of 10 million people, there are 25 non-profit associations anchored to<sup>(e)</sup> *friluftsliv*, with 1.7 million memberships spread across 9,000 local and regional clubs. Research suggests that around a third of<sup>(A)</sup> Swedes engage in outdoor activities at least once a week. More than half of

the population have access to a summer house in the countryside or on the coast. Many Scandinavian employers also incentivize staff to spend time outside during their working hours. No one is forced to exercise, but a majority of staff choose to, with many making a beeline for the surrounding woodland.

With flexible hours already commonplace in Scandinavia, thanks to policies encouraging both parents to participate in family life, many businesses are giving employees the chance to work around their passions—including the great outdoors—more regularly. “We have a very free work environment and believe that our employees work best when they decide when to work,” says Jakob Palmers, the co-founder of Graphiq, a design agency based in Oslo. “That means people can go and experience *friluftsliv* when the sun is up and work when it’s dark.” The company has also held meetings outdoors at a nearby pond and plans to do so more regularly during warmer weather. “You get a different perspective as soon as you get out of the building,” Palmers says.

There are even tax breaks for firms that promote *friluftsliv*: firms in Sweden and Finland can subsidize employees’ sports activities or equipment, while some Finnish businesses are starting to pay compensation to employees if they cycle or walk to work. Swedish data confirm that the amount of time young people are active outdoors is around 25% now spending time in the countryside or forest at least once a week.

Angeliqa Mejstedt, a blogger, has organized more than 100 hikes in 23 locations over the past year. She believes that *friluftsliv* continues to inspire young Scandinavians and that the concept has found new ways to thrive in a more digital world. “The more screen time we have, the more we need to get back to basics. But I think that the digital area can help us in many ways, it makes it easier to plan adventures for example with modern apps,” she says. “I’ve also found a lot of advantage in taking pictures because it adds more

purpose to being outdoors.”

She's also convinced that while other countries might not have the same history or infrastructure when it comes to promoting *friluftsliv*, it's still a concept that can be quickly exported. “If you have time to watch TV, you also have time to be outdoors. It's a matter of making choices,” she argues. “And being able to see something green really adds value to everyday life.”

(j)

(1) 下線部(A)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

(2) 下線部(a)~(j)の意味に最も近い単語を下の①~④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄  ~  にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

(a) footfall

- ① legs                      ② stepping                      ③ distance                      ④ effort

(b) cuts to the heart of

- ① shortens                      ② consumes                      ③ lengthens                      ④ defines

(c) well-being

- ① history                      ② humanity                      ③ health                      ④ humility

(d) practically

- ① almost                      ② exactly                      ③ formally                      ④ fortunately

(e) anchored

- ① allowed                      ② connected                      ③ held                      ④ limited

(f) incentivize

- ① withhold                      ② reverse                      ③ encourage                      ④ sterilize

(g) making a beeline

- ① carrying                      ② dreaming                      ③ begging                      ④ hurrying

(h) thrive

- ① succeed      ② decline      ③ remove      ④ fail

(i) advantage

- ① intelligence      ② confusion      ③ stress      ④ benefit

(j) value

- ① price      ② cost      ③ meaning      ④ result

(3) 次の1)~4)の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものには①を、一致しないものには②を選び、解答欄  ~  にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

1) Modern devices (such as smartphones) play no positive role in *friluftsliv* activities.

2) The term *allemansrätten* is connected to the concept of freedom of movement.

3) Sweden has a population that is roughly the same as Japan's.

4) Scandinavian companies often force their employees to exercise.

2

次の(a)~(d)のペアになった英文の下線を引いた空所部分に、それぞれ同じ単語(同綴異義語)を一つずつ入れて英文を完成しなさい。ただし、入れる単語は下の《Scrambled Word List》の中のアルファベットをそれぞれ正しいつづりに並べかえ、解答しなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

《Scrambled Word List》

1) veli      2) tset      3) ronw      4) nema      5) idfn

(a)

- Simply owning more guns does not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ that one is safer.
- Little boys are often \_\_\_\_\_ to one another on school playgrounds.

(b)

- The CEO stated that he wished to \_\_\_\_\_ a life with as few regrets as possible.
- The team's fans were sorely disappointed when the \_\_\_\_\_ broadcast was interrupted.

(c)

- Some climbers \_\_\_\_\_ descending mountains more challenging than ascending them.
- The leader of the tour group carried a large, green flag to make it easier for clients to \_\_\_\_\_ her.

(d)

- A white gown with a veil is often \_\_\_\_\_ by women on their wedding day.
- The train tracks were \_\_\_\_\_ down by decades of constant usage.

- 3 次の対話の下線部 15 ~ 24 に入るべき最も適当な単語を下の《Word List》  
①~⑩の中から一つずつ選び、その番号をマークしなさい。ただし、同じ単語は  
一度しか使用してはならない。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

《Word List》

- ① money            ② correct            ③ raising            ④ stressful  
⑤ considered      ⑥ contact            ⑦ ate                ⑧ owned  
⑨ woken            ⑩ trainer

**Bob** "I'd have to say that 15 a puppy is the toughest thing I've  
ever done. It's far more 16 than bringing up kids!"

**Sam** "You can't be serious. I've never 17 a dog, but I can't believe  
it could be that bad."

**Bob** "Hah! Have you ever 18 up to find your favorite shoes ripped  
to shreds and the walls covered in scratch marks?"

**Sam** "No... That's brutal..."

**Bob** "The other day, he got into the kitchen cupboard and 19 an  
entire bag of pancake mix! Who even does that?!"

**Sam** "Have you 20 hiring someone to help?"

**Bob** "I was hoping to avoid spending more 21. I'm already \$500 in  
the hole!

**Sam** "My neighbor works as a dog 22. Maybe she can help you  
23 his bad behavior."

**Bob** "That sounds good. Let me know how to 24 her."

4 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In America, letters to newspapers have been around as long as newspapers have. They represent one of the country's most basic modes of political participation available — at least in theory — to all. They are also written, overwhelmingly, by men.

Now that most journalism happens online, letters to the editor are no longer the only way to engage with the media. Many magazines and newspapers have an online comments section, allowing readers to respond — either under their real names or anonymously — at the bottom of each article. Just like letters to newspapers, these comments also tend to be written by men.

The inequality, several experts say, comes from “the confidence gap,” a phenomenon described in 2014. Researchers found that women are less likely to think that they're, one, skilled enough to write something worthwhile, and, two, able to give ideas other people should care about.

One example came from a study in which researchers gave male and female college students a basic science quiz. Before students took the quiz, the researchers asked participants to rate their science ability and, after the quiz, to guess whether they'd gotten each question right. Responding to both questions, women imagined that their science ability was much worse than it really was. Men didn't have that problem. There are hardly any subjects that women approach with more confidence than men, according to the study. Cooking is one of only a handful of exceptions.

Taking a science quiz in private is one thing, but writing a public letter is another. “Writing in public is a particular challenge,” Andrew Perrin, a professor of sociology who studied what kinds of people write letters to newspapers, said. “To read an article online, and decide that whoever else is reading this article ought to hear my opinion — that takes a certain degree of



self-importance," Perrin said. Women, he said, are more likely to post an opinion on Facebook, where they have a connection to every person reading it — and where readers, by way of that connection, have more reason to care about their viewpoint.

Perrin distinguished between two different kinds of confidence: "my opinion is correct" and "I am entitled to be heard." He explained, "In many cases, the confidence men have is not particularly justified." Of all the letters submitted to a local newspaper in North Carolina, which Perrin reviewed for his study, 90 percent did not explicitly refer to an article published by the paper. "Lots of the letters we read didn't make sense," Perrin told me. "Some of the letters addressed as many as 18 different topics." Women, Perrin said, are probably even less likely to feel entitled to say something than to think their opinion is correct. (c)

Even if women can overcome social norms to become more sure of their opinions, women would likely face a negative reaction. Studies show that when women are pushy and forceful in their opinions — adjectives that often characterize a good letter to the editor — they probably aren't going to be very popular. (d) Women are also more likely than men to face harassment when (B) they express their opinions. Speaking up can make you a target for negative opinions. So when they consider writing a letter, women have to ask themselves: "Do I want to be that target?"

Thus, women are hesitant to share their opinions in local and national publications. (e) The difference comes down to this question: Do you feel like an important member of the public? If you do, you're a lot more likely to think you have an opinion worth sharing. There are groups in the United States helping women overcome social norms to more fully participate in society.

(1) 下線部(B)を日本語に訳しなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

(2) 下線部(a)~(e)の意味に最も近い語句を下の①~④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答  ~  にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

(a) overwhelmingly

① emotionally    ② rarely    ③ mostly    ④ kindly

(b) confidence

① belief    ② restraint    ③ secret    ④ preference

(c) entitled to

① belonged to    ② allowed to    ③ compared to    ④ forced to

(d) characterize

① demolish    ② justify    ③ ignore    ④ describe

(e) hesitant

① happy    ② reluctant    ③ forbidden    ④ able

(3) 次の1)~5)の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものには①を、一致しないものには②を選び、解答欄  ~  にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

1) A study found that women tend to do worse on a science quiz than they think they did.

2) Many of the letters written to the North Carolina newspaper were rambling and nonsensical.

3) If women express their views, they fear trouble from strangers.

4) Women prefer to post their comments on Facebook because more people read Facebook than newspapers.

5) Many people in U.S. society disapprove of assertive and confident women.

- (4) 次の1)~5)の各質問に対する答えとして最もふさわしいものを①~④の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、解答欄  ~  にその番号をマークしなさい。(解答用紙その1を使用すること)

1) According to this article, which one of the following *is not* something that prevents more women from writing letters to the newspaper?

- ① Women don't feel entitled to share their opinions.
- ② Women may face negative reactions if they share their opinions.
- ③ Women don't have strong opinions.
- ④ Women don't feel like important members of the public.

2) Why does Andrew Perrin say that "In many cases, the confidence men [who write letters to the editor] have is not particularly justified"?

- ① Many of the letters he read weren't well written.
- ② Men should encourage women to write more letters instead.
- ③ Many of the letters were actually written by women.
- ④ Most men wrote letters based on their expertise.

3) According to this article, women need to "overcome social norms to become more sure of their opinions" before they can write more letters to newspapers. What does the article mean by "social norms"?

- ① The way that people with a connection to women care about their viewpoints.
- ② The level of education women have traditionally gotten.
- ③ The decisions of editors to publish more letters by men than by women.
- ④ The commonly held ideas that men's ideas are more important than women's ideas.

- 4) Which sentence best describes the main theme of the article? 38
- ① How letters to newspapers have been around for a long time.
  - ② How letters to the editor have now been replaced by online comments.
  - ③ How some people feel more or less confident sharing their opinions than others do.
  - ④ How basic science can show us differences between men and women.
- 5) What kind of people are most likely to write letters to newspapers? 39
- ① People who feel invisible in society.
  - ② People who feel appreciated in society.
  - ③ People who feel disappointed in society.
  - ④ People who feel interested in society.

5 次の日本語の意味に合うように下線部に相当する部分を英語にしなさい。(解答用紙その2を使用すること)

大学生は健康のために、毎日朝食を食べる時間を十分に取るべきだ。

University students \_\_\_\_\_







