

令和 6 年度入学者選抜試験問題表紙

## 英 語 (後期日程)

(注意事項)

1. 試験開始までに表紙の注意事項をよく読んでください。
2. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
3. 試験開始の合図があったら、すぐに用紙の種類と枚数を確かめ、受験番号をすべてに記入してください。
  - 表紙 (この用紙) 1 枚
  - 問題並びに答案用紙 (英語その 1) ~ (英語その 7) 各 1 枚 計 7 枚
4. 配付された用紙の種類や枚数が異なる場合や印刷が不鮮明な場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
5. 答えは、解答欄に記入してください。
6. 試験終了後、すべての用紙を回収します。上から (表紙)、(英語その 1) ~ (英語その 7) の順に、おもて面を上にして半分に折った状態で用紙の上下をそろえて 8 枚重ねてください。
7. 問題用紙の余白や裏面を草案に使用しても構いませんが、採点の対象にはなりません。
8. 試験終了後、監督者からの指示があるまでは、着席しててください。

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問題 1 次の文章を読み以下の問に答えてください。

Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness or among the causes of unhappiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome, and an excess of work is always very . I think, however, that, provided work is not excessive in amount, even the dullest work is to most people less  than idleness. There are in work all grades, from mere relief of tedium up to the profoundest delights, according to the nature of the work and the abilities of the . Most of the work that most people have to do is not in itself interesting, but even such work has certain great advantages. To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. ③Most people, when they are left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant to be worth doing. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been pleasanter. To be able to fill leisure intelligently is the last product of civilization, and at present very few people have reached this level. Moreover the exercise of choice is in itself tiresome. Except to people with unusual initiative it is positively agreeable to be told what to do at each hour of the day, provided the orders are not too unpleasant. Most of the idle rich suffer unspeakable boredom as the price of their freedom from drudgery. At times they may find relief by hunting big game in Africa, or by flying round the world, but the number of such sensations is limited, especially after youth is past. 【中略】

Work therefore is desirable, first and foremost, as a preventive of boredom, ④for the boredom that a man feels when he is doing necessary though uninteresting work is as nothing in comparison with the boredom that he feels when he has nothing to do with his days. With this advantage of work another is associated, namely that it makes holidays much more delicious when they come. Provided a man does not have to work so hard as to impair his vigor, he is likely to find far more zest in his free time than an idle man could possibly find.

The second advantage of most paid work and of some unpaid work is that it gives chances of  and opportunities for ambition. In most work  is measured by income, and while our capitalistic society continues, this is inevitable. It is only where the best work is concerned that this measure ceases to be the natural one to apply. The desire that men feel to increase their income is quite as much a desire for  as for the extra comforts that a higher income can procure. However dull work may be, it becomes bearable if it is a means of building up a reputation, whether in the world at large or only in one's own circle. 【中略】

Two chief elements make work interesting: first, the exercise of skill, and second, construction.

Every man who has acquired some unusual skill enjoys exercising it until it has become a matter of course, or until he can no longer improve himself. This motive to activity begins in early childhood: a boy who can stand on his head becomes reluctant to stand on his feet. A great deal of work gives the same pleasure that is to be derived from games of skill. The work of a lawyer or a politician must contain in a more delectable form a great deal of the same pleasure that is to be derived from playing bridge. Here of course there is not only the exercise of skill but the outwitting of a skilled opponent. Even where this competitive element is absent, however, the performance of difficult feats is agreeable. A man who can do stunts in an aeroplane finds the pleasure so great that for the sake of it he is willing to risk his life. I imagine that an able surgeon, in spite of the painful circumstances in which his work is done, derives satisfaction from the exquisite precision of his operations. The same kind of pleasure, though in a less intense form, is to be derived from a great deal of work of a humbler kind. All skilled work can be pleasurable, provided the skill required is either variable or capable of indefinite improvement. If these conditions are absent, it will cease to be interesting when a man has acquired his maximum skill. A man who runs three-mile races will cease to find pleasure in this occupation when he passes the age at which he can beat his own previous record. Fortunately there is a very considerable amount of work in which new circumstances call for new skill and a man can go on improving, at any rate until he has reached middle age. In some kinds of skilled work, such as politics, for example, it seems that men are at their best between sixty and seventy, the reason being that in such occupations a wide experience of other men is essential. For this reason successful politicians are apt to be happier at the age of seventy than any other men of equal age. Their only competitors in this respect are the men who are the heads of big businesses.

There is, however, another element possessed by the best work, which is even more important as a source of happiness

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than is the exercise of skill. This is the element of ⑥. In some work, though by no means in most, something is built up which remains as a monument when the work is completed.

出典 : Bertrand Russell

The conquest of Happiness より

問 1. ① にあてはめるのに最も適切な言葉を選んで、選択肢の番号を教えてください。

- (1) interesting
- (2) pleasant
- (3) exciting
- (4) painful

答 \_\_\_\_\_

問 2. ② にあてはまるのに適切な言葉を記してください。

答 \_\_\_\_\_

問 3. 下線部③を日本語に訳してください。

答 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

問 4. 下線部④を日本語に訳してください。

答 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

問 5. ⑤ にあてはめるのに最も適切な言葉を選んで、選択肢の番号を教えてください。

- (1) happiness
- (2) success
- (3) employment
- (4) promotion

答 \_\_\_\_\_

問 6. ⑥ にあてはまるのに適切な言葉を 1 つ、記してください。

答 \_\_\_\_\_

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小計

問題 2 次の文章を読み以下の問に答えてください。

Robert Rosenthal approached a California public elementary school and offered to test the school's students with a newly developed intelligence-identification tool, called the Harvard Test of Inflected Acquisition, which could accurately predict which children would excel academically in the coming year. The school naturally agreed, and the test was administered to the entire student body. A few weeks later, teachers were provided with the names of the children (about 20 percent of the student body) who had tested as "high-potentials."<sup>(1)</sup> These particular children, the teachers were informed, were special. Though they might not have performed well in the past, the test indicated that they possessed "unusual potential for intellectual growth." (The students were not informed of the test results.)

The following year Rosenthal returned to measure how the high-potential students had performed. Exactly as the test had predicted, the first- and second-grade "high-potentials" had succeeded to a remarkable degree: The first-graders gained 27 IQ points (versus 12 points for the rest of the class) ; and the second-graders gained 17 points (versus 7 points). In addition, the "high-potentials" thrived in ways that went beyond measurement.<sup>(2)</sup> They were described by their teachers as being more curious, happier, better adjusted, and more likely to experience success as adults. What's more, the teachers reported that they had enjoyed teaching that year more than any year in the past.

Here's the twist: the Harvard Test of Inflected Acquisition was complete baloney<sup>注1</sup>.<sup>(3)</sup> In fact, the "high-potentials" had been selected at random. The real subject of the test was not the students but the narratives that drive the relationship between the teachers and the students.

What happened, Rosenthal discovered, was replacing<sup>(4)</sup> one story — These are average kids — with<sup>(5)</sup> a new one — These are special kids, destined to succeed — served as a locator beacon<sup>注2</sup> that reoriented the teachers, creating a cascade of behaviors that guided the student toward that future. It didn't matter that the story was false, or that the children were, in fact, randomly selected. The simple, glowing idea — *This child has unusual potential for intellectual growth* — aligned motivations, awareness, and behaviors.

Rosenthal classified the changes into four categories.

1. 

(6)
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 : The teachers were kinder, more attentive, and more connective.
2. 

(7)
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 : The teachers provided more material for learning.
3. 

(8)
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 : The teachers called on the students more often, and listened more carefully.
4. 

(9)
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 : The teachers provided more, especially when the student made a mistake.

出典 : Daniel Coyle

The Culture Code : The Secrets of Highly Successful Groups より

注 1. baloney : たわごと、嘘っぱち

注 2. locator beacon : 位置検索表示装置

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳してください。

答

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問 2. 下線部(2)の二重下線 "They" が指すのは以下のうちどれか、記号で答えてください。

- a. high-potential students
- b. the teachers
- c. the rest of the class
- d. the first-graders
- e. the second-graders

答

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問 3. 問 2 の二重下線“They”が何を指すか明確になるようにして下線部(2)を日本語に訳してください。

答

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問 4. 下線部(3)の“high-potentials”が何なのかを明確になるようにして日本語に訳してください。

答

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問 5. 下線部(4)の These are average kids を下線部(5)の These are special kids, destined to succeed と教師に伝えることで何が起きたと Robert Rosenthal は考えたのか、該当する箇所を英語で抜粋し、日本語に訳してください。

答 (抜粋)

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答 (訳)

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問 6. (6)(7)(8)(9)の部分に入るべき 4 つのカテゴリーに該当する語句を、それぞれ以下から記号で選んでください。

- a. Feedback
- b. Input
- c. Response-opportunity
- d. Warmth

答 (6) \_\_\_\_\_

答 (7) \_\_\_\_\_

答 (8) \_\_\_\_\_

答 (9) \_\_\_\_\_

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問題 3 次の英文を日本語に訳してください。（回答欄の①～④の箇所に文ごとに訳してください。）

①The primary distinction between barcodes and QR codes lies in their physical dimensions. ②Barcodes are scanned in a linear fashion, which imposes limitations on the amount of data that can be encoded within a single strip. ③Conversely, QR codes employ a two-dimensional format, enabling information to be encoded and scanned from both vertical and horizontal directions. ④This fundamental difference in dimensionality provides QR codes with a greater data capacity and versatility compared to barcodes.

答 ①

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答 ②

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答 ③

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答 ④

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小計

問題 4 以下の英文新聞記事では、ヒトが身体的に長距離走に向いていると主張している。その論拠を 50~70words の英語の文章に要約してください。

解答の際には、以下の点に注意してください：

- 解答欄記入の目安は一行 5 words です。解答欄一行の word 数が前後しても減点対象となりません。
- 箇条書きの文にしてもよいが、その場合は「1.」など数字・記号は語数に含めないでください。
- 文章中の固有名詞や文献名は要約に含めないでください。
- 文中に使用されている以外の略語は使わないでください。

### The Human Body Is Built for Distance

The scientific evidence supports the notion that humans evolved to be runners. In a 2007 paper in the journal *Sports Medicine*, Daniel E. Lieberman, a Harvard evolutionary biologist, and Dennis M. Bramble, a biologist at the University of Utah, wrote that several characteristics unique to humans suggested endurance running played an important role in our evolution.

Most mammals can sprint faster than humans — having four legs gives them the advantage. But when it comes to long distances, humans can outrun almost any animal. Because we cool by sweating rather than panting, we can stay cool at speeds and distances that would overheat other animals. On a hot day, the two scientists wrote, a human could even outrun a horse in a 26.2-mile marathon.

Why would evolution favor the distance runner? The prevailing theory is that endurance running allowed primitive humans to incorporate meat into their diet. They may have watched the sky for scavenging birds and then run long distances to reach a fresh kill and steal the meat from whatever animal was there first.

Other research suggests that before the development of slingshots or bows, early hunters engaged in persistence hunting, chasing an animal for hours until it overheated, making it easy to kill at close range. A 2006 report in the journal *Current Anthropology* documents persistence hunting among modern hunter-gatherers, including the Bushmen in Africa.

“Ancient humans exploited the fact that humans are good runners in the heat,” Dr. Bramble said. “We have such a great cooling system” many sweat glands, little body hair.

There is other evidence that evolution favored endurance running. A study in *The Journal of Experimental Biology* last February showed that the short toes of the human foot allowed for more efficient running, compared with longer-toed animals. Increasing toe length as little as 20 percent doubles the mechanical work of the foot. Even the fact that the big toe is straight, rather than to the side, suggests that our feet evolved for running.

“The big toe is lined up with the rest, not divergent, the way you see with apes and our closest nonrunning relatives,” Dr. Bramble said. “It’s the main push-off in running: the last thing to leave the ground is that big toe.”

Springlike ligaments<sup>注1</sup> and tendons in the feet and legs are crucial for running. (Our close relatives the chimpanzee and the ape don’t have them.) A narrow waist and a midsection that can turn allow us to swing our arms and prevent us from zigzagging on the trail. Humans also have a far more developed sense of balance, an advantage that keeps the head stable as we run. And most humans can store about 20 miles’ worth of glycogen in their muscles.

And the gluteus maximus<sup>注2</sup>, the largest muscle in the human body, is primarily engaged only during running. “Your butt is a running muscle; you barely use it when you walk,” Dr. Lieberman said. “There are so many features in our bodies from our heads to our toes that make us good at running.”

So if we’re born to run, why are runners so often injured? A combination of factors is likely to play a role, experts say. Exercise early in life can affect the development of tendons and muscles, but many people don’t start running until adulthood, so their bodies may not be as well developed for distance. Running on only artificial surfaces and in high-tech shoes can change the biomechanics of running, increasing the risks of injury.

What’s the solution? Slower, easier training over a long period would most likely help; so would brief walk breaks, which mimic the behavior of the persistence hunter. And running on a variety of surfaces and in simpler shoes with less cushioning can restore natural running form.

Mr. McDougall says that while researching his book, he corrected his form and stopped using thickly cushioned shoes.

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出典：The New York Times, The Human Body Is Built for Distance, 2009.10.26

He has run without injury for three years.

注 1 ligament : 靱帯

注 2 gluteus maximus : 大殿筋、殿部の最も大きい筋肉

解答欄

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