

# 学 力 検 査 問 題

## 外 国 語 (英語)

### リーディング・ライティング

(5問)

平成 27 年 2 月 25 日

自 15 時 20 分

至 17 時 20 分

#### 答案作成上の注意

- 1 この問題冊子には、リーディング・ライティングの問題があります。総ページは 16 ページです。
- 2 解答用紙は 1 枚（表裏の 2 ページ）です。解答はすべてその解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 受験番号は、解答用紙の所定の箇所に、必ず記入しなさい。
- 4 配付した解答用紙は、持ち出してはいけません。
- 5 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

[ I ] 次の英文を読んで、社会規定的完全主義とはどのようなものかということと、完全主義者が気をつけるべきことを具体的に説明しつつ、英文全体の内容を220～240字の日本語で要約せよ。句読点も字数に含める。

Do you set yourself high standards? Did receiving anything less than an A grade at school trigger a meltdown<sup>(注1)</sup>? If you stress out about being anything less than truly excellent, you may be a perfectionist.

Rather than being a cause of celebration and high achievement, this trait can put you at risk of emotional pain and delay you in taking action. While striving to be the best you can be sounds admirable, research increasingly suggests that this pattern of behaviour is frequently linked to depression, anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorders, eating disorders and chronic fatigue syndrome.

Research by Brock University in Ontario examining the relationship between perfectionism and physical health in 492 men and women aged between 24 and 35 years of age has found that perfectionists were more likely to feel unwell and complain of upset stomachs, poor sleep, shortness of breath, pain and fatigue, and that they took more sick days.

Perfectionists may also fear failure so much that they put off doing their work until it is too late. As psychologist David D. Burns wrote in a 1980 article in *Psychology Today*, by “reaching for the stars, perfectionists may end up clutching at air.”

Perfectionism is a stable personality trait and, as such, it is difficult to change. Thankfully, though, there is more than one type of perfectionism. Socially prescribed perfectionism is driven by the fear that others will ridicule you if you are not perfect. It is also often combined with demands of perfection from family, friends and colleagues, and accompanied by feelings of distress and depression.

The Ontario researchers found this group of perfectionists to be the most

unhealthy, and at least some of their symptoms were thought to be connected to depression. Socially prescribed perfectionists also tended not to have strong social support networks because, not only were they critical of others, they also reported feeling like “failures” if they ever needed to ask others for help.

If your striving is internally motivated and you can bounce back from disappointment, a certain level of perfectionism is perfectly healthy. If you are not too self-critical and don't feel that your best will never be good enough, it can even be a motivating force that makes you feel good about yourself and the things that you achieve.

While the research seems to show that perfectionism is not always a virtue, how you cope with it is what really counts. Do not set unattainable goals and then blame yourself when you fail to achieve them. Also avoid obsessing about how no one can do things as well as you. Remember, instead, that this trait is a double-edged sword—and don't set your standards too high.

(Adapted from “Should I Stop Being a Perfectionist?” *The Guardian*, 2014)

(注1) meltdown: 冷静さを失うこと

〔Ⅱ〕 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えよ。

**Emi is a student at Hiroshima University. Jim is a visiting student from the United Kingdom. They meet on campus.**

Emi: Hi Jim. Could I ask you a favour?

Jim: Sure, Emi. What is it?

Emi: I'm a member of a small discussion group. Would you ( A ) make a presentation to us in English?

Jim: I can give it a try. What might your group be interested in?

Emi: Well, recently we've been talking about ecological issues.

Jim: Oh, ( B ) I can talk about Easter Island—the place where there are a lot of stone heads.

Emi: Oh, I've heard of it. It seems such a mysterious place. How does that connect with ecology?

Jim: <sup>(ア)</sup> Well, I've been reading a book on it. Unfortunately, those heads ( C ) have resulted in the collapse of the Easter Island Civilisation.

Emi: Really? How?

Jim: Well, scientists now think that the island was covered in forest. In order to transport the stone heads, the islanders used a lot of wood. As a consequence, the island lost its forest.

Emi: What was the impact on the islanders?

Jim: Well, the writer argues that a lot of food used to be found in the forest, and this disappeared, as well as the raw materials from the forest for building boats, and making houses and fires. Also, the lack <sup>(イ)</sup> of trees led to soil erosion, which negatively affected the agriculture on the island.

Emi: It sounds like both a tragic and interesting topic. When ( D ) give the presentation?

Jim: I'll need at least <sup>(ウ)</sup> six weeks to finish reading and prepare the

presentation. How about late next month?

Emi: That's fine. We usually meet on Fridays around 4:20. Would that be OK?

Jim: That would be fine. I'll check my schedule when I get back to my room. I'll send you an email with the dates that I'm available.

Emi: Great. Thank you very much for agreeing to the talk.

Jim: No problem. I'm looking forward to it.

問 1 空欄( A )~( D )を補うのにもっともふさわしい語句を下の(1)~(4)から一つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えよ。

- ( A ) (1) up to (2) on for  
(3) be able to (4) talk with
- ( B ) (1) in that case (2) in that hand  
(3) in case (4) on the other hand
- ( C ) (1) aim to (2) seem to  
(3) agree to (4) see to
- ( D ) (1) do you (2) are you  
(3) did you (4) could you

問 2 下線部(ア)~(エ)の語句の意味としてもっともふさわしいものを下の(1)~(4)から一つ選び、それぞれ番号で答えよ。

- (ア) (1) speak with (2) testify at (3) spend on (4) link to
- (イ) (1) shortage (2) abundance (3) length (4) effect
- (ウ) (1) no more than (2) less than  
(3) a minimum of (4) an average of
- (エ) (1) busy (2) stuck (3) free (4) short

問 3 次の4つの文の中から本文の内容を表すものとしてもっとも適切なものを一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- (1) Deforestation was the cause of the setting up of the stone heads on Easter Island.
- (2) Deforestation resulted in the setting up of the stone heads on Easter Island.
- (3) The setting up of the stone heads on Easter Island was the result of deforestation.
- (4) The setting up of the stone heads on Easter Island caused deforestation.

問 4 以下の問いに、英語で答えよ。

- (1) What effect did deforestation have on the lives of the Easter Islanders?
- (2) What does Jim say he is going to do between now and the presentation?

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〔Ⅲ〕 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えよ。

Hundreds of children gathered outside the Brownsville Children's Library the night before it opened in September 1914. Designed to look like a fairy tale castle, it was one of the first public libraries in the United States created exclusively for children. The number of Jewish immigrant families had greatly increased in the surrounding neighborhood, and they were squeezed into small living spaces in tenement<sup>(注1)</sup> buildings. While parents struggled for prosperity in their restless new city, the children sought refuge from their chaotic living conditions in the library.<sup>(1)</sup>

A century later, the library serves a similar purpose. Ethnicities have changed, but Brownsville remains a neighborhood with a lot of poverty. For many youngsters, the library is still a shelter. "Young people mostly live in the public housing all around here," said Joycelyn Maynard, a librarian. "After school they come straight to the library. That's where the parents are going to pick them up." During the summers, the children with working parents gather inside the reading room with its high ceiling. "They stay here all day," Ms. Maynard said. "From 10 in the morning to 6 in the evening. When we get here at 9:45 the kids are there waiting for us."

On Monday, the library will celebrate its hundredth anniversary and its official reopening after five months of repairs and upgrades. Despite the construction work, the building was only completely closed twice, from November 30 to January 13, and again from March 8 to 17.

Brownsville was a very different neighborhood a century ago, filled with new factories that started attracting workers from Manhattan. From 1904 to 1916, the population grew from 24,000 to 145,000, and estimates put the Jewish population at 80 to 90 percent. By 1925, the neighborhood had overtaken the Lower East Side as having the largest Jewish population in New York, according to city documents. "They live in crowded tenements where there are



eight to ten children in the family, and this is practically the only chance the children get for rest and quiet,” a librarian told the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* in 1915.

Dr. Michael Brody was 8 years old when he lived four blocks from the library in 1948. “It was not peaceful at home,” he said. “We lived above my mother’s parents. My father didn’t like it at all. They argued a lot with each other.” But classics like *Robin Hood*, *The Three Musketeers* and *Treasure Island* that he read at the children’s library provided a release from the pressures of daily life. “It was like an oasis to get away from the lack of privacy, people screaming at each other, too many relatives,” said Dr. Brody. “It was a wonderful escape.”

Today, Brownsville is home to over 86,000 people according to city data, and has one of the ( A ) concentrations of public housing in the nation. More than half the children live ( B ) the federal poverty line and only a third meet city and state reading standards.

“The kids are scared to go into the park because there are rival groups,” Ms. Maynard said. “There’s gang violence. The gangs from one housing area are always fighting with the gangs from another, so a lot of kids come here. If we didn’t have this library, what would a lot of these kids do?”

Shariah Marsden, 7, was checking out a tall stack of books. She likes a series by Barbara Park and waits for her books to come onto the library shelves. If not for the library, she would be at home with her four brothers and sisters. “There’s nothing to do at home,” she said. “I would watch TV and go to bed.”

(Adapted from “A Brownsville Sanctuary, 100 Years and Counting,” *The New York Times*, 2014)

(注1) tenement: (低所得層向け)共同住宅

問 1 下線部(1)の refuge と似た意味で用いられている単語 1 語を、第 2 段落から抜き出せ。

問 2 現在多くの子供たちが図書館を盛んに活用している様子を、本文をふまえ日本語で具体的に説明せよ。

問 3 本文によれば、子供たちはなぜ公園で遊ぼうとしないのか。日本語で簡潔に説明せよ。

問 4 本文をふまえ、100 年前のブラウンズヴィルの様子について、もっとも適切に述べている文を下の(1)～(4)から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- (1) 地域に新しい工場が建ち、労働者が住むようになって、人口が急増した。
- (2) アメリカ西海岸で最大規模のユダヤ系のコミュニティーが誕生した。
- (3) 大家族がすし詰めになって暮らしており、家族みなが図書館でくつろいだ。
- (4) 図書館の司書が、家庭内の不和に悩む子供の相談役となった。

問 5 空欄( A )と( B )を補うのにもっともふさわしい語の組み合わせを下の(1)～(4)から一つ選び、番号で答えよ。

- (1) ( A ) highest ( B ) above
- (2) ( A ) highest ( B ) below
- (3) ( A ) lowest ( B ) above
- (4) ( A ) lowest ( B ) below

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[IV] 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えよ。

Using NASA's Kepler Space Telescope, astronomers have discovered the first Earth-size planet orbiting in the "habitable zone" of another star<sup>(注1)</sup>. The planet, named "Kepler-186f," orbits an M dwarf<sup>(注2)</sup>, or red dwarf, a class of stars that makes up 70 percent of the stars in the Milky Way galaxy. The discovery of Kepler-186f confirms that planets the size of Earth exist in the habitable zone of stars other than our sun.

The "habitable zone" is defined as the range of distances from a star where liquid water might pool on the surface of an orbiting planet. While planets have previously been found in the habitable zone, these are all at least 40 percent larger in size than Earth and understanding their makeup is challenging. Kepler-186f seems to be more similar to Earth.

Kepler-186f orbits its parent M dwarf star once every 130 days and receives one-third the energy that Earth gets from the sun, placing it nearer the outer edge of the habitable zone. On the surface of Kepler-186f, the brightness of its star at high noon is only as bright as our sun appears to us about an hour before sunset.

"M dwarfs are the most numerous stars," said Elisa Quintana, research scientist at the Search for Extra-Terrestrial<sup>(注3)</sup> Intelligence Institute at NASA's Ames Research Center in Moffett Field, California, and lead author of the paper published today in the journal *Science*. "The first signs of other life in the galaxy may well come from planets orbiting an M dwarf."

However, "being in the habitable zone does not mean we know this planet is habitable," cautions Thomas Barclay, research scientist at the Bay Area Environmental Research Institute at Ames, and co-author of the paper. "The temperature on the planet is strongly dependent on what kind of atmosphere the planet has. Kepler-186f can be thought of as ( A ). It has many properties that resemble Earth."

Kepler-186f resides in the Kepler-186 system, about 500 light-years from Earth in the constellation Cygnus(注 4). The system is also home to four companion planets: Kepler-186b, Kepler-186c, Kepler-186d, and Kepler-186e race around their sun every four, seven, 13, and 22 days, respectively, making them too hot for life as we know it. These four inner planets all measure less than 1.5 times the size of Earth.

Although the size of Kepler-186f is known, its mass and composition are not. Previous research, however, suggests that a planet the size of Kepler-186f is likely to be rocky.

“The discovery of Kepler-186f is a significant step toward finding worlds like our planet Earth,” said Paul Hertz, NASA’s Astrophysics Division director at the agency’s headquarters in Washington.

The next steps in the search for distant life include looking for Earth-twins—Earth-size planets orbiting within the habitable zone of a sun-like star—and measuring their chemical compositions. The Kepler Space Telescope, which simultaneously and continuously measured the brightness of more than 150,000 stars, is NASA’s first mission capable of detecting Earth-size planets around stars like our sun.

Looking ahead, Hertz said, “Future NASA missions, like the Transiting Exoplanet(注 5) Survey Satellite and the James Webb Space Telescope, will discover the nearest rocky exoplanets and determine their composition and atmospheric conditions, continuing humankind’s quest to find truly Earth-like worlds.”

(Adapted from “Earth-Size Planet Found in the ‘Habitable Zone’ of Another Star,” *NASA Science*, 2014)

(注1) star: 恒星

(注2) M dwarf: M(スペクトル)型<sup>わいせい</sup>矮星

(注3) Extra-Terrestrial: 地球外の

(注4) the constellation Cygnus: 白鳥座

(注5) Exoplanet: 太陽系外惑星

問1 habitable zone とはどのようなものか。本文をふまえて日本語で説明せよ。

問2 本文によれば, Kepler-186f の発見はどのようなことを裏付けることになるか。日本語で説明せよ。

問3 本文の内容と異なるものを下の(ア)～(オ)の中から一つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

(ア) ケプラー 186f は, 地球が太陽から得るほど多くのエネルギーを受けていない。

(イ) 今後の NASA の使命は地球とそっくりな惑星を見つけることである。

(ウ) ケプラー宇宙望遠鏡は同時かつ継続的に 15 万以上の数の恒星の明るさを測った。

(エ) ケプラー 186f の気温はケプラー 186 系の中で生命体が居住するのにもっとも適していると推測される。

(オ) ケプラー 186f はケプラー 186 系の中でもっとも早い周期で回る。

問4 空欄( A )を補うのもっともふさわしい語句を下の(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び, 記号で答えよ。

(ア) an Earth-cousin rather than an Earth-twin

(イ) an Earth-twin rather than an Earth-cousin

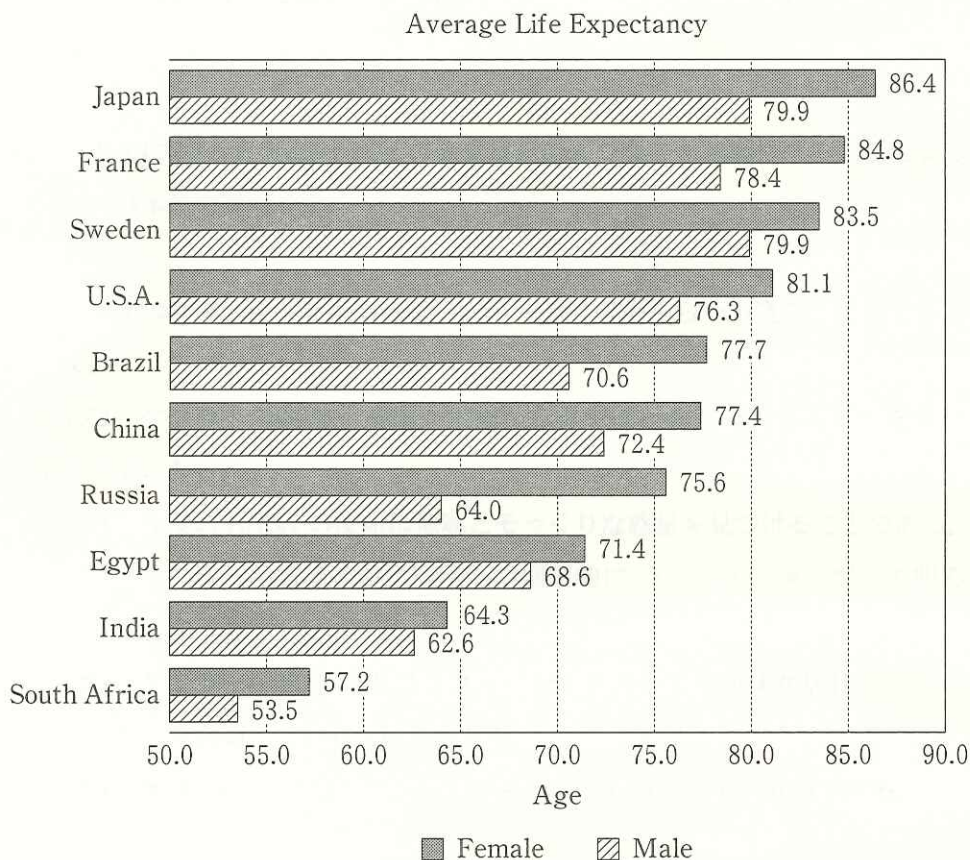
(ウ) a sun-like star rather than an Earth-twin

(エ) a sun-like star rather than an Earth-cousin

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〔V〕 下の問いに答えよ。

〔A〕 まず、次のグラフが何を示すものか説明せよ。そして、グラフ全体が表している二つの大きな特徴を指摘し、考えられるそれぞれの理由を述べよ。全部で90語程度の英語で書け。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めない。解答欄の最初の( )に使用した語数を記入せよ。



(厚生労働省発表 2012 年簡易生命表から作成)

〔B〕 健康であるために、あなたはどのようなことをしているか、あるいはしたいと思うか。具体的に二つ挙げて、90語程度の英語で書け。コンマやピリオドは語数に含めない。解答欄の最初の( )に使用した語数を記入せよ。