

平成 19 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 7 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、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Men and women differ in almost every other way, so why shouldn't they shop differently, too? The conventional wisdom on male shoppers is that they don't especially like to do it, which is why they don't do much of it. It's a struggle just to get them to be patient company for a woman while she shops. As a result, the entire shopping experience—from packaging design to advertising to merchandising to store design and layout—is generally geared toward the female shopper.

Women do have a greater affinity for what we think of as shopping—walking at a relaxed pace through stores, examining merchandise, comparing products and values, interacting with sales staff, asking questions, trying things on and ultimately making purchases. Most purchasing traditionally falls to women, and they usually do it willingly—even when shopping for the daily necessities, even when the experience brings no particular pleasure, women tend to do it in a dependable, agreeable fashion. Women take pride in their ability to shop prudently and well. In a study we conducted of baby products, women interviewed insisted that they knew the price of products by heart, without even having to look. (Upon further inquiry, we discovered that they were mostly wrong.) As women's roles change, so does their shopping behavior—they're becoming a lot more like men in that regard—but they're still the primary buyer in the American marketplace.

In general, men, in comparison, seem like loose cannons. We've timed enough shoppers to know that men always move faster than women through a store's aisles. Men spend less time looking, too. In many settings it's hard to get them to look at anything they hadn't intended to buy. They usually don't like asking where things are, or any other questions, for that matter. They shop the way they drive. If a man can't find the section he's looking for, he'll wheel about once or twice, then give up and leave the store without even asking for help.

You'll see a man impatiently move through a store to the section he wants, pick something up, and then, almost abruptly, he's ready to buy, having taken no apparent joy in the process of finding. You've practically got to get out of his way. When a man takes clothing into a dressing room, the only thing that stops him from buying it is if it doesn't fit. Women, on the other hand, try things on as only part of the consideration process, and garments that fit just fine may still be rejected on other grounds. In one study, we found that 65 percent of male shoppers who tried something on bought it, as opposed to 25 percent of female shoppers. This is a good argument for positioning fitting rooms nearer the men's department than the women's, if they are in the same area. If they are not, men's dressing rooms should be very clearly marked, because if he has to search for it, he may just decide it's not worth the trouble.

Here's another statistical comparison: Eighty-six percent of women look at price tags when they shop. Only 72 percent of men do. For a man, ignoring the price tag is almost a measure of his manhood. As a result, men are far more easily upgraded than are women shoppers. They are also far more suggestible than women — men seem so anxious to get out of the store that they'll say yes to almost anything.

Now, a shopper such as that could be seen as more trouble than he's worth. But he could also be seen as a potential source of profits, especially given his lack of discipline. Either way, men now do more purchasing than ever before. And that trend will continue to grow. As they stay single longer than ever, they learn to shop for things their fathers never had to buy. And because they marry women who work long and hard too, they will be forced to shoulder more of the ⁽⁴⁾burden of shopping. The manufacturers, retailers and display designers who pay attention to male ways, and are willing to adapt the shopping experience to them, will have an edge in the twenty-first century.

問 1 (1)から(4)の下線の語について、本文中で使われている意味に最も近い語を五つの選択肢の中から選び、解答欄に記号で答えなさい。

(1) conventional

(a) accurate

(b) essential

(c) useful

(d) common

(e) perfect

(2) affinity

(a) habit

(b) anxiety

(c) similarity

(d) preference

(e) communication

(3) ultimately

(a) easily

(b) finally

(c) hardly

(d) quickly

(e) wisely

(4) shoulder

(a) give

(b) enjoy

(c) bear

(d) block

(e) raise

問 2 次の(1)から(7)の文章のうち、本文の内容に一致するものに○、一致しないものに×、本文の内容からだけではどちらともいえないものに△を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) According to a survey, women are likely to believe that they have the ability to make a good guess at prices, and in most cases, they are correct.
- (2) Wives have a tendency to purchase more expensive merchandise than their husbands because women are usually in charge of the family budget.
- (3) When men are not certain whether the things they have in mind are available at a store, they keep looking around or ask for help to find them.
- (4) The best way to get male shoppers to buy more is to have a section where a variety of automobile accessories are displayed.
- (5) Women always decide to buy things they try on in a dressing room when they find that the clothes feel nice and that the sizes are right.
- (6) Because men do not want to stay long at stores, they are more influenced by sales clerks and thus they are more inclined to follow the clerks' advice.
- (7) In the near future, paying more attention to male ways of shopping will be the key to success in the retailing industry.

- 次の英文は母親とその思春期の娘との難しい関係を述べています。下線部(a), (b), (c)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Teenage girls bristle and rage about nearly everything — from minor disappointments to undeniable tragedies — with nearly equal intensity. It is well known that adolescents perceive the most harmless of comments as slights or even major insults. Many a mother has commented that she has only to look at her daughter to be accused of criticizing her or thinking she is “fat”! Paradoxically, because your unquestioned love makes your daughter feel safe, she feels free to direct much of her frustration and hostility toward you, regardless of whether you are remotely involved. You have likely joined the ranks of mothers who are tired of feeling they can never say or do anything right.

At times your relationship with your daughter may worsen further. As Ann, a thirty-five-year-old single mother, put it, “I’m dealing with a level of conflict I never imagined. Since she was thirteen, Morgan pretty much decided she didn’t need to listen to me or respect me. She treats me with nothing but contempt. I’m shocked by what our relationship has become and frightened by what lies ahead. If we’re constantly at each other’s throats, how can I hope to help her through these next years? How can I keep her safe from alcohol and drugs and all the rest?”

Not only do mothers despair over feeling that their relationships with their daughters have been lost, but they become terrified about surrendering any threads of control they may have held.

(注)

bristle : react angrily and defensively

Ⅲ 次の文章の下線部(a), (b)を英語に訳しなさい。

大人になって苗字や役割で呼ばれるようになって、私たちは書面で自分の名を見る。ヒトの脳は、文字列を見ただけでも、その文字列の音を聞いたように聴覚野が活性化することがわかっている。名前を呼ばれる度に、あるいは名前の文字を見る度に、^(a)私たちは、^(a)名前の音に込められたメッセージを聴くのである。この回数たるや、名前の意味を考える回数の何万倍にもなるだろう。

(黒川伊保子『怪獣の名はなぜガギグゲゴなのか』より)

インターネット上にさまざまな情報が飛び交う現代において、自らが過去に体験したことを思い出すことは、ますます大切になってきているのではないか。情報は、単に外からやってくるだけではない、自らの中から掘り起こすものでもある。無意識の深層に眠っていて、長い間思い出すことのなかった記憶を想起し、揺り動かし、溶かしているうちに、次第に何かが立ち上がってくる。昔の時間がよみがえってくる。

(茂木健一郎『脳の中の人生』より)

IV Michael はヒロシと頻繁にメールでやりとりをしています。ある日ヒロシは Michael から次のようなメールをもらいました。どうやら Michael は「成人の日」を誤解しているようです。

ヒロシになったつもりで、「成人の日」について、Michael に返信してください。

(解答欄に 60 語程度の英語で書きなさい。)

件名 : Question about the seijin-no-hi

Hi, Hiro. I heard about a national holiday called the “seijin-no-hi” in my Japanese class. Is it a national holiday for adults because the Japanese word “seijin” means adults? We don't have such a day in the United States. Does anything special happen on that day?

Thanks,

Mike