英　　語

平　成　26　年　度

入　学　試　験　問　題

受験番号	

1. 注　意　事　項

(1)　試験開始の合図があるまで，この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

(2)　この問題冊子は 10 ページあります。

　　試験中に，問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れなどに気づいた場合は，手を挙げて，監督者に知らせなさい。

(3)　解答用紙には，氏名，受験番号の記入欄および受験番号のマーク欄があります。それぞれ正しく記入し，マークしなさい。

(4)　問題冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。

(5)　試験終了後，解答用紙はもちろん，問題冊子も持ち帰ってはいけません。

2. 解答上の注意

(1)　マークシート左下に記載している「注意事項」を読みなさい。

(2)　問題は Ⅰ，Ⅱ，Ⅲ の 3 つから成ります。

Ⅰ 問1～問5について，（　　）に入れるべき最も適切な語をⓐ～ⓓの中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問 1　The accident deprived him（　　）his sight.

ⓐ of　　ⓑ for　　ⓒ with　　ⓓ at

問 2　She is beautiful, clever and, what is（　　）of all, kind to everyone.

ⓐ best　　ⓑ better　　ⓒ less　　ⓓ least

問 3　There is no（　　）whatever for this service.

ⓐ fare　　ⓑ price　　ⓒ charge　　ⓓ cash

問 4　His cooperation will（　　）me to finish the work sooner.

ⓐ make　　ⓑ leave　　ⓒ enable　　ⓓ contribute

問 5　Don't sit with your legs（　　）.

ⓐ cross　　ⓑ across　　ⓒ crossed　　ⓓ crossing

Ⅱ 問6～問13について，次の英文の空所（　6　）～（　13　）に入れるべき最も適切なものを⓪～⓭の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

When a doctor tells people that they have a terminal illness, their feelings about time become intense. Suddenly they fear there's not enough of it. Here's another of life's contradictions: moving from abstract to real, you see your time as limited for the first time. But does any doctor really know when someone has six months? No matter （　6　） we know about the average length of survival, you cannot know when you will die. You have to struggle with the reality of not knowing. Sometimes the lesson becomes clear. （　7　） at the edge of life, you want to know how much time you have left, but you realize that you have never known. In looking at the lives and deaths of others we often say that people died （　8　） their time. We feel their lives were incomplete, but there are only two requirements for a complete life: birth and death. In fact, we rarely pronounce a life complete （　9　） the person lived to be ninety-five years old and had a great life. Otherwise, we proclaim the death premature.

Beethoven was "only" fifty-seven when he died, yet his accomplishments were tremendous. Joan of Arc was not even twenty when her life was taken, yet she is remembered and respected today. John F. Kennedy Jr. （　10　） with his wife and sister-in-law at age thirty-eight. He never held an elected office, yet he was more loved than many of our presidents. Were any of these lives incomplete? This question takes us back to the wristwatch concept of life, （　11　） everything is measured and judged artificially. But we don't know what lessons others are supposed to learn, we don't know who they were supposed to be or how much time they were supposed to have. As hard as it may be to accept, the （　12　） is that we don't die before our time. When we die, it is our time.

Our challenge is to fully experience this moment, to know that this instant

contains all the possibilities for happiness and love, and not to lose these possibilities in expectation of what the future should look like. (13) putting aside our sense of anticipation, we can live in the sacred space of what is happening now.

問 6 ⓐ why ⓑ how
ⓒ what ⓓ where

問 7 ⓐ To stand ⓑ Standing
ⓒ Being stood ⓓ To have stood

問 8 ⓐ after ⓑ at
ⓒ with ⓓ before

問 9 ⓐ unless ⓑ when
ⓒ since ⓓ after

問10 ⓐ dead ⓑ died
ⓒ had died ⓓ has died

問11 ⓐ at which ⓑ what
ⓒ by which ⓓ when

問12 ⓐ illusion ⓑ knowledge
ⓒ image ⓓ reality

問13 ⓐ Without ⓑ Under
ⓒ In ⓓ Over

Ⅲ 問 14～問 35 について，次の英文を読んで答えなさい。

As we consider how to deal with the issue of stress, we need to begin by examining what it is that turns a challenge into a stress. Obviously some challenges are delightful, they motivate us, inspire us, lead us to do good works and to feel good in return. Yet some challenges can be really stressful. What makes the difference? Why is it that on some occasions it seems that challenges are left unresolved, or we can find no appropriate response to them and so become locked (14) stress? Why are we unable to accept these particular challenges, and why is it that we are unable to accept our responses to them as being satisfactory and reasonable? Why do we get stressed?

[A] Challenges can be positive or negative in nature. Many challenges we accept as opportunities to use our skills and talents, to extend ourselves, to create, to assist — to be positive. These are the challenges that add to and enhance our lives. It may well (produce / that / degree / be / do / a / they) of inner tension, but frequently this is a creative, positive, non-harmful, healthy tension.

(15)

So, what is the factor that makes a challenge appear negative and, in so doing, creates stress? I contend that there is one basic problem — fear.

Fear is a painful emotion caused by approaching danger, a state of alarm. In the natural flow of events, fear stimulates an instinctive response within us. This is known as the fight or flight response. It is intended to protect us from danger and it involves a rapid series of events which prepares our body to either run away or defend itself. During the fight or flight response our whole body (17) changes — the heart rate goes up, our breathing rate increases, hormonal levels change, and blood flows change.

(16)

[B] Normally what happens next is that we either fight it out or run away — the fight or flight response. After this appropriate level of high physical activity, the danger is over, and we can relax again. However, if we

do not relax, if we have the sense that (18) the danger is still present, if the alarm bells keeping sounding, we begin to experience the destructive effects of stress.

In days gone by, the causes of fear were immediate, obvious and physical. In current times they are *1chronic, subtle and complex. Often the challenges we face do not have a clear end-point. We get wound up by the fear, by the fight or flight response, then fail to let it go, to relax.

[C] This we can do admirably. On a mental level, knowledge drives away fear, while on an emotional level, love works every time. While love is a very common word these days, do not be fooled by the simplicity of this. Love is the appropriate response to fear each and every time it occurs. It works, one hundred percent, every time.

Now from my observations, children are incredibly adaptable. They will (19) almost any difficulty. Their native love of life and eagerness to experience it will carry them on — that is, until they strike rejection or the lack of love. If this is accompanied by a major crisis, their whole world can be threatened. While suicide is one of the highest forms of teenage death in Australia and America, most children do manage to adapt. Others become anti-social, difficult people. The cancer types, however, try to win affection, to do things that make them worthy (20) love.

As adults, some children carry with them the fear of rejection as a deep-seated cause of anxiety. It can (21) their relationships, limiting their range of emotions with family and friends. They are always looking for something, seeking the thing they sense is missing from their lives. Frequently, it will be displaced to form new fears, as their self-esteem can only be gained through the approval of others. Status may become important, whether it be as a successful owner of material wealth, as a provider or a parent.

With this deep inner tension (30) always present, if mostly controlled, a major

crisis can produce overwhelming stress. A change in life circumstances can lead to their worst fear being realized. For when the means of handling this seemingly lifelong pain of a fear of rejection is taken away, what hope is left? With no apparent solution to the problem, the will to live (31) fades away.

[D] Now, there is no physical reason why a person in such a state should die. But as the mind gives up, the body follows suit. The effect the mind can play in this way is demonstrated by the Australian *2Aborigines. If a member of a tribe, which is always a close-knit unit, breaks a major tribal law, he may be subjected (22) the ultimate punishment — pointing the bone. Among his peers the offender is told what he has done, how his action makes him worthless in the eyes of the tribe and why he should die. Then a commanding elder of the tribe symbolically points the bone at him. The effect is electric. A man who saw it happen described it to me. The offender was a young man in perfect health. As soon as the bone was pointed at him, however, his whole body began to become rigid. No amount of the white man's aid could reverse the process. He developed a faraway, hopeless look and refused all food. Within a few days this apparently healthy man had collapsed and died.

Notes : *1chronic 慢性的な

*2Aborigine アボリジニ，オーストラリア先住民

問14 空所(14)に入れるのに最も適切な語をⓐ～ⓓの中から１つ選びなさい。

ⓐ from ⓑ at ⓒ off ⓓ into

問15 下線部(15)の語を並べかえて意味の通る文にする場合に，( )内で４番目に来る語をⓐ～ⓓの中から１つ選びなさい。

ⓐ degree ⓑ do ⓒ they ⓓ produce

問16　下線部⑯の it が示すものを ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ stress　　ⓑ danger

ⓒ the natural flow of events　　ⓓ an instinctive response

問17　空所（　17　）に入れるのに最も適切な語を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ chemistry　　ⓑ blood　　ⓒ pulse　　ⓓ structure

問18　下線部⑱と文法的に同じ使い方の that を含む文を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ It was Nancy that called me up last night.

ⓑ Nobody that knows him will ever hate him.

ⓒ He was such a fast walker that I could hardly follow him.

ⓓ There is a rumor that she is getting married.

問19　空所（　19　）に入れるのに最も適切な語を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ forget　　ⓑ avoid　　ⓒ find　　ⓓ accept

問20　空所（　20　）に入れるのに最も適切な語を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ for　　ⓑ of　　ⓒ in　　ⓓ by

問21　空所（　21　）に入れるのに最も適切な語を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ form　　ⓑ cut　　ⓒ harm　　ⓓ develop

問22　空所（　22　）に入れるのに最も適切な語を ⓐ～ⓓ の中から 1 つ選びなさい。

ⓐ over　　ⓑ below　　ⓒ under　　ⓓ to

問23　本文中の[A]～[D]のいずれかに，英文 So, to treat stress at its root, we need to consider treating fear. を入れるのに最も適切なものを ⓐ～ⓓ の中から1つ選びなさい。

ⓐ [A]

ⓑ [B]

ⓒ [C]

ⓓ [D]

問24～問35について，本文の内容に一致する最も適切なものを ⓐ～ⓓ の中から1つずつ選びなさい。

問24　How does the author basically regard challenges?

ⓐ as things that only make our life richer

ⓑ as things that come from fear

ⓒ as things that have both good and bad aspects

ⓓ as things that only give us stress

問25　How do humans naturally deal with fear?

ⓐ by breathing deeply

ⓑ by getting protection from others

ⓒ by creating a rapid series of events

ⓓ by either running away or facing it

問26　How can modern fear be different from that of older times?

ⓐ It winds us up and lets us down.

ⓑ It has no clear ending.

ⓒ It has a fight or flight response.

ⓓ It lets us down easily.

問27 How can we make fear vanish?

ⓐ with knowledge and love

ⓑ with a fight or flight

ⓒ by avoiding fear

ⓓ by adapting to fear

問28 From the author's experience, how do children react in dealing with fear?

ⓐ by being stubborn

ⓑ by being flexible

ⓒ by carrying burdens well

ⓓ by loving events and experiences

問29 What can change a child's response to difficulties?

ⓐ A sense of rejection or a lack of love can.

ⓑ The degree of the crisis can.

ⓒ Cancer can.

ⓓ Being threatened can.

問30 What is "this deep inner tension" referred to in this article?

ⓐ a sense of rejection

ⓑ a sense of approval

ⓒ a sense of status

ⓓ a sense of relationship

問31 According to the author, when does "the will to live" fade away?

ⓐ when there is a change in life circumstances

ⓑ when the problem of lifelong pain can be solved

ⓒ when the problem of rejection cannot be solved

ⓓ when no joy is left

問32 What is the author's intention in bringing up the example of the Aborigines?

ⓐ to show the power of a pointed bone

ⓑ to show the power of punishing

ⓒ to show the power of the tribe over the individual

ⓓ to show the power of the mind over the body

問33 Among the Aborigines, what action deserves the ultimate punishment?

ⓐ Pointing a bone does.

ⓑ Tearing apart the close-knit group does.

ⓒ Doing something worthless does.

ⓓ Breaking a tribal law does.

問34 In the example of the Aborigine tribe, what was the most powerful force?

ⓐ to point the bone at someone symbolically

ⓑ to be punished by leaders

ⓒ to be thrown out of the tribe

ⓓ to lose one's status in the tribe

問35 If we do not manage stress and fear of rejection, what could happen in our lives according to this article?

ⓐ We could lose our status.

ⓑ We could suffer spiritually and physically.

ⓒ We could consult a medical professional.

ⓓ We could find strength through peer support.