

令和 4 年度

英 語

13 : 30 ~ 15 : 10

文学部英文学科
一般選抜(中期日程)

注 意 事 項

1. 合図があるまでこの冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 合図があったら受験番号を解答用紙の指定の欄に記入しなさい。
3. 問題は **I** から **V** までで、ページ数は全部で15 ページです。落丁、乱丁、印刷不明、汚れの箇所があった場合は、すみやかに申し出てください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入しなさい。
5. この冊子は持ち帰ってください。

I

次の英文は、現代のアメリカにおける車上生活者たち (vandwellers) やその車上生活者たちが参加する集会について書かれたものである。この文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

This was the fourth time *Bob had hosted a winter *Rubber Tramp Rendezvous. He'd spent months planning and spreading the word. As the event began, his work became more tangible. Along the road, he posted the RTR sign on heavy-duty *stakes, which he sledgehammered into the ground to withstand desert winds. He photocopied a calendar with (a) occasions and a schedule of seminars he planned to teach. He set up a tipi-style tent with a five-gallon bucket, garbage bags, wet wipes, and toilet paper inside — a kind gesture for newcomers. He piled wood near the fire ring and, nearby, spread a blue tarp like a picnic blanket on the ground, weighting the corners with rocks. This would be the free pile. Vandwellers were always getting rid of things, trying to maximize limited space. New items would appear on the pile each day: ⁽¹⁾ blankets, books, auto parts, a digital camera, plastic cups, T-shirts, pants, and one large flowerpot. *Linda would end up browsing for books there, grabbing whatever sparked her interest, and showed me one of her finds.

Bob didn't profit off the RTR. His hospitality set a (b) tone, attracting people who were just as eager to share their skills, resources, and experiences. A licensed cosmetologist gave donation-optional haircuts near the Chevy Astro van where she lived with her husband and two dogs. Mechanics taught basic auto repair skills. People with large solar panels gave away their excess power, leaving extension cords out so passersby could charge their gadgets.

At sunrise each morning, one vandweller, Lesa NeSmith, rose to start the first campfire and boil a pot of cowboy coffee for anyone who strolled by with

a cup. That was an old tradition for Lesa. Way back when she lived in Richmond, Virginia, Sunday mornings were about getting up early, brewing coffee in an electric pot, and propping open her apartment door to show neighbors the coffee was on and (c) to share.

There were group meals: a bring-your-own-topping baked potato night, along with chili and soup dinners. Every night after sunset, someone lit a big bonfire, though it was often abandoned by nine or ten, when sleepiness began tugging at eyelids and the evening chill set in.

There was also a pervasive feeling of pride. Almost everyone I met shared the attitude of Al Christensen, a sixty-two-year-old former advertising art director who preferred to call himself “houseless,” he told me, rather than “homeless.” A self-described loner, Al could only handle being around people so much. Al had to leave the RTR in the middle of a seminar on budgeting to catch up on his solitude. He came back a few days later, though. He liked the people at the RTR and felt that it put a good face on nomadic lifestyle, “made it seem very possible and (d)—it’s not like I live down by the river in a van.”

Linda was also delighted by the *conviviality. She wanted to learn as much as she could and went to the seminars that started at ten most mornings. Many RTR old-timers were already (e) in what Bob taught — either they’d *gleaned the lessons from their own lives, had attended nearly identical seminars the year before, or had read his book. While Bob’s book was fairly practical, it also included some exercises for aspiring vandwellers that bordered on performance art. “Practice in your apartment,” it advised.⁽²⁾ “The first step is to move into your bedroom and stop using the rest of the house.” The next step, it continued, was determining the internal measurements of your future van home. If you anticipated having, say, sixty square feet, you could build a working model based on that. “Get some big

cardboard boxes and use them to make a six foot by ten foot space in the corner of your bedroom,” the book explained. “Now move into your cardboard ‘van.’ Instead of living in the bedroom you will live in your little cardboard van.”

(中略)

One of the liveliest seminars taught the art of stealth parking. Aimed at urban vandwellers, who often dodged anti-camping laws, the lessons were about blending into one’s surroundings to avoid getting the dreaded “knock” of a police officer tapping on the door, a drunk pounding the walls, or passersby *squinting through the windows, asking “Is someone living in there?” Everyone knew about “the knock.” It was a common enemy. *Swankie even had nightmares about it. “I have this strange surreal dream of someone knocking on the van,” she once wrote.

Bob’s first piece of advice was finding a safe zone. His career in the grocery industry and his early experiences camping in the parking lot of his workplace made him a huge fan of twenty-four-hour supermarkets. He added that, in some cities where overnight parking at Walmart was prohibited, nomads might find refuge at other big chains including Kmart, Costco, and Lowe’s. Retailers that catered to outdoor enthusiasts, such as Bass Pro and Cabela’s, might also be a good bet.

出典

Adapted from Jessica Bruder, *Nomadland: Surviving America in the Twenty-First Century*. Swift Press, 2021.

注

*Bob = Bob Wells RTR の主催者

*Rubber Tramp Rendezvous = RTR ボブが始めた、不定期に開催される車
上生活者対象の集会

*stake くい

*Linda = Linda May 車上生活者の1人

*conviviality 陽気さ

*glean こつこつと集める

*squint (すき間から)のぞく

*Swankie = Charlene Swankie 車上生活者の1人

問 1 下線部(1)のような状況が生じる理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)における Practice について、その手順を具体的に 80 字以内の日
本語で要約しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)の内容について、日本語でその具体例を 2 点まとめなさい。

問 4 本文中の空所(a)~(e)に入れるのに最もふさわしい語を、下記
から選び記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を 2 回以上使用してはならな
い。

- (ア) fluent (イ) generous (ウ) ready (エ) reluctant
(オ) respectable (カ) respective (キ) social

Ⅱ 次の英文は、若者が音楽を聴くときのメディアについて、10代の子を持つ筆者が気づいたある一つの流行について書かれたものです。次の文章を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

A couple of weeks ago, my two daughters (11 and 13) solemnly wrote a Christmas-present wish list. This included gadgets such as Beats headphones, GoPro video camera and so on. But it also featured something else: old-fashioned vinyl albums, plus an equally old-fashioned stand in which to store them.

My daughters are typical “digital natives” - kids who grew up knowing only a digital world. But while they rely on cyberspace for a large part of their social interactions, intellectual development and daily *logistics, when it comes to music they have suddenly acquired a (A) for the tangible world. Most notably, some of their friends have recently started listening to old-fashioned records on a turntable, and the trend has spread, probably via social media, ironically. So my kids now consider vinyl albums to be wildly cool. And retailers have cannily spotted - or created - a new business *niche. In 2015, across the industry as a whole, vinyl record sales were at their highest since 1988. While sales seem to have slowed in 2016, what is striking is that it is now kids driving the trend rather than older hipsters.

What is going on here? Part of the explanation lies with the marketing genius of a greedy retail industry, which has ⁽¹⁾ *tapped into the fundamental truth that teenagers want to rebel against their parents’ tastes. It is also a mark of the consumer psyche that scarcity makes things seem valuable. So the fact that many middle-aged people consider vinyl records to be irritatingly inconvenient is apt to make them seem cool to some kids. For digital natives, going backwards leads to a new (B).

But there is a second issue too: namely the complex interplay developing ⁽²⁾ between cyber and real space, which is tearing us all in two. In some senses, 21st-century humans are *besotted with the internet. No wonder: the digital

revolution has delivered untold benefits, making our lives dramatically more efficient and convenient while also cutting costs. In other senses, however, we all have reason to be scared: not only is digitisation eroding jobs, it is also tossing us into a universe without constraints, where the rules for social interaction and human knowledge are being turned upside down. As the digital revolution spreads, it is hardly surprising that we are seeing both a shift towards the cyber world and also a backlash.

Take the books market. A couple of years ago, there were widespread predictions that old-fashioned paper books were doomed to unavoidable (C) in favour of ebooks. But as publisher Adrian Zackheim points out, the story of 2016 is that ebook sales have *stalled, because many readers still like the permanency of tangible editions. “Paper books are staging a big comeback, even hard covers,” he observes. Similarly, a few years ago there were widespread predictions that video-conferencing would remove the need for people to waste time flying around the world to meet each other. But the conference business is booming today, since many people still want to meet, face to face, in the old-fashioned way. In (D), Norman Foster has noticed that his clients still want to see physical models of buildings, even if a cyber design is more accurate. Ironically, Foster’s clients in Silicon Valley are said to be particularly keen on “old-fashioned” models.

Of course, there are numerous counterexamples where cyber is displacing the analogue world. And I fully expect that, by the time Christmas 2017 comes around, my kids will have decided that vinyl is no longer cool and will have moved on to the next *fad. But this weekend at least there will be an “old-fashioned” record stand sitting under the Christmas tree for them - with all its inconvenient retro bulk. It is a good (E) that “progress” does not always go in a straight line - for kids or for adults.

出典 Adapted from Gillian Tett, “The Vinyl Revival.” *Financial Times*. 24/25 December, 2016.

注

*logistics 詳細な計画

*niche すきま市場

*tap into ～を活用する

*besotted with 夢中になる

*stall 止まる

*fad 一時的な流行

問 1 下線部(1)が消費者に対して与える影響について2点をあげ、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の内容について、関係のないものを下のア～オから1つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア. デジタル化には経費削減という利点がある。

イ. デジタル化は効率性や利便性を向上させる。

ウ. デジタル化は規制のない世界を作る。

エ. デジタル化は雇用喪失を生み出す。

オ. デジタル化は vinyl album を最終的に追い払う。

問 3 空欄(A)から(E)の空所に入れるのに最も適切な単語をア～オの中から選び、その記号を書きなさい。

ア. architecture

イ. decline

ウ. frontier

エ. passion

オ. reminder

問 4 Which would you prefer when you listen to music, vinyl, CD or streaming service? In English, write your choice with a reason.

Ⅲ 次の英文は、人類の歩行について書かれたものである。この文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

*Primatologist Frans de Waal has written that empathy starts with the “synchronization of bodies.” By walking in stride with those around us, we cannot help but put ourselves in one another’s shoes.

Like many ideas, the link between *bipedalism and social tendencies traces back to Darwin. In 1871, he wrote:

In regard to bodily size or strength, we do not know whether man is descended from some small species, like the chimpanzee, or from one as powerful as the gorilla; and, therefore, we cannot say whether man has become larger and stronger, or smaller and weaker, than his ancestors. We should, however, bear in mind that an animal possessing great size, strength, and *ferocity, and which, like the gorilla, could defend itself from all enemies, would not perhaps have become social; and this would most effectually have checked the acquirement of the higher mental qualities, such as sympathy and the love of his fellows. Hence it might have been an immense advantage to man to have sprung from some comparatively weak creature.

Although his overall point is a good one, there are factual errors in this passage. Chimpanzees are not small and weak; they are very strong. Gorillas are less ferocious and more social than Darwin describes. And it is a mistake to assume that a caring, social species is “weak.”

The notorious *mobster Al Capone may have said, “Don’t mistake my kindness for weakness.” We are peaceful and violent, cooperative and selfish, empathetic and apathetic. De Waal wrote, “We walk on two legs: a social and a selfish one.”

A Every day, millions of generous, thoughtful, kind, life-changing acts are carried out by humans without much notice.

(中略)

It is worth noting that humans, and our *hominin ancestors, are by no means the only creatures that cooperate or demonstrate empathy. Empathy has been observed in species as varied as elephants, dolphins, and dogs.

And echoes of our compassionate nature appear in our ape cousins. In 1996, Binti-Jua, a female western lowland gorilla, scooped up and cradled a three-year-old human boy who had fallen into her enclosure at the Brookfield Zoo outside Chicago before carrying him to safety. B Bonobos, the most empathetic and *altruistic of the great apes, routinely share food, even with strangers.

What it took for the seeds of cooperation and altruism to burst forth in the human *lineage were the *colossal challenges created by upright walking.

In 2011, *paleoanthropologists Don Johanson and Richard Leakey joined neurosurgeon and medical journalist Sanjay Gupta for a public event at the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

During the Q&A, Gupta asked what made us human. Leakey spoke first about how he had lost his legs when they were crushed in an airplane crash in 1993, and how he now walked on artificial limbs. He said:

If you are a two-legged creature and you have no legs, you don't get very far . . . being a uniped is no better than being a no-ped. Whereas, if you're a chimpanzee, or a baboon, or a lion, or a dog, and you have four legs, you can lose one and do perfectly well. Now, once we became bipedal . . . bonding and social interactions take on a totally different, not just meaning, but value. And I do not believe bipedal primates could have survived unless they had, in addition to being

bipedal, changed the way they think in terms of altruism and in terms of social networking and social connections.

It could be, then, that one of the most mysterious aspects of the human condition — our capacity for selflessness — arose out of our vulnerabilities as bipeds in a dangerous world. Yes, our survival was, and for many continues to be, a struggle, but as descendants of bipedal hominins, our evolutionary journey continues because empathy, cooperation, and generosity evolved *in lockstep with our distinctive form of locomotion.

I would argue that the human experiment would not have been possible unless we descended from social apes capable of empathy — that bipedalism could have evolved only from a lineage that had developed the capacity for tolerance, cooperation, and caring for one another.

C

出典 Adapted from DeSilva, J., *First Steps: How Upright Walking Made Us Human*. Harper, 2021.

注

- *primatologist 霊長類学者
- *bipedalism 二足歩行
- *ferocity 凶暴性
- *mobster ギャング
- *hominin 類人の
- *altruistic 利他的な
- *lineage 系統
- *colossal 巨大な
- *paleoanthropologist 古人類学者
- *in lockstep with ~と足並みをそろえて

問 1 次の英文は本文の一部です。 ~ のどの位置に補うのが最も適切か、記号を答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を 2 回以上使用してはならない。

ア. Bipedalism in an overly aggressive ape with purely selfish tendencies and a low tolerance for other group members would have been a recipe for extinction.

イ. In early 2020, an orangutan was photographed extending a helping hand to a man up to his waist in water.

ウ. We tend to shine a spotlight on our selfish tendencies and take our sociality for granted.

問 2 Darwin の間違いについて、具体的に日本語でまとめなさい。

問 3 Richard Leakey は Sanjay Gupta の質問に対してどのように答えたのか。本文に基づいて日本語でまとめなさい。

IV Read the passage below and fill in the gaps A ~ J with the appropriate expressions 1~12. (Two among 1~12 are not used.)

Emi: What are you doing? Can't you manage to stay still for a few minutes?

Ken: I'm looking for something.

Emi: Yes, I can see that. What are you trying to find?

Ken: You know. A

Emi: You mean insect repellent. I think it's under the sink in a plastic bag. It's with a bunch of toothpaste and stuff like that.

Ken: Let me see. Under the sink. In a plastic bag. With a load of toothpaste. Yes! Here we are! This is insect repellent, right?

Emi: Yep. What do you want that for, anyway?

Ken: B We'll need this.

Emi: I see. Great. Can we sit down and relax now?

Ken: Hang on. Oh, fantastic! Look at this! C

Emi: You mean sunblock. Yes, it is. Why do you need that?

Ken: Well, we are going to be in the great outdoors. We could get badly burned.

Emi: I doubt it. It's the end of March. The weather forecast says it's going to be cloudy.

Ken: Well, you can never be too careful. I'm going to put it in my bag.

Emi: OK, I'm glad that you are so excited about our little camping trip.

Ken: Yes. I'm really looking forward to it. D

Emi: Really? I didn't know you were so keen on that kind of thing. We've never done it before.

Ken: I know. I'd kind of forgotten about it. I remember trips into the countryside when I was a kid. We'd all get into my grandfather's car and head for some river somewhere or other. I remember thinking about how amazing it was. There were fish in the river. We always

jumped in the water, paddling around, and playing with them. I loved chasing after them with a stick. I remember being really worried one time because I thought I'd killed one with my stick.

Emi: Are you sure you didn't?

Ken: I'm pretty sure.

Emi: Well, that's a relief. You didn't murder your little friend after all! But if you're so keen on the outdoors, why did you stop going on trips like that?

Ken: Good question. After that, we never seemed to get the chance to go on family trips to the countryside. We sold our car when we moved.

Emi: I see.

Ken: Yes. It wasn't as much fun as the car trips.

Emi: Oh, well. It's nice that we are all ready to rent a car and go next week. Actually, I remember visits to the countryside when I was a kid. My dad used to drive us down to our grandparents' house all the time.

Ken: Why?

Emi: Well, it was an incredibly old house. It was kind of creepy. I was always scared of ghosts and things like that.

Ken: Like what?

Emi: Oh, it's a long story.

Ken: OK. I'm looking forward to it.

Emi: So can we sit down and relax now?

Ken: Yes, I suppose so. Hang on, though. What did I do with the tent?

1. Our family moved to the city when I was about nine or ten.
2. The stuff you put on your skin to keep bugs away.
3. I wasn't very keen on it, to be perfectly honest.
4. There is a ghost in that room over there right now.
5. I've been thinking about doing something like this for a long time.
6. You had to rely on the trains to get around.
7. It just swam behind some rocks and escaped.
8. I remember all kinds of strange things happening.
9. I'll tell you all about it while we're driving next week.
10. I'm getting everything ready for our camping trip.
11. It's the cream you put on your skin to stop it burning.
12. There's a funny fish on this plate.

V

Write about 100 words (in English) to complete the following:

I had an experience which taught me the true value of friendship.
