

令和 5 年度 一般選抜(後期)問題

英 語

試験開始の指示があるまで、問題冊子を開いてはならない。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の指示があるまで、筆記用具を持つてはならない。
2. 試験開始後に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁等の不備、解答用紙の汚れ等を確認しなさい。これらがある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
3. 解答番号は

1

 ~

42

 である。
4. 解答は指示された解答番号に従って解答用紙の解答欄にマークすること。
5. 解答用紙に正しく記入・マークしていない場合には、正しく採点されないことがある。
6. 指定された以外の個数をマークした場合には誤りとなる。
7. 下書きや計算は問題冊子の余白を利用すること。
8. 質問等がある場合には手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせること。
9. 試験終了の指示があったら直ちに筆記用具を机の上に置くこと。
10. 試験終了の指示の後に受験番号、氏名の記入漏れに気づいた場合には、手を高く挙げて監督者の許可を得てから記入すること。許可なく筆記用具を持つと不正行為とみなされる。
11. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

解答用紙記入要領

例：受験番号が「0 1 2 3」番の「日本花子」さんの場合

受 験 番 号				
MC	0	1	2	3
	●	○①	○①	○①
	○①	●	○①	○①
	○②	○②	●	○②
	○③	○③	○③	●
	○④	○④	○④	○④
	○⑤	○⑤	○⑤	○⑤
	○⑥	○⑥	○⑥	○⑥
	○⑦	○⑦	○⑦	○⑦
	○⑧	○⑧	○⑧	○⑧
	○⑨	○⑨	○⑨	○⑨

フリガナ	ニッポン	ハナコ
氏名	日本花子	

注意事項

1. 黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使用すること。
 2. マークは、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶすこと。
 3. 所定の記入欄以外には何も記入しないこと。
- ※ マークの塗り方が正しくない場合には、採点されないことがある。

							
良い例	悪い例						

1. 受験番号の空欄に受験番号を記入し、さらにその下のマーク欄にマークする。次に、氏名を書き、フリガナをカタカナで記入する。
2. 受験番号欄と解答欄では、○①の位置が異なるので注意する。
3. マークは黒鉛筆(HB, B, 2B)またはシャープペンシル(2B)を使い、はみ出さないように○の内側を●のように丁寧に塗りつぶす。
4. マークを消す場合には、消しゴムで跡が残らないように完全に消す。
5. 解答用紙は折り曲げたり、汚したりしない。
6. 所定の欄以外には何も記入しない。

英 語

1 問1～10の()に入る語句として最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちからそれぞれ1つずつ選べ。

問1 The big typhoon suddenly became weak and changed its course westward, (1) was good news for us.

- ① which ② that ③ when ④ where

問2 My father is very fond of reading books. In his library, he has hundreds of books, (2) he has read from cover to cover.

- ① most of which ② of whose ③ of those ④ of all

問3 (3) you are doing is spoiling your whole life.

- ① Yet ② All ③ Unless ④ It

問4 “Oh, this temple is magnificent!”

“This temple is said (4) built about 800 years ago.”

- ① having been ② to have been ③ being ④ to have

問5 It was (5) an extremely hot day that we decided not to go out.

- ① so ② very ③ too ④ such

問6 I had a terrible stomachache last evening. Otherwise, I (6) to the meeting.

- ① come ② came ③ had come ④ would have come

問7 Some people blamed me for my behavior at that time, but I did what (7).

- ① I thought it was right ② I thought I was right
③ I thought was right ④ which was right

問8 Each citizen must continue to remain (8) in the country's human rights situation.

- ① interest ② to interest ③ interesting ④ interested

問9 There are many issues that need (9) on the road to a full introduction of the digital textbooks.

- ① resolved ② having resolved ③ to be resolved ④ be resolved

問10 The results of the experiment by your group are much more reliable than ()
by our group.

① those

② it

③ which

④ what

2

Read the dialogue and answer the questions (問 1 ~ 8).

Annie: Jack, did you know if you have five minutes of silence each day you can improve your health?... Jack?... Jack!

Jack: What? What did you say? Sorry, I didn't hear you. I had the music turned up too loud. I was listening to this new song and —

Annie: You're a perfect reason why this article is so pertinent. I'm really worried about you! You always have something on, something making noise in this house. You would really benefit from the advice in this article.

Jack: Really? Am I always making noise?

Annie: Yes!

Jack: All right, tell me more. I'm listening now.

Annie: Well, for starters, by having periods of silence you may be able to concentrate more. You always study for your university term exams with music blaring in the background. This article says by having five or more minutes of silence, you can improve your study skills. This might make your concentration more focused, more efficient, and calmer.

Jack: Hmm. That seems reasonable. What else have you got for me, Nurse Annie?

Annie: Listen to this! People who have had long-term unpleasant background noise exposure had a decrease in brain function, which affected their learning and memory. Also, they had a higher level of the stress hormone, cortisol.

Jack: I feel I can focus in noisy places, but can cortisol be a serious problem?

Annie: The article says so. It may lead to health issues like sleep disorders, weight gain, and even chronic health problems like migraine headaches or heart disease! Also, the article mentions that silence can stimulate new brain cells —

Jack: Stimulate brain cells? I need that!

Annie: Well, there is a study which involves mice. After experiencing two hours of silence, researchers found that new cells developed in the brains of these mice.

Jack: Interesting. So, Annie, what does the article recommend I do to be more silent?

Annie: Here's a few suggestions. You can make your car noise-free, stop using headphones, and take a silent retreat.

Jack: Silent retreats? Oh, I heard about them on the news. Those retreats are nothing but expensive tour packages where you don't speak in some remote place in Finland or South America. They really are not necessary, in my opinion, especially on my budget.

Annie: Yeah, you really hit the nail on the head. They are really pricey! Anyway, we live on the edge of the suburbs, and we can do the same thing in the big forest behind our home. Just take a walk in the forest and enjoy being silent. I really feel silence is a basic physiological need, like eating or sleeping.

Jack: Yeah, I hear you. For now, we could start small, just try reducing some of the daily household noise like music or the TV.

Annie: Yes, (). However, I feel we can reduce the amount of noise little by little. I don't want you to get angry, though. It's just that I think we need to consider a few things before our first child is born later this summer.

Jack: That's true. With this summer, we will need to learn to be quieter.

問 1 According to the dialogue, what is Annie's worry about noise?

- ① Annie feels that Jack creates too much noise in the house, and it may have a bad effect on him.
- ② Annie believes that her physical health has been getting worse, so she wants Jack to stop the noise.
- ③ Annie is busy studying for her final exams, and she can't concentrate with all the noise in the house.
- ④ Annie will become a nurse next month, and she is worried about the effects of silence on a person's health.

問 2 According to the dialogue, which of the following does Annie mention about silence and concentration?

- ① Silence may help you focus more when you are studying and improve your study skills.
- ② Silence is a basic human need, like eating, so when you eat silently, you should concentrate.
- ③ Concentration is always better when you are on overseas vacations or relaxing at your home.
- ④ Concentration is the main goal for students when they want to get a good night's sleep.

問 3 According to the dialogue, what is the effect of unpleasant background noise?

- ① People who are exposed to unpleasant noise are annoyed, but they still can concentrate on their work.
- ② Long-term exposure to unpleasant noise can decrease brain function and increase stress hormone levels.
- ③ Unpleasant noise can effectively reduce the stress hormone, cortisol, in some older people.
- ④ Unpleasant noise can help enhance an adult's long-term memory, but affect learning and memory in teens.

問 4 According to the dialogue, what is Jack's opinion about Silent retreats? 14

- ① He feels these tours are useful since Finland and South America have fewer news programs, and therefore, are less distracting.
- ② He feels these tours can cost a lot of money, so travelers should choose cheaper tours in North America.
- ③ He feels these tours have opened a new trend in tourism, and they are popular in the news.
- ④ He feels these tours are not necessary because they are over-priced and beyond his finances.

問 5 Which of the following is the closest meaning of the underlined, hit the nail on the head in the dialogue? 15

- ① to guess many times before correctly answering
- ② to build something correctly by hand
- ③ to be exactly right about something
- ④ to be the person who stands out in a group

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (16) in the dialogue?

- ① traveling is said to be related to keeping healthy
- ② small offices can create so much stress and anxiety
- ③ physiological needs do not influence the way cells develop
- ④ sound is a part of our life and it can consume us

問 7 According to the dialogue, which of the following is true about Jack and Annie?
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- ① They live in a very noisy city, and they are both researching ways to find silence in their daily lives.
- ② They do not agree about what is the best way to study, or what is the best way to save money.
- ③ They are discussing ways to make their home quieter before their baby is born.
- ④ They are ready to graduate from high school but need to pass some difficult exams.

問 8 Which of the following best summarizes the dialogue? 18

- ① The dialogue discusses the possible benefits of silence on our mental and physical health.
- ② The dialogue examines how noise can have advantages and disadvantages for our health.
- ③ The dialogue shows how our brain works independently from our environment.
- ④ The dialogue outlines the different ways we can make our society free of noise.

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3

経済的な格差に関する論文を紹介する次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

Inequality is a growing concern in many societies. Like most important social phenomena, it is a complex issue that has many interacting sources and consequences. To understand inequality and its dynamics over time, multiple theoretical and experimental approaches are necessary. In a research paper, a research group used laboratory-style experiments (conducted online) to study how the visibility of wealth inequality in people's social environment shapes the behavioural dynamics of inequality. The attraction of an experimental approach is that it allows the control of factors that are inherently uncontrollable in naturally occurring data. Crucially, for example, the experimenter can control the initial level of inequality and see how inequality evolves as a function of people's behaviour alone.

The researchers' experimental model used an assessment of people's willingness to contribute to ^{*1}public goods to test how initial wealth inequality and the structure of the social network influence the evolution of inequality. The researchers were particularly interested in the role of visibility of wealth — can mere observation of your neighbour's wealth lead to more inequality over time, even if such information does not change ^{*2}economic incentives? Visible wealth might have a psychological effect by causing social comparisons and thereby influencing economic choices that have consequences for inequality.

In their online laboratory, the researchers endowed all participants with tokens, worth real money. The endowment differed across individuals and treatments: in a treatment without inequality, all participants initially received the same number of tokens; in a low-inequality treatment, participants had similar but different initial endowments; and in the high-inequality treatment there was a substantial starting difference between participants.

The groups typically comprised 17 people arranged at random in a social network in which, on average, about 5 people were linked ('neighbours') to one person. In each of the 10 rounds of the following game, participants had to decide whether to behave socially ('cooperate') by reducing their own wealth by 50 tokens per connected neighbour to benefit each of them by 100 tokens, or to behave selfishly ('non-cooperate') by keeping their tokens for themselves. These decisions had consequences for accumulated wealth levels and inequality. At the end of each round, the subjects learnt whether their neighbours had cooperated or not and 30% of participants were given the opportunity to change their neighbour, that is, to either cut an existing link or to create a new one.

A crucial manipulation in this experiment was wealth visibility. Under invisible conditions, the participants could observe only their own accumulated wealth. Under visibility, they could see the accumulated wealth of their connected neighbours but not the whole network. Thus,

there were six conditions in total: three levels of initial wealth inequality in each of the two visibility conditions.

The results are complex but illuminating. The authors find that, under high initial wealth inequality, visibility of neighbours' accumulated wealth increases inequality over time relative to the invisibility condition, although absolute inequality decreases over time under both visibility conditions. The reason for the relative increase under visibility is that inequality drops only moderately, whereas under invisibility the reduction in inequality is substantial. By contrast, in the case of initial wealth equality, inequality increases — similarly in both visibility conditions. Under moderate initial inequality, visibility leads to a small increase in inequality relative to invisibility.

Visibility of wealth also leads to lower social welfare, as measured by overall wealth. By the end of the experiment, total accumulated wealth was substantially larger in the three conditions with invisible wealth than in the three conditions with visible wealth. The reason for this is that cooperativeness was lower under the condition of visible wealth compared to invisible wealth, and there were fewer links in the social network.

The most striking insight from these findings is the effect of wealth visibility on the dynamics of inequality: visible inequality breeds more (). Although visibility of wealth does not change economic incentives in this experimental scenario, it invites social comparisons that, for various reasons worth exploring further, decrease cooperation and social ties.

(Adapted from <https://www.nature.com/articles/526333a>)

注) *¹public good(s) : 公共財(誰でも利用できる共有の財産やサービス), *²economic incentive(s) : 経済的誘因(行動を促す金銭的な動機付け)

問 1 下線部 an experimental approach が格差を研究する上で魅力的である点は何か。最も適切なものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① 格差の変化を見ることができない。
- ② 最初の格差の程度を操作することができる。
- ③ 自然に発生するデータを取得することができる。
- ④ 人の行動を計算することで、生み出される格差を最小限にすることができる。

問 2 下線部 The researchers' experimental model では3つの要因が格差の変化に与える影響を調べている。この3つに含まれないものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 20

- ① 公共財への貢献
- ② 最初の資産の格差
- ③ 社会的ネットワークの構造
- ④ 隣人の資産についての情報

問 3 下線部 the researchers endowed all participants with tokens にある通り、この研究では参加者にトークン(代用硬貨)が配られた。全ての参加者に同じ数のトークンが配られた条件を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 21

- ① the low-inequality treatment
- ② the medium-inequality treatment
- ③ the high-inequality treatment
- ④ the treatment without inequality

問 4 下線部 the following game について正しいものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

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- ① 参加者が 'non-cooperate' を選ぶと、その隣人の資産が増える。
- ② 参加者が 'cooperate' を選ぶと、本人の資産が減る。
- ③ 参加者が 'cooperate' と 'non-cooperate' のどちらを選んだかはその隣人にはわからない。
- ④ どの参加者も隣人の数を増やすことはできない。

問 5 下線部 the two visibility conditions について、この研究では visible と invisible の2つの条件が存在する。参加者が、invisible condition においては知ることができないが、visible condition では知ることができるものを、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 23

- ① 隣人の資産
- ② 本人の資産
- ③ 他のグループの資産
- ④ 隣人以外の参加者の資産

問 6 次の表は、実験における6つの条件A～Fを示したものである。下線部 The results の結果によると、A、B、E、Fの中で、実験終了時に実験開始時と比べて格差が最も縮小していた条件はどれか。最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 24

	no inequality	low inequality	high inequality
visible wealth	A	C	E
invisible wealth	B	D	F

- ① A ② B ③ E ④ F

問 7 下線部 By the end of the experiment, total accumulated wealth was substantially larger in the three conditions with invisible wealth than in the three conditions with visible wealth という結果になった理由を次の文は説明している。(G)と(H)に入る語の組合せとして最も適切なものを、下の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。 25

隣人の資産が見える場合は見えない場合に比べて、トークンの供出が(G)し、参加者間のつながりの数が(H)していたから。

- | G | H |
|------|----|
| ① 増加 | 増加 |
| ② 増加 | 減少 |
| ③ 減少 | 増加 |
| ④ 減少 | 減少 |

問 8 26 に入る最も適切な語句を、次の①～④のうちから1つ選べ。

- ① inequality ② social ties ③ overall wealth ④ cooperation

4 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

Humans have been adorning and modifying the human body for thousands of years, and most likely, since humans became human. All cultures everywhere have attempted to change their body in an attempt to meet their cultural standards of beauty, as well as their religious and/or social obligations. In addition, people modify and adorn their bodies as part of the complex process of creating their personal and social identities.

Body adornment refers to the practice of physically enhancing the body such as styling the hair, painting the fingernails, wearing makeup, painting the body, wearing jewelry, and the use of clothing. Body adornments are by definition temporary. Body modification, on the other hand, refers to the physical alteration of the body through the use of surgery, tattooing, piercing, implants, and other practices. Body modifications can be permanent or temporary, although most are (28) and alter the body forever.

Body painting has probably been practiced since the Old Stone Age as archaeological evidence indicates, and the earliest human evidence of tattooing goes back to the ancient mummies found in Europe, Central Asia, the Andes, and the Middle East. Adornments such as jewelry have been found in the earliest human graves and bodies unearthed from five thousand years ago show signs of intentional head shaping. It is clear that (29).

Today, tattooing, piercing, body painting, and other forms of permanent and temporary body modification are found in every culture around the world, and are seen by anthropologists as visible markers of age, social status, family position, and other social features. Scholars who have studied the ways in which humans mark their bodies note that bodily displays create, communicate, and maintain status and identity. In short, the modification of the body is the simplest means by which human beings are turned into social beings — they move from “raw” to “cooked” as the body goes from (30) to marked. According to one theorist, “there is no body but the painted body,” because the body must always be stamped with the mark of culture and society; without (A), the body cannot move within the channels of social exchange.

But in reality, human bodies are never “blank” or unmarked, even when not explicitly marked through adornment or modification. Bodies can be fat or thin, dark or light, male or female, young or old. In these ways, too, social position is marked onto even naked bodies, in every society. Even then, however, societies dictate that the body needs more in terms of (A) in order to make them truly culturally and socially intelligible.

Many cultures that practice piercing, tattooing, and other permanent body modifications believe that one is not fully human if the body is not properly adorned or modified. In fact,

even the wearing of makeup and the styling of hair can be seen as ways in which the human body is distinguished from the animal body. Permanent and temporary, all of the ways in which the human body has been altered historically can be seen as markers of civilization, of culture, and of humanity. The more (X), often the more (Y).

(Adapted from *Encyclopedia of Body Adornment*, by Margo Demello, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2007)

問 1 Which of the following is true about the underlined, Body adornment? 27

- ① Few people have tried to adorn their bodies for thousands of years.
- ② Many people have adorned their bodies in order to boast of their jewelry.
- ③ Body adornment means the radical change of human bodies through the use of surgery.
- ④ Body adornment includes decoration like wearing clothes or jewelry.

問 2 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (28) ?

- ① temporary ② permanent ③ religious ④ contrary

問 3 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (29) ?

- ① adorning and modifying the body is a central human practice
- ② finding ancient adornments such as jewelry is illegal
- ③ body painting has been practiced for making the human body beautiful
- ④ archaeological evidence prevents researchers from continuing their projects

問 4 Which of the following is the most appropriate for (30) ?

- ① naked ② stamped ③ cooked ④ painted

問 5 Which of the following is the most appropriate for the TWO brackets labeled (A) in the passage? 31

- ① learning ② dreaming ③ marking ④ piercing

問 6 Which of the following is the most appropriate combination for (X) and (Y)?

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X

Y

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① cultural the society | wild and natural |
| ② temporary the society | permanent and historical |
| ③ painted the body | ignorant and selfish |
| ④ altered the body | human and civilized |

問 7 Which of the following is true about the passage?

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- ① Scientific evidence shows that body painting has been increasing since humans became human.
- ② Ancient mummies and animal statues have been found in the earliest human graves.
- ③ Some scholars think that bodily displays can build, convey, and keep status and identity.
- ④ Social features are impossible to know when human bodies are not explicitly marked.

問 8 According to the passage, which of the following underlined (A), (B), (C), or (D) is NOT true?

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Humans have adorned and modified the human body for a long time. The changes humans^(A)
make to their bodies can be permanent or temporary. There is evidence to suggest that body^(B)
adornment and modification started five thousand years ago in Africa, and it is thought that
body displays can be used to turn humans into social beings. A number of cultures think one^(C)
is not fully human without the body adorned or modified properly.^(D)

- ① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

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5 次の英文を読み、下の問い(問1～8)に答えよ。

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この大問は、著作権の関係で公開しておりません。

(Adapted from *Life Lessons from a Brain Surgeon*, by Rahul Jandial, Penguin Life, 2019)

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◇ 一般入学試験（後期）英語 出典許諾一覧

1（大問 3）

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2（大問 4）

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