

# 平成 16 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題

(前期日程)

## 英 語

(注 意)

- 1 問題紙は指示のあるまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題紙は本文 9 ページであり、答案用紙は 2 枚である。
- 3 答えはすべて答案用紙の指定のところに記入すること。
- 4 問題紙と下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。(( )内の番号は段落番号です。また、\*印の語には注があります。)

(1)Daydreaming was once considered a waste of time. Psychologists regarded it as evidence of \*maladjustment, an attempt to escape from reality. They warned that habitual daydreaming could reduce a person's effectiveness in real life and limit his ability to cope with problems. Even the more indulgent psychologists considered daydreaming a childish habit which caused students to get bad grades and adults to fail at their jobs.

(2)As with anything carried to excess, daydreaming can be harmful. Some substitute a fantasy life for the rewards of activity in the real world. And when a person can no longer cope with reality, his mental health is damaged. But these situations are rare. Most people suffer from a lack of daydreaming.

(3)Our attitudes toward daydreaming have been much like our attitudes toward dreaming in our sleep. Night dreaming was once thought to interfere with normal sleep, to rob us of necessary rest. But experiments have indicated that dreams are a normal part of sleep, and that dreaming each night is necessary for mental health. Dr. William Dement, who is experimenting on the significance of dreaming at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, reports that those subjects whose dreams are interrupted regularly exhibit emotional disturbances: \*hypertension, anxiety, irritability, and difficulty in concentrating. But as soon as the subjects were allowed to dream again, all psychological disturbances vanished.

(4)A prolonged lack of daydreams also results in increased anxiety and tension. And many daydream-robbed people find that eventually the need can no longer be suppressed: Daydreaming occurs spontaneously.

(5)During times of stress, daydreaming erects a temporary shield against reality, in much the same way that building a house protects our bodies from wind and snow. Both may be seen as a way of escaping reality, but no one wants to spend life in an endless battle for survival. We are entitled to occasional purposeful withdrawal to regroup our forces.

(6)Recent research on daydreaming indicates that it is an essential part of daily life. Daydreaming, it has been discovered, is an effective means of relaxation. But the beneficial effects of daydreaming go beyond that. Experiments conducted by Dr. Joan T. Freyberg, a New York City psychotherapist, showed that daydreaming significantly helps intellectual growth, powers of concentration, attention span, and the ability to communicate with others. Dr. Freyberg also discovered that her patients who easily engaged in fantasy-making usually responded more quickly to treatment.

(7)Daydreaming improves a person's ability to solve everyday problems. Contrary to popular belief, conscious effort at solving a problem can be an inefficient approach. Initial effort is necessary when we face a problem, but it has been discovered that an effective solution frequently occurs when conscious effort has been suspended. Inability to "let go" and daydream often prevents a solution.

(8)Many famous scientists and inventors have performed best in relaxed moments of daydreaming. Sir Isaac Newton solved many of his toughest problems when his attention was turned aside by private fantasies. Thomas Edison also knew the value of "half-waking" states and whenever confronted with a seemingly overwhelming obstacle that resisted all his efforts, he would stretch out on the couch in his workshop (brought there for just this reason) and let fantasies flood his mind.

(注)

maladjustment: 不適應

hypertension: 過度の緊張

1. 本文全体の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～dの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Daydreaming can be seen as an attempt to withdraw oneself from reality.
- b. Contrary to popular belief, conscious effort can be an inefficient approach, so we have to suspend the conscious attempt to achieve an effective solution.
- c. Daydreaming is an effective means not only of relaxation but also of developing our ability to perform intellectual tasks.
- d. As with anything carried to excess, daydreaming can be harmful, so daydreaming, just like night dreaming, has to be interrupted regularly.

2. 段落(1)の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～dの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Daydreaming was once thought to interfere with a person's effectiveness and ability to cope with everyday problems.
- b. Daydreaming has long been thought to have a positive effect on human life.
- c. Most psychologists nowadays consider that daydreaming is a childish habit which prevents students and adults from doing well.
- d. Daydreaming is nothing but an attempt to escape from reality and it tends to reduce a person's effectiveness in real life.

3. 段落(2)の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～dの中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Excessive daydreaming can be harmful, and so nobody tries to enjoy a fantasy life in order to cope with reality.
- b. Excessive daydreaming can be harmful, but in reality people rarely indulge in daydreaming so much that their mental health is damaged.

- c. Excessive daydreaming makes it difficult to get the rewards of activity in the real world.
  - d. Excessive indulgence in daydreaming provides us with the rewards of activity in the real world.
4. 段落(3)の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～d の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- a. An experiment on dreaming has indicated that the subjects exhibit emotional disturbances if they are allowed to dream again.
  - b. An experiment on dreaming has indicated that the subjects' emotional disturbances vanish if their night dreams are interrupted regularly.
  - c. Night dreaming was once thought to interfere with normal sleep, and an experiment on dreaming has shown that it also tends to lead to emotional disturbances.
  - d. Night dreaming was once thought to interfere with normal sleep, but it was found by experiments to be necessary for mental health as a normal part of sleep.
5. 段落(5)の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～d の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。
- a. Daydreaming can act as a temporary shield against reality and help us refresh ourselves.
  - b. A daydream has often been compared to a house which protects one's body from wind and snow.
  - c. In recent years everyone is spending a stressful life in a struggle for existence.
  - d. Daydreaming is to harsh reality what a house is to our happiness.

6. 段落(8)の主旨として最も適切と思うものを a～d の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- a. Newton and Edison could enjoy their private fantasies only when they succeeded in solving their toughest problems.
- b. Scientists and inventors like Newton and Edison could solve their most difficult problems only when they were indulged in daydreaming.
- c. Scientists and inventors like Newton and Edison performed best when daydreaming enabled them to relax.
- d. Newton and Edison were considered to be real geniuses because of their ability to overcome an obstacle that seemed to resist all their efforts.

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。（\*印の語句には注があります。）

A lot of the things that we say to other people aren't true — they're fibs, fudges, fabrications, falsehoods and barefaced lies. It has been estimated that we lie to a third of the people we meet each day. Lying is especially common when people are trying to impress each other, and that's why it's so prevalent in dating and courtship. Robert Feldman at the University of Massachusetts found that 60 per cent of the people who took part in one of his studies lied at least once during a 10-minute meeting, and that most of them told two or three lies in that time.

Research on lying shows that there is no difference in the numbers of lies told by men and women, but that there are differences in the types of lies they tell — men are more likely to produce lies that are designed to make them look impressive, while women are more likely to tell lies that are intended to make other people feel good. Women are generally more inclined than men to express positive opinions, both about the things they like and the things they don't like. Consequently, when women are faced with the possibility of upsetting someone — for example when they're given a present they don't want — they're more likely to try and protect the other person's feelings by telling a white lie.

Some people consider lying to be wrong in every instance, regardless of how big or small the lie is and what effect it has, while others feel that certain lies are allowable, possibly even necessary. For example, when a woman asks her husband whether he likes her new hairstyle, she's usually inviting him to pay a compliment rather than to give an honest opinion. The husband who makes the mistake of telling his wife that he doesn't like her new hairstyle is asking for trouble. So is the wife who offers her husband less than excessive praise when he asks her what she thinks about his performance on the sports field, or the speech he gave at the office party. Lying lubricates interpersonal relations; without lies our social life would soon \*grind to a complete halt.

Although lies form a large part of our exchanges with other people, we're actually not very good at telling whether someone is deceiving us or telling the truth. This isn't for lack of evidence, because 90 per cent of lies are accompanied by signs which, like a criminal's fingerprints, leave behind traces of deception.

People often pride themselves on their ability to detect if someone is telling them a lie, especially when that person happens to be someone whom they know well. How often have you heard a mother announce that her children could never lie to her because she 'knows them too well', or a young man claim that his girlfriend could never \*pull the wool over his eyes because he can 'see right through her'? In fact the research on lie detection suggests that both the mother and the young man are probably mistaken, because people only detect about 56 per cent of the lies they're exposed to, which is slightly above what you'd expect by chance. It's also been discovered that as people get to know each other better their ability to detect each other's lies doesn't improve — it sometimes gets worse!

This happens for various reasons. One is that as people get to know each other well, they become more confident in their ability to detect each other's lies. However, their accuracy doesn't necessarily increase — it's usually just their confidence that grows. Moreover, when people get to know each other well, they're more likely to allow their emotions to get in the way of their analytical skills and this reduces their ability to detect each other's lies. Finally, as each person gets to know what type of evidence of deception the other person is looking for, they're able to modify their behavior to reduce the chances of detection.

(注)

grind to a halt: きしみながらゆっくり停止する

pull the wool over a person's eyes: 人の目をくらます

1. 筆者は、男と女のうそにはどのような違いがあると言っていますか。65字以内の日本語で述べなさい。
2. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部(2)の this の内容を 45 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Ⅲ アメリカ人の友人から、“Why are the numbers 4 and 9 disliked in Japan?” と尋ねられました。あなたなら、この質問にどう答えますか。(a)にその返答を書き、(b)に4や9を避けている日本における実例を述べる文を書きなさい。いずれも、英語で解答欄に収まる長さで書きなさい。

Ⅳ 次の文章の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

(1) 世界の人々がなにを食べているかは、多くの要因のからんだ興味深い問題であるが、世界の食料問題という観点から見ると、決定的に重要なのは、なにを食べているかではなく、どれだけ食べているかである。そして、食事の内容だけではなく、食料の一人あたり消費量にも、国によって大きな格差が見られるのである。  
(荏開津典生『「飢餓」と「飽食」』)

(2) 今の子どもには、本を読むことのほかに、もっと気楽でもっと楽しいことがある。そのうち、本を好きになるだろうと気長に子どものやる気を待っても、子どもが自然に本好きになることはめったにない。何かの形で本に関心を持たせることが必要だ。

本に限らず、何かを好きになるかどうかは、ほとんどの場合、「出会い」にかかっている。たまたま、自分が求めている時期に求めているものと出会うと、それを好きになる。少しタイミングが狂うと、一生、縁を持たなくなることもある。

したがって、低年齢の子どもの場合には読み聞かせをするなどして、出会いを作る努力を親がするべきだ。  
(樋口裕一『日本語力崩壊』)