

前期日程

令和4年度入学試験問題

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— 解答上の注意事項 —

1. 問題冊子1冊と解答用紙2枚（その1、その2）がある。
2. 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
3. 解答は解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙2枚を提出すること。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文を読んで、下線部の理由を 100 字程度の日本語で述べなさい。(20点)

Most of us have snapped at our teenagers: “Look at me when I’m talking to you!” Observing facial expressions helps us to interpret meaning and respond to social cues—and it’s polite. No surprise then that scientists at the University of Kent’s School of Psychology have found that in conversation, adolescents spend 12 per cent less time looking at the other person’s face compared with young adults. Yet what is surprising is that, rather than being rude or disrespectful, they may simply be trying their best to pay attention.

Professor Heather Ferguson, the senior author of the study, published in the journal *Nature Human Behaviour*, says: “Evidence suggests teenagers find it harder to process the demands of conversation, including memory, attention and processing content, because of their developing brains. They may look away because this reduces the amount of complex visual information they need to take in while following the conversation.”

It seems that, in our ignorance of neuroscience, we’ve misjudged them. Here the experts explain how understanding the adolescent brain can help us to communicate better with our teenagers.

(Adapted from *The Times* May 22, 2021)

2 以下の会話の空所に最もふさわしい英文を、(a)～(d)から一つ選びなさい。  
(20点)

(1)

A: Have you had many pets in your life?

B: Actually, I have. When I was little, we had snakes, guinea pigs, hamsters and fish to name but a few.

A: Really? You had snakes? Why did you choose snakes?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) They interest me and are a challenge to look after.
- (b) Snakes only live in the wild.
- (c) Snakes are a kind of mammal.
- (d) Snakes are like lizards.

(2)

A: Did you have a good holiday? You have a great sun tan!

B: Yes, thanks. I went to Nice in the south of France. The weather was great. I went sun-bathing every day.

A: Where did you stay?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: I know that area. I stayed near there last year. It's beautiful.

- (a) In Paris.
- (b) In a nice hotel in Tokyo.
- (c) In a hotel overlooking the beach in Nice.
- (d) It was on the plane.

(3)

A: What do you want to study at university?

B: I'm not sure but I'm interested in language and culture.

A: That sounds like fun, but what would you actually do with that later in life? Is it useful?

B: Well, I might become a teacher, but I'm also interested in working for the United Nations or something like that. \_\_\_\_\_ (i) \_\_\_\_\_

A: Sounds good. I'm interested in studying law myself.

B: Really? Well, let me ask you the same question. What would you actually do with that later in life?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

B: I see. Yes, that seems like a big problem. How did you get interested in that?

A: One of my Mum's friends is a lawyer. She helps refugees.

B: Were you influenced by her?

A: Yes, I think so.

(i)

- (a) I am interested in promoting world peace.
- (b) We could go on a trip this weekend if you like.
- (c) Conflict-management does not interest me at all.
- (d) She's a great debater!

(ii)

- (a) Human rights law interests me, and I want to help refugees.
- (b) Law is not so interesting to me.
- (c) How about discussing a variety of legal issues?
- (d) One of my Mum's friends is a lawyer.

3 次の英文を読んで、問題（1）から（3）に答えなさい。問題（1）、（2）については、適当な答えを、(a)～(d)から一つ選びなさい。（30点）

We live in the most affluent culture the world has ever seen. Estimates are that although we have only 6 percent of the world's population in America, we use almost half of the natural resources. It seems to me that if more were actually better, we would live in the happiest, most satisfied culture of all time. But we don't. Not even close. In fact, we live in one of the most dissatisfied cultures on record.

It's not that having a lot of things is bad, wrong, or harmful in itself, only that the desire to have more and more is \*insatiable. As long as you think more is better, you'll never be satisfied.

As soon as we get something, or achieve something, most of us simply go on to the next thing—immediately. This \*\*squelches our appreciation for life and for our many blessings. I know a man, for example, who bought a beautiful home in a nice area. He was happy until the day after he moved in. Then the thrill was gone. Immediately, he wished he'd bought a bigger, nicer home. His “more is better” thinking wouldn't allow him to enjoy his new home, even for a day. Sadly, he is not unique. To various degrees, we're all like that. It's gotten to the point where one of the first questions the Dalai Lama received when he won the Nobel Prize was “What's next?” It seems that whatever we do—buy a home or a car, eat a meal, find a partner, purchase some clothes, even win a prestigious honor—it's never enough.

The trick in overcoming this \*\*\*insidious tendency is to convince yourself that more isn't better and that the problem doesn't lie in what you don't have, but in the longing for more. Learning to be satisfied doesn't mean you can't, don't, or shouldn't ever want more than you have, only that your happiness doesn't depend on it. You can learn to be happy with what you have by becoming more present-moment oriented, by not focusing so much on what you want. As thoughts of what would make your life better enter your mind, gently remind yourself that, even if you got what you think you want, you wouldn't be one bit more satisfied, because the same mind-set that wants more now would want more then.

(Adapted from Richard Carlson, *Don't Sweat the Small Stuff and It's All Small Stuff*)

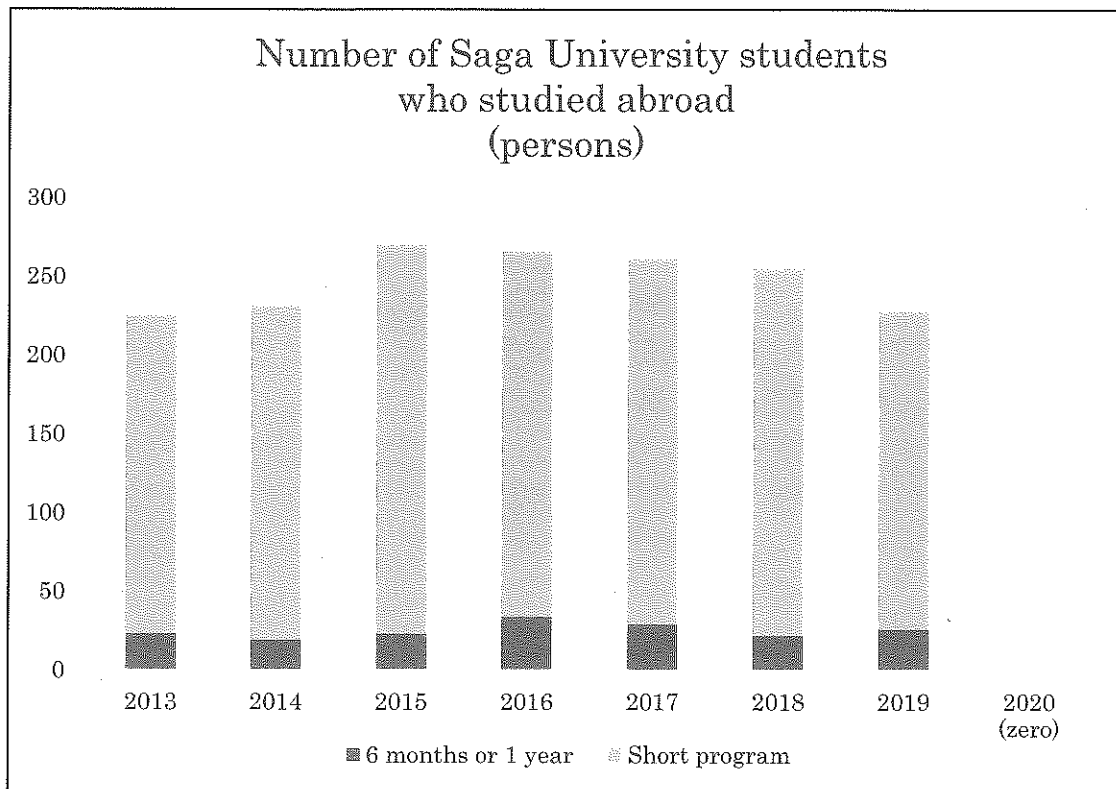
\*insatiable: とどまるところを知らない

\*\*squelch: ～を抑え込む

\*\*\*insidious: じわじわと広がる

- (1) What is the main topic of the passage?
- (a) The richer you are, the happier you are.
  - (b) You should not give up the desire to have more and more.
  - (c) You have to learn to be satisfied with what you have.
  - (d) Your happiness depends on what you have.
- (2) Why is America not the happiest country in the world?
- (a) Because Americans are dissatisfied with their own traditional culture.
  - (b) Because there are some countries which are as rich as America.
  - (c) Because Americans can get what they want with ease.
  - (d) Because whatever Americans do, they do not feel it is enough.
- (3) Write your opinion on the author's message, using an example from your own experience. (About 50 words in English)

- 4 以下のグラフを見て、問題（1）に答えなさい。また、問題（2）については、自分の意見を述べなさい。（30点）



- (1) Summarize the information. (About 70 words in English)
- (2) What can be learned by studying abroad in your view?  
(About 80 words in English)