

英 語

300点

9時00分～10時30分(90分)

注 意 事 項

1. 解答開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 問題は、**1** から **3** までの計3問です。**1** から **3** までのすべてを解答しなさい。
3. 解答用紙は1枚です。解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定欄に記入しなさい。
4. 解答開始の合図があった後に、必ず解答用紙に本学の受験番号を記入しなさい。
5. 印刷不鮮明およびページの落丁・乱丁等に気づいた場合には、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

著作権の関係上、本文等は掲載できません。(P1~3)
出典情報のみ掲載します。

出典等：

(Neil J. Anderson, "Homeschooling — a Better Way to Learn?", *Active Skills for Reading: Book 3*, 2003, Heinle を一部改変した)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

2 以下の(1)~(2)の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 「正直は最善の策」(Honesty is the best policy)ということわざについて、あなたは賛成か反対か、具体的な経験や思いつく事例を挙げながら 80 語程度の英語で答えなさい。なお、この問題は英語の作文力を問う問題であり、答えの内容を評価する問題ではありません。

(2) 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

かつて人類は、世界を説明するために神話を創り出しました。その後、私たちは科学を発展させました。今、多くの方は神話を重要視していません。科学は世界の小さな部分を見て、その部分がどのように機能しているかを理解するものです。そのため、科学は世の中のすべてを説明できるわけではありません。ですから、神話は世界を全体として示してくれるという意味でも、またその物語が興味深いという意味でも、私たちにとって価値のあるものなのです。

3 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。各パラグラフの冒頭の数字はパラグラフ番号を示す。

{1} When one child says nasty things to another, the second child may feel (①) and run to their parents. The adults tell the child to say back calmly to the other child, ‘sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me’. The expression aims to teach the child to avoid physical fighting, to keep calm during stressful times, and to develop into a more resilient person. That was the intention of the expression when it was first recorded in the middle of the 19th century. Recently, however, the second half of the proverb has been altered to reflect a major change in society: the idea that words can hurt.

{2} Unquestionably, the world is cruel. People have opinions and ideas that are different from our own, and they may say them in ways we do not like. As we deal with more diverse people, we must learn to cope with different viewpoints respectfully and productively. Moreover, having different beliefs is healthy for society. This is demonstrated in a famous quotation by Voltaire’s biographer* Evelyn Beatrice Hall; “I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it”. A strong (②) needs people who can express their different viewpoints powerfully. The theory is that the best ideas will surface and keep society healthy.

{3} In the 19th century, the expression taught children to ignore hurtful words. However, this lesson is being changed in the 21st century. Now, it is important to distinguish between what people say and how they say it. Different opinions said in hurting ways can result in pain. Stephen Fry, the famous English writer, is one of many who have changed the second part of the rhyme; “Sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will always hurt

me”. He explains that “bones mend and become actually stronger in the very place that was broken”. However, he adds that words can hurt “for decades, and the hurt can be re-opened by the quietest whisper”. Words, rather than being ineffectual, are truly powerful in their ability to produce real damage.

[4] Is it true that words hurt us? This question was investigated by Eisenberger, Lieberman and Williams in a famous Science article in 2003. They studied the brains of thirteen Western undergraduates. The students played a (③) ball-throwing game during the test. The students were told that they were playing against two other humans when, in fact, they were playing against a computer. During the game, however, the other ‘human’ players ignored the real player. The scientists observed which brain parts were active when the humans were being ignored. The scientists found that the brain activated in the same places as when people are hurt physically. They concluded that words have the same power to hurt us as physical objects.

[5] We can easily attack others (④) on the internet. A key issue centres on finding a balance between tougher regulations and freedom of expression. Hana Kimura, a professional wrestler and cast member on a TV reality show, Terrace House, committed suicide in May 2020 after receiving many hateful messages on social media. To address the growing concern about online harassment, the Japanese government introduced stricter laws against online bullying. Where should the line be drawn? An innocent comment to one person may be construed by another as a violent attack; a joke to one is in bad taste to another. Does the law have the right to decide what is humorous or not? Opponents of these changes worry that the new law may be used to block the (⑤) and democratic expression of counter viewpoints. Others worry that we are becoming victims who cannot separate real from imagined hurt.

*biographer : 伝記作者

(1) 括弧①～⑤の中に入る最も適切な語を選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- ① (a) good (b) pleasant (c) bad
(d) tricky (e) exactly
- ② (a) business (b) argument (c) fairness
(d) group (e) democracy
- ③ (a) real (b) automatic (c) computerised
(d) player (e) person
- ④ (a) mysteriously (b) secretly (c) nameless
(d) anonymously (e) unknown
- ⑤ (a) hateful (b) dishonest (c) freedom
(d) acceptable (e) caring

(2) 以下の①～⑤の問に答えなさい。

① パラグラフ〔1〕の下線部(A)の“resilient”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) tougher
(b) weaker
(c) softer
(d) faster

② パラグラフ〔2〕の下線部(B)の“diverse”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) similar
(b) unrelated
(c) varied
(d) colourful

③ パラグラフ〔3〕の下線部(C)の“ineffectual”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) weak
- (b) inefficient
- (c) poor
- (d) shy

④ パラグラフ〔4〕の下線部(D)の“activated”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) happened
- (b) moved
- (c) chanced
- (d) caused

⑤ パラグラフ〔5〕の下線部(E)の“construed”に意味が一番近いものを下から選び、記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) mistook
- (b) commented
- (c) understood
- (d) explained

(3) 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の(ア)~(オ)の英語の後に続く最も適切な文を下から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) The original meaning of ‘sticks and stones’...

- (a) ... made children talk to their parents.
- (b) ... was changed in the 19th century.
- (c) ... tried to make children stronger.
- (d) ... taught children to fight back.

- (ㄱ) Society needs people who can express their beliefs strongly because . . .
- (a) . . . this keeps society strong.
 - (b) . . . people have different ideas from each other.
 - (c) . . . our viewpoints should be said respectfully.
 - (d) . . . Voltaire wanted to defend people's rights.
- (ㄴ) To Stephen Fry, hurtful words . . .
- (a) . . . may be remembered many years later.
 - (b) . . . are spoken very quietly.
 - (c) . . . can fix broken bones.
 - (d) . . . are not able to create real damage.
- (ㄷ) During Eisenberger, Lieberman and William's study . . .
- (a) . . . words have more power to hurt than objects.
 - (b) . . . students' brains hurt when they were hit by a ball.
 - (c) . . . human players ignored each other.
 - (d) . . . students were playing a game against a computer.
- (ㄹ) The Japanese government introduced new laws . . .
- (a) . . . because people should not be allowed to joke on the internet.
 - (b) . . . to allow more freedom of expression.
 - (c) . . . to stop people bullying others on the internet.
 - (d) . . . because opponents believe that the government wishes to stop democracy.

(4) 本文の内容と合わない文を下から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) Because internet bullying is real and dangerous, everyone accepts the need for tighter government regulations.
- (b) Although in the past, people believed that words cannot hurt us, in reality, words may be very hurtful.
- (c) The human brain responds to hurtful words in similar ways to hurtful actions.
- (d) Society develops better when people are free to express their ideas.