

## 令和5年度 入学試験問題（一般選抜）

# 英 語

### 注 意

1. 問題冊子は、指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は8ページ、解答紙は2枚である。「始め」の合図があったら、それぞれページ数および枚数を確認すること。
3. 解答開始前に、試験監督者の指示に従って、すべての解答紙それぞれ2ヵ所に受験番号を記入すること。
4. 解答は、黒色鉛筆（シャープペンシルも可）を使用し、すべて所定の欄に記入すること。欄外および裏面には記入しないこと。
5. 試験終了後、監督者の指示に従って、解答紙の順番をそろえること。
6. 下書き等は、問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
7. 解答紙は持ち帰らないこと。





- 〔1〕 次の英文を読んで、文中の（ ア ）から（ シ ）に入れるのに最も適当な英語一語をそれぞれ書きなさい。

Chris Hurn's son would not go to sleep. It was the boy's first night home ( ア ) a vacation in Amelia Island,\*<sup>1</sup> Florida, and he had accidentally left behind Joshie, his beloved\*<sup>2</sup> stuffed giraffe. There was no sleeping ( イ ) Joshie. Yet Joshie was in Florida. So Hurn was left with a problem.

In the long tradition of parents desperate to get their kids to ( ウ ), Hurn assessed his options and concluded ( エ ) he'd better start lying. "Joshie is fine," he told his son. "He's just taking an extra-long vacation at the resort." His son seemed to believe it, eventually drifting off to sleep.

Later that night, to Hurn's great relief, a staff member of the Ritz-Carlton hotel called to report that Joshie had been ( オ ). Hurn asked the staff a favor. He explained what he'd told his son and asked ( カ ) someone at the hotel could take a picture of Joshie on a lounge chair by the pool, to show he'd ( キ ) vacationing.

A few days ( ク ), Joshie arrived — along with a binder full of pictures. One showed Joshie lounging by the pool, another showed Joshie driving a golf cart. ( ケ ) captured him playing with the hotel parrot,\*<sup>3</sup> getting a massage in the spa (with cucumber slices covering his eyes), and even monitoring the security cameras in the control room.

Hurn and his wife were delighted, and ( コ ) son was extremely happy. Hurn wrote a blog post about the experience, which went viral.\*<sup>4</sup>

Why did everyone love the story of Joshie? Because it contradicted our expectations. What do we ( サ ) to happen when a boy loses a stuffed animal on vacation? For it to be returned, maybe. If he's lucky. (And if so, it would probably be squeezed inside a box to reduce the cost of sending it.)

Instead, someone at the hotel spent a few hours running around the resort with a stuffed giraffe, snapping silly pictures — "somebody get some cucumber slices for his eyes!" — so they could please some guests *who had already checked* ( シ ) *and gone home*. It was a strange and magical thing to do.

【Adapted from *The Power of Moments: Why Certain Experiences Have Extraordinary Impact*, by Chip Heath and Dan Heath, Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, New York, 2017, pp. 69-70】

〔注〕 \* 1 Amelia Island : アメリア島(米国フロリダ州の島)

\* 2 beloved : 最愛の

\* 3 parrot : オウム

\* 4 viral : (インターネットを介して) またたく間に広がる

〔2〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Let me tell you the story of Patrick McGinnis.

He had done all the things he was supposed to do. Checked all the boxes. Graduated from Georgetown University. Harvard Business School. ( ア )

He put in the long workdays he felt were expected of him: to the tune of eighty hours per week. Even on vacations and holidays. He never left the office before his boss. Sometimes it felt as though he never left the office at all.

He travelled so much for work that he earned the highest frequent-flyer status on Delta Airlines, a level so high it didn't even have a name. Meanwhile, he was on the boards of four companies on three continents. Once, when he refused to stay home sick, he had to leave a board meeting three times to throw up in the bathroom. When he returned, a colleague said he looked green. But he powered through.

He had been taught that hard work is the key to everything you want in life. It was a part of the New England\*<sup>1</sup> mindset:\*<sup>2</sup> your work ethic\*<sup>3</sup> was evidence of your character. And, ever the overachiever, he'd taken this to the next level. He didn't just think that working endless hours would lead to success, he thought it *was* success. ( イ )

He assumed that, in the end, his hard work would pay off. Then one day he woke up to  
(1) find himself working for a bankrupt company. That company was AIG\*<sup>4</sup> and the year was 2008. His stock had fallen 97 per cent. All the late nights at the office, all the countless red-eye flights to Europe, South America, and China, all the missed birthdays and celebrations had been for nothing.

In the months after the financial crisis hit, McGinnis couldn't get out of bed. He started having night sweats. His vision blurred,\*<sup>5</sup> both literally and figuratively.\*<sup>6</sup> He couldn't see clearly for months. He had lost his way.

He was sick with stress. His doctor ran some tests. So on the cab ride back from the doctor's office he made what he called "a bargain with God." ( ウ )

He was like the tragic character Boxer, the horse, in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*,\*<sup>7</sup> described as the farm's most dedicated labourer whose answer to every problem was, "I will work harder." That is, until he collapsed from overwork and was sent to the knacker's yard.\*<sup>8</sup>

"Working harder had been the solution to every problem," McGinnis said. But all of a sudden, the marginal return of working harder was, in fact, negative.

But what could he do? He had three options: He could carry on and likely work himself to death. He could aim lower and give up on his goals. Or, he could find an easier way to achieve the success he wanted.  
(2)

He chose the ( X ) option.

He stepped down from his role at AIG but stayed on as a consultant. He stopped working eighty hours a week. He started going home at 5 p.m. ( エ )

He also stopped treating sleep like a necessary evil. He started walking, running and eating better. He lost twenty-five pounds. ( オ )

Around this time, he was inspired by a friend who was investing in start-ups.\*<sup>9</sup> Not a lot of money, just small cheques here and there. It stimulated Patrick's interest.

He invested in a couple of companies. He's invested in a couple more each year since then. Two of them have become unicorns.\*<sup>10</sup> He has a 25 × return on his investments. Even during tough economic times he felt confident about his finances because he wasn't dependent on a single source of income.

<sup>(3)</sup> He has made more money than he used to earn by working half the hours he used to work. And the type of work he is doing is more rewarding. Less intrusive.\*<sup>11</sup> He said, "It doesn't even feel like work anymore."

What he learned from this experience was this: when you simply can't try any harder, it's time to find an easier path.

【Adapted from *Essentialism: The Disciplined Pursuit of Less*, by Greg McKeown, Virgin Books, London, 2021, pp. 265-267】

〔注〕 \* 1 New England : ニューイングランド地方 (米国の東海岸の 6 州)

\* 2 mindset : (固定した) 考え方

\* 3 ethic : 倫理

\* 4 AIG : アメリカン・インターナショナル・グループ (米国に本社がある保険会社)

\* 5 blur : ぼやける

\* 6 figuratively : 比喩的に

\* 7 Animal Farm : 動物農場 (英国人作家 George Orwell の 1945 年の作品)

\* 8 knacker's yard : 廃馬処理場

\* 9 start-up : 新興企業

\* 10 unicorn : ユニコーン企業 (企業としての評価額が 10 億ドル以上の、非上場のベンチャー企業)

\* 11 intrusive : 煩わしい

〔設 問〕

1. 空欄（ ア ）から（ オ ）に入る英文を以下から一つずつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

- (a) He promised himself that “if I survive this, then I will really make some changes.”
- (b) He started enjoying his life, and his work, again.
- (c) Joined the ranks of a top finance and insurance company.
- (d) Leaving work at 5 p.m. meant you must not have a very important job.
- (e) He no longer e-mailed on the weekends.

2. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

3. 下線部(2)について、

- (a) 本文の内容に沿って、それぞれ 20 字以内の日本語で箇条書きしなさい。
- (b) 空欄（ X ）に入る英語一語を書きなさい。

4. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

5. 本文の内容に関する次の英文(1)から(5)を読み、正しいものには○、間違っているものには×を、それぞれ記入しなさい。

- (1) McGinnis travelled a lot because he worked for Delta Airlines.
- (2) McGinnis took a bath three times during a board meeting.
- (3) McGinnis taught his colleagues that hard work is important to get what you want in life.
- (4) For a few months after the financial crisis caused a significant drop in the price of his stock, McGinnis experienced night sweats, blurred vision, and other discomforts.
- (5) McGinnis started investing in start-ups when he observed his friend doing it.

〔3〕 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

If you look at roadside embankments,\*<sup>1</sup> you might be able to see how trees connect with each other through their root systems. On these slopes, rain often washes away the soil, leaving the underground networks exposed. Scientists in the Harz\*<sup>2</sup> mountains in Germany have discovered that this really is a case of interdependence, and most individual trees of the same species growing in the same stand are connected to each other through their root systems. It appears that nutrient\*<sup>3</sup> exchange and helping neighbors in times of need is the rule, and this leads to the conclusion that forests are superorganisms\*<sup>4</sup> with interconnections much like ant colonies.

Of course, it makes sense to ask whether tree roots are simply wandering around aimlessly underground and connecting up when they happen to encounter roots of their own kind. Once connected, they have no choice but to exchange nutrients. They create what looks like a social network, but what they are experiencing is nothing more than a purely accidental give and take. In this scenario, chance encounters replace the more emotionally charged  
(1) image of active support, though even chance encounters offer benefits for the forest ecosystem.\*<sup>5</sup> But Nature is more complicated than that. According to Massimo Maffei from the University of Turin,\*<sup>6</sup> plants — and that includes trees — are perfectly capable of distinguishing their own roots from the roots of other species and even from the roots of related individuals.

But why are trees such social beings? Why do they share food with their own species and sometimes even go so far as to provide nutrients for their competitors?  
(7) The reasons are the same as for human communities: there are advantages to working together. A tree is not a forest. On its own, a tree cannot establish a consistent local climate. It is at the mercy of wind and weather. But together, many trees create an ecosystem that moderates\*<sup>7</sup> extremes of heat and cold, stores a great deal of water, and causes a great deal of humidity.  
(1) And in this protected environment, trees can live to be very old. To get to this point, the community must remain undamaged no matter what. If every tree were looking out only for itself, then quite a few of them would never reach old age. Regular deaths would result in many large gaps in the tree canopy,\*<sup>8</sup> which would make it easier for storms to get inside the forest and knock down more trees. The heat of summer would reach the ground of the forest and dry it out. Every tree would suffer.

Every tree, therefore, is valuable to the community and worth keeping around for as long as possible. And that is why even sick individuals are supported and nourished until they recover. Next time, perhaps it will be the other way round, and the supporting tree might be the one in need of assistance. When thick silver-gray beeches\*<sup>9</sup> behave like this, they remind



me of a herd<sup>(7)</sup> of elephants. Like the herd, they, too, look after their own, and they help their sick and weak back up onto their feet. They are even reluctant to abandon their dead.

Every tree is a member of this community, but there are different levels of membership. For example, most stumps<sup>\*10</sup> decay into humus<sup>\*11</sup> and disappear within a couple of hundred years (which is not very long for a tree). Only a few individuals are kept alive over the centuries. What's the difference? Do tree societies have second-class citizens just like human societies? It seems they do, though the idea of "class" doesn't quite fit. It is rather the degree of connection — or maybe even affection — that decides how helpful a tree's colleagues will be.

You can check this<sup>(2)</sup> out for yourself simply by looking up into the forest canopy. The average tree grows its branches out until it encounters the branch tips of a neighboring tree of the same height. It doesn't grow any wider because the air and better light in this space are already taken. However, it makes the branches it has extended stronger, so you get the impression that there's quite a shoving match<sup>(1)</sup> going on up there. But a pair of true friends is careful right from the outset not to grow overly thick branches in each other's direction. The trees don't want to take anything away from each other, and so they develop thick branches only at the outer edges of their crowns, that is to say, only in the direction of "non-friends." Such partners are often so tightly connected at the roots that sometimes they even die together.

As a rule, friendships that extend to looking after stumps can only be established in undisturbed forests. It could well be that all trees do this and not just beeches. I myself have <sup>(\*)</sup>observed stumps of various species that were still alive long after the trees had been cut down. Planted forests seem almost incapable of networking with one another, because their roots are damaged beyond repair when they are planted. As a rule, trees in planted forests like these behave like loners<sup>\*12</sup> and suffer from their isolation.<sup>\*13</sup> Most of them never have the opportunity to grow old anyway. Depending on the species, these trees are considered ready to cut down when they are only about a hundred years old.

【Adapted from *The Hidden Life of Trees: What They Feel, How They Communicate*, by Peter Wohlleben, William Collins, London, 2017, pp. 3-5】

- [注] \* 1 embankment : 土手                      \* 2 Harz : ハルツ山地 (ドイツ中央部の山地)
- \* 3 nutrient : 栄養素
- \* 4 superorganism : 超個体 (多数の個体から構成され, まるで一つの生物体であるかのように振る舞う生物集団)
- \* 5 ecosystem : 生態系
- \* 6 University of Turin : トリノ大学 (イタリアの国立大学)
- \* 7 moderate : 加減する
- \* 8 canopy : 林冠 (森林の最上部で枝葉が茂る部分)
- \* 9 beech : ブナ                                      \* 10 stump : 切り株
- \* 11 humus : 腐葉土                                \* 12 loner : 孤独を好む人
- \* 13 isolation : 孤独感

[設 問]

1. 下線部(ア)から(オ)について, 最も意味が近い英語表現を以下から一つ選び, それぞれの記号を書きなさい。

- |                     |                |                 |                |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (ア) (a) associate   | (b) rival      | (c) colleague   | (d) relative   |
| (イ) (a) atmosphere  | (b) comfort    | (c) temperature | (d) moisture   |
| (ウ) (a) family      | (b) enemy      | (c) lifetime    | (d) plant      |
| (エ) (a) cooperation | (b) dependence | (c) conflict    | (d) compromise |
| (オ) (a) genetic     | (b) improved   | (c) artificial  | (d) natural    |

2. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

3. 下線部(2)について, 本文の内容に沿って 60 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

4. 本文の内容に関する次の英文(1)から(5)を読み, 正しいものには○, 間違っているものには×を, それぞれ記入しなさい。

- (1) According to a researcher at the University of Turin, trees are the only plants that can distinguish the roots of their own species from those of other species.
- (2) Trees are like humans in the sense that they find benefits in cooperating with each other.
- (3) Some trees are valuable to their community, whereas others are not.
- (4) The branches of trees usually stop spreading out when they come close to the branches of other trees.
- (5) Sometimes, trees are so closely connected to their friends that they die at the same time.

〔4〕（英作文）

この世から突然インターネットがなくなってしまったら、世界はどうなってしまうと思いますか。あなたの考えを 100 語程度の英語で書きなさい。









