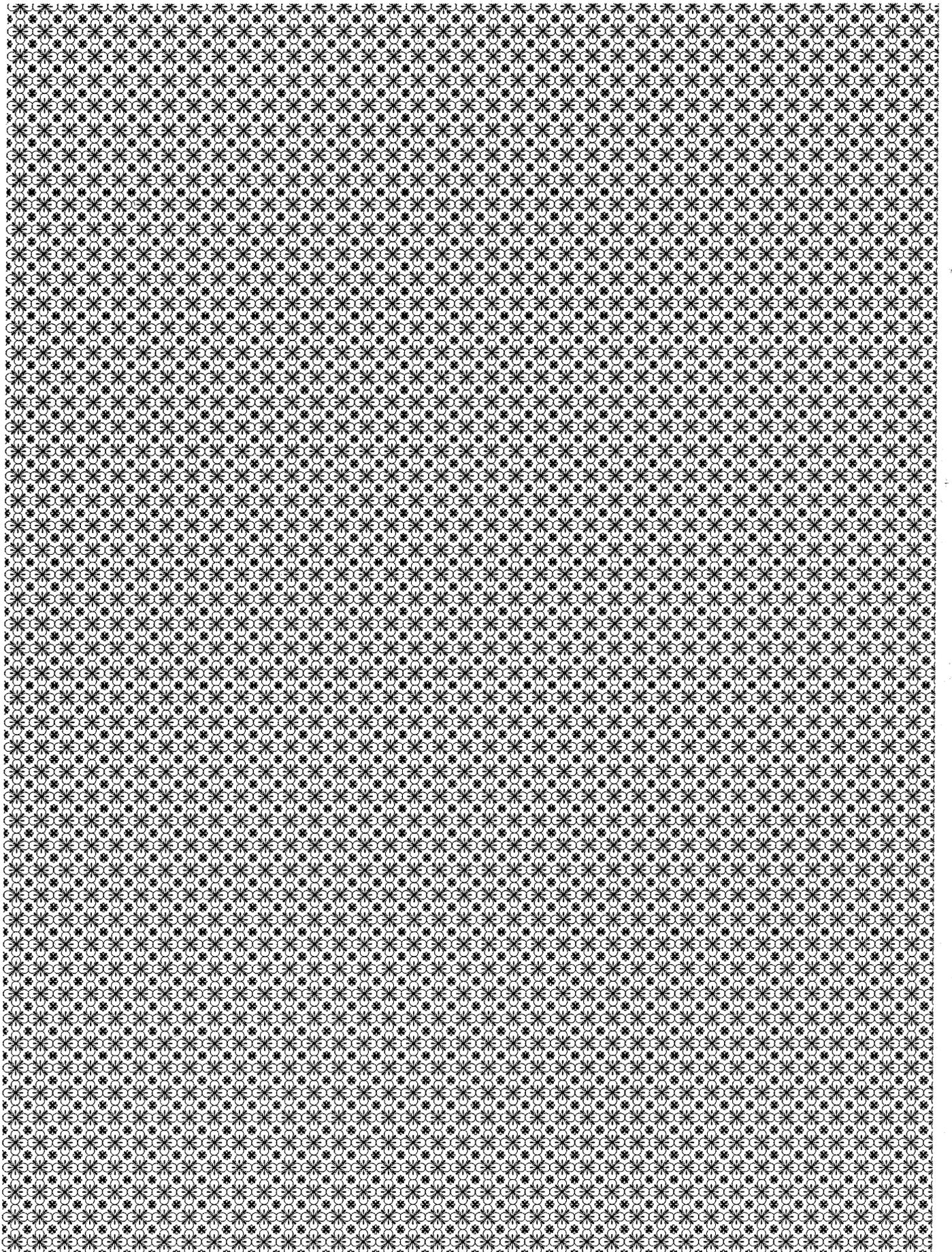


英 語



1 次の文章は Nice things というタイトルのエッセイです。本文を読んで問1～6の設問に答えなさい。

1 Here's a challenge for you: (1) Don't think of a pink elephant. Can you do that? Chances are*, you're picturing a pink elephant right now. That's because the moment you give your brain information — such as the words “pink elephant” — it will create a picture in your head. Why? Because it's trying to assess* whether the pink elephant is a threat*.

2 Your brain is constantly on the lookout for* danger, even when you're not. Just before Golden Week, I was walking along my usual route from a teaching job back to the station. I wasn't paying attention to much, when suddenly I felt like someone or something was watching me. I looked around and spotted* an enormous* 7-meter-tall Totoro staring at me. Actually, it was a hedge* cut into the shape of Totoro, complete with* large eyes stuck to its face. This potential threat turned out to be quite [①] — something that made me laugh with delight.

3 As Golden Week ended, I dreaded* having to go back to work and my brain saw my negative feelings as threats. It responded by releasing chemicals that put me into a state of stress, in case I needed to run from danger. The brain doesn't distinguish between a real-life threat and one that's imagined. So to help reduce my stress, I've since decided to experiment on myself: Every so often* during the day, I say to my brain, “Let's look for nice things.”

4 I was sceptical* as to whether or not this would work. But interestingly enough, I have started to notice [②] things. First they were small things like flowers. Then one day, I saw a beautiful, bright blue bird in the usually grim* grounds of a factory. The next day on the factory bus, I noticed a woman sitting across from me, holding some papers in one hand and moving her wrist in a strange manner. As I looked closely, I realised a tiny ladybird* was crawling* on the edge of her papers and she was moving them around so it wouldn't fall off. I probably would've flicked* the ladybird onto the bus floor, but she seemed to [③] helping this little creature. An amused smile spread across her face. We got off the bus at the same stop, and the woman went to the nearest set of bushes and gently shook [④] into them.

5 It's all too easy for us to fall into the habit of* giving our brains bad things to look for and feed on*. So for the next week, why not try this experiment on yourself? If it can help me spot a kind commuter helping a ladybird, maybe a pink elephant is just around the corner* for you.

(出典：Samantha Loong, “Nice things,” *The Japan Times Alpha*, 2019/6/14.)

* Chances are : たぶん～だろう assess : ～を見極める threat : 危険
on the lookout for : ～を警戒して spotted : ～に気づいた enormous : 巨大な
hedge : 生垣 complete with : ～の付いた dreaded : ～を恐れた
Every so often : 時々 sceptical : 懐疑的な grim : 陰気な
ladybird : てんとう虫 crawling : 歩いている have flicked : ～を弾き飛ばした
fall into the habit of : ～する習慣に陥る feed on : 影響を受ける
is just around the corner : すぐそばにいる

〔問 1〕 この著者が下線部 (1) のようなことを言った理由として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. あり得ない動物を想像させることで、読者の想像力をたくましくさせるため。
2. ピンク色の象という架空の生き物について、読者に具体的に想像してもらうため。
3. 与えられた情報が危険か判断するために、脳が絶えず警戒していることを読者に理解させるため。
4. 人から命じられたことを、仮に理不尽であったとしても実行できるかを確認するため。
5. ピンク色の象が人間にとって脅威なのかを読者に判断させるため。

〔問 2〕 第2段落の [①] に入る最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. terrible
2. boring
3. serious
4. mysterious
5. the opposite

〔問 3〕 第3段落で、著者はストレスを軽減するためにどんな実験をした、と言っていますか。

1. ストレスを感じるのは良いことだ、と思いこむ。
2. 人からの否定的な助言は聞き入れないようにする。
3. 起きてもない危険は、想像しないようにする。
4. 良いことを探そう、と自分に言い聞かせる。
5. 負の感情が湧いたら、数を数えて気持ちを落ち着かせる。

〔問 4〕 第4段落の [②] と [③] に入る語句の組み合わせとして最も適切なものを選びなさい。

1. ② nice ③ enjoy
2. ② good ③ admit
3. ② these ③ mind
4. ② funny ③ suggest
5. ② interesting ③ miss

〔問 5〕 第4段落の [④] に入る最も適切な語句を選びなさい。

1. her papers
2. the stranger
3. the ladybird
4. the flowers
5. the blue bird

〔問 6〕 このエッセイの内容と合わないものを選びなさい。

1. 脳は、絶えず危険を警戒している。
2. ゴールデンウイーク前、著者は何かに見つめられているように感じたが、実際には生垣だった。
3. ゴールデンウイーク後、著者は仕事に戻りたくないと思った。
4. 脳は、実際に起きている危険と、想像上の危険を区別しない。
5. 良いことを探そうと意識しても、条件が揃わなければ良いことに気付けるようにはならない。

2 問7～10には英単語の定義が書かれています。1～5のうち英単語の定義が間違っているものを一つずつ選びなさい。

〔問 7〕

1. partially : not completely
2. readily : quickly and easily
3. precisely : exactly and correctly
4. clearly : not likely to happen
5. terribly : very badly

〔問 8〕

1. worker : someone who does a job, especially a particular type of job
2. knowledge : a book that contains information about a subject that people study, especially at school
3. value : the amount of money that something is worth
4. blood : the red liquid that your heart pumps around your body
5. success : when you achieve what you want or intend

〔問 9〕

1. culture : the beliefs, way of life, and customs that are shared by people in a particular society
2. manager : someone whose job is to manage part or all of a company or other organization
3. glass : the front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are
4. disease : an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant
5. film : moving pictures of real events that are shown on television or at a cinema

〔問 10〕

1. capital : a business organization that makes or sells goods or services
2. camera : a piece of equipment used to take photographs or make films
3. scene : part of a play during which there is no change in time or place
4. peace : a situation in which there is no war or fighting
5. article : a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine

3 〔問 11〕 「英文の()内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、次の1～5のうち答えの間違っているものはどれですか。日本語訳を参考にしながら、一つ選びなさい。

1. The translation of the book (took him / **has been taking him** / has been taken him) more than a month.
その本を翻訳するのに1か月以上かかった。
2. He is (not / not just / **not so much**) a scholar as a journalist, isn't he?
彼は学者というより、むしろジャーナリストですね。

3. They (went through / **have gone through** / have been through) much.
彼らはずいぶん苦労した。
4. I owe it (**to** / in / on) him that I have succeeded.
私が成功したのは、彼のおかげだ。
5. (**It was not until** / At last / Only when) I saw her laughing that I realized what a fool I have been.
彼女が笑っているのを見て、やっと自分の馬鹿さ加減に気が付いた。

4 [問 12] 「英文の () 内に入る適切な語句を選ぶ問題」で、次の1～5のうち答えの間違っているものはどれですか。日本語訳を参考にしながら、一つ選びなさい。

1. Finding a time (when / what / **that**) suits everyone is difficult.
全員にとって都合のよい時間を見つけるのは難しい。
2. We must start now, (so / or / **for**) we have a lot of things to do before the deadline.
いま始めなければならない。というのは、締切までにやることがたくさんあるからだ。
3. The population of that country is (as large as three times / as three times large as / **three times as large as**) that of our country.
その国の人口は、私たちの国の人口の3倍だ。
4. There is no connection (**among** / within / between) the topic we discussed last week and the topic that we'll discuss this week.
先週に議論したテーマと、今週に議論するテーマには、何も関係がない。
5. I remember (**meeting** / to have met / to meet) her, but can't remember her name.
彼女に会ったことは覚えているけれど、名前が思い出せない。

5 [問 13] 次の1～5の会話を読み、下線部の英文の内容が文脈に合っていないものを一つ選びなさい。

1. A : Mom, I want to try something new this winter, but I don't know what to do.
B : Well, they have many winter classes for college students at the local university.
A : That's a great idea. I'm really interested in China.
B : Then, why don't you take one about Chinese history?
2. A : Hello, do you fix smart phones at this store?
B : Yes, we do. What's wrong with yours?
A : The screen's broken because I dropped it.
B : All right. It will be fixed in about one week.
3. A : Did you hear that Margaret and Kevin are getting married?
B : Yes! I am so happy for them. Are you going to the wedding?
A : I don't know. It might be too expensive.
B : That's true. It's going to be in Hawaii, so you would have to buy plane tickets and stay in a hotel.
4. A : I can't wait to watch the baseball game between Giants and Tigers.
B : Me, neither. Who do you think will win?
A : Hmm. I don't know. They're both playing really well this year.
B : Really? I think the Giants are much stronger. They have better hitters.
5. A : David, when did you start learning French?
B : A few months ago. But how did you know that I was studying French?
A : Well, your sister told me.
B : Oh, I forgot that I left it there.

6 次の、2019年7月に書かれた記事を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。

When large sizes are expressed in numbers alone*, it's hard to imagine just how big something is. In order to help people understand magnitude* better, many writers will compare something to a [①] large thing. A classic example* in Japan is Tokyo Dome. The area of the Tokyo Dome stadium building is 46,755 m². The volume of Tokyo Dome is about 1.24 million m³. Koshien Stadium is also used sometimes. It is 38,500m².

When [②] text that compares things to Japanese stadiums, it may not be in the best interest of* your readers to retain this reference*. In a context in which the text is a story or dialogue where the goal is to maintain a regionally specific* atmosphere, I think I would retain the reference to Tokyo Dome. But in writing in which the main purpose is to actually help readers imagine the size of something, it is not going to help them if they don't know about Tokyo Dome.

In a recent translation that mentioned in passing* that the area of a site was that of five Koshien Stadiums, I just included the actual area in square meters* and didn't mention Koshien Stadium at all. In cases in which it feels necessary to include an example, instead of Tokyo Dome, try calculating the area and dividing it by the size of an American football field (5,350 m²) or use an Olympic swimming pool (2,500 m³) for volume. While American football fields are not universal either, at least they are used often in English writing to indicate [③], so readers will be familiar with the reference even if they are not from the United States.

With the [④] coming up next year, the eyes of the world will be drawn to* Japan's new National Stadium. It's still too early now to begin using this as a way of helping people imagine large sizes, but next year it will be a useful reference for people around the world.

(出典：Claire Tanaka, "Japanese Words That Make Translators Weep," *Asahi Weekly*, 2019/7/14, p.10.)

「朝日新聞社に無断で転載することを禁じる」[承諾番号 20-1284]

- * are expressed in numbers alone : 数字だけで表現される magnitude : 大きさ
classic example : 典型的な例 in the best interest of : ~にとって最もためになる
retain this reference : この言及を続ける regionally specific : 地域特有の
in passing : ついでに in square meters : 平方メートルで
be drawn to : ~に向けられる

〔問 14〕本文の①～④に当てはまる語句の組み合わせとして正しいものを一つ選びなさい。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. ① fairly | ② mentioning | ③ atmosphere | ④ World Cup |
| 2. ① comparatively | ② writing | ③ meters | ④ World Cup |
| 3. ① equally | ② memorizing | ③ big | ④ World Cup |
| 4. ① quite | ② editing | ③ width | ④ Tokyo Olympics |
| 5. ① well-known | ② translating | ③ size | ④ Tokyo Olympics |

- [問 15] この著者はどのような主張をしていますか。最も正しいものを一つ選びなさい。
1. 東京ドームと甲子園球場は、大体どんな人に説明するときにも引き合いに出して使える。
 2. 大きさについて説明するときは、その相手に馴染みのある物を引き合いに出すべきだ。
 3. 2020年の東京オリンピック以降は、東京ドームではなく新国立競技場を引き合いに出すべきだ。
 4. 東京ドームと甲子園球場ばかり引き合いに出すと、外国人にとっては面白くない。
 5. 大きさについて説明するときは、その国で一番大きな建物を引き合いに出すべきだ。

