

一般選抜公立大学中期（3月8日）

英 語

（問題冊子）

<受験上の注意>

- (1) 試験中は試験監督者の指示に従うこと。
- (2) 筆記用具・時計以外はカバン等に入れてイスの下に置き、机の下棚には何も置かないこと。
- (3) 携帯電話等の電源は切っておくこと。
- (4) 質問等がある場合には黙って挙手すること。
- (5) 中途退場は認めない。（体調の急変等については、挙手をして申し出ること）
- (6) 試験開始の合図があったら、問題冊子（16頁）と解答用紙（1枚）の枚数を確認すること。
- (7) 試験開始の合図があったら、受験番号（算用数字）と氏名を解答用紙に記入すること。
- (8) 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入し、提出すること。
- (9) 解答用紙にある破線の四角内には、何も記入しないこと。
- (10) 解答は鉛筆書き（シャープ・ペンシルも可）とし、楷書で丁寧に書くこと。
- (11) 試験時間は60分である。

英語 (一般選抜公立大学中期・3月8日)

(注) 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。

I 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

Did you have a dream while you were sleeping last night? If so, can you tell us what the dream was about? If you can, the dream must have had a strong impact on you, because, as everybody knows, most of the time, as soon as we get up in the morning and start to go about our daily business, we forget the dream.

There are many questions about dreams that have yet to be answered. One of the most intriguing has to do with the fact that we have all had the experience where a dream we had actually comes true! For example, one night you meet an old friend in a dream, and the next day you actually run into that friend on the street! How can this phenomenon be true? Is it just a coincidence? Perhaps not. Recent neuroscientific* research shows that there is a scientific explanation.

Sleep scientists have discovered that we have an average of about four dreams each night. They take place every 90 minutes or so, and each one lasts around 20 minutes. But when we wake up, we forget most of these nocturnal “(a).” We think that we have forgotten all our dreams, but they are actually stored somewhere in our brain. Let’s say that one day we hear about a car accident, and we remember a dream we once had that matches the news. From this, we somehow come to think that our dream predicted the car accident, causing us to believe that we have the power of prophecy. We have forgotten that we have had many other dreams in between as well. Then, to make matters worse, we subconsciously twist the content of the dream to match what has really happened. Dreams are by nature vague, because

we have them while we are sleeping. This means there is a lot of room for us to add in other information, as well as to twist the content of our dreams to match what happened afterwards, which makes our dreams seem closer to the actual event. All of which makes us believe that our dreams have come true, while, in reality, it is just a matter of probability.

Sleep scientists have discovered that around 80 percent of dreams are far from “sweet.” That’s why we are far more likely to relate bad news in dreams to what actually happens in real life, and why so many dreams seem to predict death or disaster. But why do we have more bad dreams than good dreams? If we had more good dreams, life would be more pleasant, wouldn’t it? Our knowledge of dreams and sleep is still quite limited, and there are still many more mysteries to be solved. But as science reveals more and more secrets of our (b), we will learn many more truths about these experiences.

(注) neuroscientific : 神経科学の

問1 下線部①について、昨夜の夢の内容を言えるとしたらそれはなぜか、理由としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. The dream was too frightening to be erased from memory.
- イ. You feel that life in dreams is more desirable than in reality.
- ウ. You possess an extraordinary ability to remember dreams.
- エ. The dream was not wiped out by the routine after waking up.

問2 下線部②の言い換えとして、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. the most unforgettable dreams
- イ. the most interesting questions
- ウ. the most unacceptable answers
- エ. the most convincing explanations

問3 下線部③が指す現象として、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. You forget encountering an old friend until you experience it in a dream.
- イ. You coincidentally meet an old friend in a dream as you have wanted to for ages.
- ウ. You dream of a chance reunion with an old friend the night before it happens.
- エ. You realize your long-cherished desire to reunite with an old friend by chance.

問4 (a) に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. memories イ. stories ウ. visits エ. wanderings

問5 下線部④について、理由の1つとしてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. We want to believe that we are able to predict the future.
- イ. We often hear about occurrences that are too similar to our dreams.
- ウ. That actual event corresponds with one of our dream memories.
- エ. That particular incident revives memories we have intended to forget.

問6 下線部⑤について、理由の1つとしてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. The boundary between dreams and reality is too vague to distinguish.
- イ. Our dreams are so vague that we can alter the memories of them as we like.
- ウ. We unknowingly distort the memories of actual events to match the contents of dreams.
- エ. Without realizing it, we modify our dream memories in accordance with real occurrences.

問7 下線部⑥について、それは確率の問題でしかないと言えるのはなぜか、理由としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. It is determined by a natural phenomenon that can't be consciously controlled.
- イ. It is influenced by whether we are born with the ability to predict the future event.
- ウ. It is based on our ability to make our dreams seem closer to actual events.
- エ. It depends on whether our stored dream memories contain dreams that resemble actual events.

問8 下線部⑦について、その理由としてもっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Many dreams contain implications of misfortune.
- イ. The majority of dreams are regarded as bad dreams.
- ウ. A large portion of dreams are classified as enjoyable.
- エ. Most dreams belong to the category of positive dreams.

問9 (b) に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. brain イ. gene ウ. life エ. vision

問10 この英文の題名として、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. The Impact of Dreams on Mental Health
イ. Dreams: The Ultimate Tool for Self-Discovery
ウ. Dreams Come True: Coincidence or Prophecy?
エ. The Connection Between Dreams and Creativity

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、問いに答えなさい。

In 2010, the city of Laredo in the American state of Texas achieved a curious fame. It became known as the largest city in the United States without a bookstore. Since 2010, some small bookstores have opened in Laredo, but today Laredo still has no major bookstores. Previously, like in most cities, there were a lot of bookstores in Laredo. Some bookstores had many different kinds of books, while others had a (a) like art or history. Bookstores owned by individuals who loved books competed with modern bookstores found in malls that only sold bestsellers. In Laredo, most of these bookstores are now gone. This is of course less of a disadvantage now than in the past because of the internet. The internet has changed the book business in two basic ways. First, we can buy books online and have them delivered to our doors. Second, we can buy books in digital formats, which allow us to read the same book simultaneously on different devices, such as our computers, smartphones, or tablets.

Bookstores have been around for a long time, and booksellers have long been susceptible to both the (b1) climate and (b2) developments. The internet was not the first technology to transform the bookselling business. Around 1450, Gutenberg invented a printing press that changed the business in a radical way. Before Gutenberg, very few people could read. After Gutenberg, the (c) of books brought about behavioral changes in society. People began to read for knowledge and entertainment. The bookstore was born.

The new way in which we can buy books is one example of the many changes that began in the 1990s with the growing use of the internet. Many newspapers and magazines changed their business models in order to survive this change. They saw the potential of the internet and created strategies to adapt their businesses. Other companies, however, questioned the utility of the internet for their business and paid no attention to the new marketplace. They backed the wrong horse, and most disappeared. They show that businesses that fail to plan for

new technology will suffer, while those that make strategic plans based on new technologies are likely to grow. The latest candidate for a new technology that will require businesses to adapt is artificial intelligence. This technology will cause changes in business strategies that are as revolutionary as those caused by the internet.

問1 (a) に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. culture イ. mixture ウ. specialty エ. variety

問2 下線部①が指すものとして、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Bookstore owners in Laredo are not booklovers any longer.
- イ. Few bookstores continue to exist in Laredo, regardless of size.
- ウ. Large bookstores have driven out small bookstores from Laredo.
- エ. There remain only modern bookstores selling bestsellers in Laredo.

問3 下線部②の内容に合致するものを2つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Service for the distribution of electronic books
- イ. Video streaming service for read-aloud sessions
- ウ. Online retail's delivery service for physical books
- エ. Book purchasing service for books no longer needed
- オ. Paper book lending service that can be ordered online

問4 (b1) と (b2) に入るもっとも適切な組み合わせを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | b1 | b2 |
|-----------------|---------------|
| ア. economic | technological |
| イ. liberal | political |
| ウ. intellectual | scientific |
| エ. changing | sustainable |

問5 (c) に入るもっとも適切な語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. availability イ. difficulty ウ. popularity エ. scarcity

問6 下線部③が指すものとして、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. so that they could get one big scoop after another
- イ. so that they could adjust to the age of the internet
- ウ. so that they could learn valuable lessons from history
- エ. so that they could preserve the conventional bookstores

問7 下線部④の内容を表している文として、もっとも適切なものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Some companies put the internet to an improper use.
- イ. Some companies made careless investments in the internet.
- ウ. Some companies failed to foresee that the internet would be profitable.
- エ. Some companies ignored the danger of depending too much on the internet.

問8 下線部⑤の意味にもっとも近い語を選び、記号で答えなさい。

ア. appear イ. collapse ウ. decline エ. flourish

問9 英文の内容と合っていないものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア. Artificial intelligence will surpass the internet in influence.
- イ. Digital books can be read on more than one device at a time.
- ウ. Gutenberg's invention of a printing press led to the birth of the bookstore.
- エ. The disappearance of bookstores has to do with the advent of the internet.

Ⅲ 次の会話文を読み、(1) ~ (8) に入るもっとも適切な語句をア～ケから選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号は複数回使用できない。また、選択肢ア～ケの文章で使用されている最初の単語が小文字表記となっている場合も、挿入される文中の位置によっては大文字に変換されることに留意すること。

Situation

Claire, a Canadian exchange student, is enrolled in a Japanese university. Saki is one of her classmates. They are having a conversation in the university cafeteria.

Saki : Claire, do you like summer?

Claire : No, I don't. (1)

Saki : Oh, why is that?

Claire : I don't like sweating, and (2)

Saki : I see. So, you don't like Japanese summers?

Claire : (3) I can't bear this oppressive heat.

Saki : Is it also hot in the summer where you're from?

Claire : Yes, it's quite hot. But usually, we go to a rental cottage by a lake to escape the heat.

Saki : I see. By the way, (4)

Claire : Canada.

Saki : So, what's your favorite season?

Claire : Winter, or maybe autumn.

Saki : Ah, (5) So, what do you do during the winter?

Claire : (6)

Saki : Yes, that's right.

Claire : I go snowboarding or visit hot springs, or even if there's nothing special, I'm out walking. (7)

Saki : You can do the same in Japan during winter. I know a good hot spring. (8)

Claire : Absolutely, I'm excited about it.

ア. I just enjoy the cold.

イ. I also hate being bitten by bugs.

ウ. where are you from?

エ. would you like to go together?

オ. that makes sense.

カ. do you want to know my winter job?

キ. no, I don't.

ク. it's my least favorite season.

ケ. do you mean how I spend my winters?

Ⅳ 次の各文の () に入るもっとも適切な語句を ア～エ から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし 2 行目にある＝に続く文は、1 行目の文と基本的に同じ意味になるように言い換えたものである。

1. One day the wolf actually came.

= One day the wolf () come.

ア. did イ. had ウ. has エ. was

2. He is no longer the person he was ten years ago.

= He is no longer () he was ten years ago.

ア. than イ. that ウ. what エ. whose

3. His wife is three years senior to him.

= He is younger than his wife () three years.

ア. by イ. for ウ. in エ. since

4. She could not attend the party due to urgent business.

= Urgent business kept her () the party.

ア. attending イ. from attending
ウ. to attend エ. without attending

5. On our entering the building, it began to rain.

= () entered the building when it began to rain.

ア. As soon as we イ. Hardly we had
ウ. We no sooner エ. Scarcely had we

V 次の各文の () に入るもっとも適切な語句を ア～エ から選び、記号で答えなさい。

1. A: Should we play chess or shogi?

B: It's () you. I'm good at both games.

A: Let's play chess.

B: Great, let's set up the board.

ア. goof for イ. just like ウ. kind of エ. up to

2. A: I can't decide whether to accept the job offer.

B: () . It's a big decision.

A: You're right. I need to think it through.

B: Absolutely. Let me know if you need any advice.

ア. Hold your tongue イ. Mind your own business
ウ. Take your time エ. Watch your step

3. A: I heard a rumor about the new project.

B: Oh, really? What is it?

A: () , I heard it's going to be delayed.

B: I see. Let's keep this information confidential.

ア. By the way イ. Just between ourselves
ウ. To begin with エ. To make matters worse

4. A: How was your vacation?

B: () ! I had a great time.

A: That's wonderful to hear. What was your favorite part?

B: I loved visiting the local markets and trying new foods.

ア. Don't ask イ. How I regret going there
ウ. It's a pity エ. It couldn't have been better

5. A: I have () . Could you help me move this weekend?

B: Sure, I'd be happy to help. What time do you need me?

A: Around 10 in the morning would be great.

B: Alright, see you then!

ア. a favor to ask of you イ. a good property to show you
ウ. some advice to give you エ. some bad news for you

VI 次の英文の下線部を日本語で訳しなさい。

1. The way we say things can change the meaning. For example, in English, it is possible to say things using either the active voice or the passive voice. An example of a sentence in the active voice is, "He ate the peach." An example of a sentence in the passive voice is, "The peach was eaten by him."

2. What is a metaphor? And what is speaking metaphorically? Generally, a metaphor is a way of understanding one thing in terms of another very different thing. For example, we ^① can understand "time" in terms of "money." Because we can think of "time as money," we can talk about spending time or saving time. We can budget our time and waste it, just like we can with money. ^②

VII 次の日本文の下線部の英訳を、カッコ内の英単語を並べ替えて完成させなさい（2では*の条件に従うこと）。ただし、英単語のうち、動詞と助動詞は原形で書かれており、適切に変化させることもある。

例：do → do / does / did / done / doing / will do

1. 何かを選択するという行為に痛みがつねに伴うことは言うまでもありません。 ^①
一方を選べば、もう一方を捨て去る決心をすることになるのです。 優柔不断だと ^②
何も得られませんよ。

① Needless to say, choosing something is { accompany, always, pain, by, an action, is, that } .

② If you choose one thing, it { other, that, to discard, determine, assume, the, you } .

2. バーチャルリアリティはゲームの世界だけにとどまらないようです。学業や仕事など、実生活の様々な面も仮想空間に入り、アバターの姿でこなす日も遠くないか ^①
もしれません。 ^② 期待と不安、どちらを感じますか。

① It may not be long { our lives, experience, aspects, we're, of, various } , such as school and work, in virtual spaces as avatars.

* 文中の適切な箇所に接続詞を一語加えて答えること。

② Are you { to this, do, look, make, it, forward } you uneasy?

* 文中の適切な箇所に接続詞を一語加えて答えること。

(問題終わり)