

# 英 語

300点

9時00分～10時30分(90分)

## 注 意 事 項

1. 解答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. 問題は、**1**から**3**までの計3問です。**1**から**3**までのすべてを解答しなさい。
3. 解答用紙は1枚です。解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定欄に記入しなさい。
4. 解答開始の合図があった後に、必ず解答用紙に本学の受験番号を記入しなさい。
5. 印刷不鮮明およびページの落丁・乱丁等に気づいた場合には、手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
6. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよい。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読んで，以下の設問に答えなさい。



著作権処理の関係上、本文・設問は掲載できません。(P1~3)  
出典情報のみ掲載します。

出典等：

(Rowan Hooper, “In cross-cultural situations, remember those emoticons”  
*The Japan Times*, October 11, 2009 の記事を参考にした)

2 次の作品は、パブロ・ピカソの「ゲルニカ(Guernica)」(1937年、油彩画)です。以下の設問(1)と(2)に答えなさい。

著作権処理の関係上、本文・設問は掲載できません。  
出典情報は設問文に掲載してあります。

3

次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。各パラグラフの冒頭の数字はパラグラフ番号を示す。

[1] The traditional view about democracy is that people think deeply about what is best for their country. Voters study the political parties. In the election, they select the party that best matches their ( ① ) about how their country should be run. This view is called the rational view because it suggests that people think about the country in a cool and calculated way. However, researchers are disputing this traditional view.  
(A)

[2] Many scientists now argue that we do not think in such a reasonable way. Jonathan Haidt of New York University explains how humans think by using an image of a rider on an elephant. The rider is our mind, and the elephant is our emotions. The rider believes that he or she is in control of the elephant. However, the elephant is much more formidable than the rider.  
(B) Whatever the hopes of the rider are, the elephant can go in any direction it wishes. The rider, however, feels in control. Harvard professor Timothy Wilson pointed out that we often move our bodies before we know that we want to move. He shows that we ( ② ) first and think of a reason for our actions later. Scientists like Haidt and Wilson tell us that our thinking is not unconnected to our emotions. Far from it. Our emotions direct our thinking.

[3] This understanding relates to democracy. Because personality and emotion are deeply connected, we need to know about two categories of personality.  
(C) Openness\* is a personality type that enjoys new things and allows change easily. A conscientious\*\* person understands the value of duty and likes social harmony. Schoen and Schumann studied Germans' personalities and their voting in elections. They found that people who were high in openness voted for ( ③ ) parties that wanted social change. They said that

open people *felt* that they needed change. Thinking about *why* things should change came after their feeling. Conscientious people voted the other way. They voted for parties that wanted social stability. Again, these people *felt* the need for stability and later found reasons *why* stability was necessary.

{4} Alan Gerber and his team studied American voters. According to them, conscientious people made statements like “Our country needs a strong leader”. Such people voted for the conservative Republican Party\*\*\*. Open people said things such as “We need to protect immigrants”. They voted for the liberal Democratic Party\*\*\*\*. These findings are correct when we recall the elephant and rider argument. Conscientious people *feel* the need for order and rules. They look for logic and ( ④ ) to support their emotions. They vote Republican, a party that promotes law and order. Open people *feel* a need for change and are more comfortable with new kinds of people in their society. Because Democrats support immigration, open people vote for them. Once again, the reasons come after the feeling.

{5} Samek studied this relationship in the United States 2016 presidential election. While Samek’s findings supported earlier studies, she advanced a further point. People who are low in emotional stability voted for the Democrat Hillary Clinton. These people were also high in openness. In other words, they were less emotionally secure and wanted change. Supporters of Donald Trump’s Republican Party were highly conscientious. Samek found they were also highly social. They needed to ( ⑤ ) to groups. Samek argued that open people were emotionally uncomfortable with the current American society and enjoyed seeing America change. However, Trump’s supporters felt more secure with a traditional America.

[6] If it is true that reasons come after emotions, we need to rethink our understanding of democracy and thinking. There is a need to know more about the range of personalities and how feelings influence thoughts. We should not discount the role of thinking completely. Instead, we need to put <sup>(E)</sup> rationality in its proper place. It comes after emotions and is caused by them.

\*openness : 外向性

\*\*conscientious : 誠実な

\*\*\*Republican Party : 共和党

\*\*\*\*Democratic Party : 民主党

(1) 本文の内容に即して、括弧①～⑤の中に入れる適切な語を、それぞれ(a)～(e)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- |   |               |                 |               |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| ① | (a) rules     | (b) beliefs     | (c) prices    |
|   | (d) levels    | (e) governments |               |
| ② | (a) build     | (b) touch       | (c) control   |
|   | (d) act       | (e) make        |               |
| ③ | (a) election  | (b) civil       | (c) political |
|   | (d) group     | (e) free        |               |
| ④ | (a) questions | (b) reasons     | (c) doubts    |
|   | (d) faults    | (e) plans       |               |
| ⑤ | (a) belong    | (b) reach       | (c) meet      |
|   | (d) collect   | (e) gather      |               |



(2) 以下の①～⑤の問いに答えなさい。

① パラグラフ〔1〕の下線部(A)の“disputing”に意味が一番近いものを(a)～(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) demanding
- (b) challenging
- (c) requiring
- (d) trying

② パラグラフ〔2〕の下線部(B)の“formidable”に意味が一番近いものを(a)～(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) powerful
- (b) clever
- (c) willing
- (d) prepared

③ パラグラフ〔3〕の下線部(C)の“categories”に意味が一番近いものを(a)～(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) topics
- (b) people
- (c) types
- (d) unions

④ パラグラフ〔5〕の下線部(D)の“advanced”に意味が一番近いものを(a)～(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) proposed
- (b) increased
- (c) advised
- (d) improved

⑤ パラグラフ〔6〕の下線部(E)の“discount”に意味が一番近いものを(a)~(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) explore
- (b) cheap
- (c) attack
- (d) ignore

(3) 本文の内容を踏まえ、以下の(ア)~(オ)の英語の後に続く最も適切な文を、それぞれ(a)~(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

(ア) Traditionally, the role of emotions in thinking. . .

- (a) . . .is known to be very important.
- (b) . . .is done carefully.
- (c) . . .is not considered.
- (d) . . .is fully understood.

(イ) In Haidt’s image of the elephant and the rider. . .

- (a) . . .the rider chooses the direction.
- (b) . . .the rider has great power.
- (c) . . .the elephant is really in charge.
- (d) . . .the elephant controls the rider’s hopes.

(ウ) New knowledge about the relationship between emotion and thinking. . .

- (a) . . .shows that emotions are central.
- (b) . . .indicates the value of elephants.
- (c) . . .points to the usefulness of democratic change.
- (d) . . .demonstrates why being secure is needed.

- (エ) According to both Gerber and Samek. . .
- (a) . . .Democrats have lower levels of emotional security.
  - (b) . . .Republicans feel the need for powerful leaders.
  - (c) . . .there is a relationship between personalities and political parties.
  - (d) . . .people's thinking influenced their emotions.

- (オ) In summary, our new understanding of emotions. . .
- (a) . . .teaches us we do not think, we only feel.
  - (b) . . .makes us consider again how we feel.
  - (c) . . .leads us to reject thinking completely.
  - (d) . . .helps us understand why we vote the way we do.

(4) 本文の内容と合わない文を(a)~(d)の選択肢の中から選び、その記号を解答欄に記入しなさい。

- (a) Conscientious people vote Republican because they need change.
- (b) Emotions direct our thinking more powerfully than we had known.
- (c) Democracy itself has strong connections to people's personalities.
- (d) Not everyone values social harmony highly.