

英 語

(120 分)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. この問題冊子は、表紙・余白のページを除き、10 ページあります。
3. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁または解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合には、手を上げて監督者に知らせてください。
4. 解答は全て、別紙解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入してください。
5. 受験番号、氏名、フリガナを解答用紙の受験番号・氏名・フリガナ欄に必ず記入してください。
6. 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名、フリガナが書かれているか確認し、右側のチェック欄にチェックを入れてください。
7. この問題冊子は試験終了後に持ち帰ってください。

I 次の英文は、2022 年 7 月 24 日付の *The Guardian* (International Edition) のウェブページに掲載された “rejection therapy” に関する記事である。これを読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

① In 2012, 30-year-old Jia Jiang walked up to a stranger and asked if he could borrow \$100. “No” was the response from the man sitting in a hotel lobby, who seemed really confused. He wanted to know why he was being asked, but Jiang didn’t explain; he just said thanks and then walked away. This was Jiang’s first day of rejection therapy, a concept created by Canadian entrepreneur¹ Jason Comely that challenged people to approach strangers with strange requests to build their resilience against rejection.

② Jiang’s fear of rejection centred on a memory of being ignored in school as a young boy. A teacher had invited classmates to come up with compliments for one another, but they all went silent when it was time to compliment Jiang. It ruined his confidence for decades. By his 30s, he was working as a senior marketing manager, but he could not present his idea of developing mobile apps since he was so afraid of his plan being rejected.

③ When Jiang searched online for help all he could find was unrealistic advice. Then he discovered Comely’s website, *rejectiontherapy.com*. On the site Comely explained that he wanted to “break the pressure of social anxiety” by designing a “real-life game” with just one rule: (ア) “You must be rejected by another person at least once, every single day.” He created 30 daily challenges where getting rejected was the goal. Players had to ask a stranger for a free ride, or ask for a discount when buying something. Through those experiences, they would hopefully overcome the pain of being rejected.

④ Jiang liked the idea so much he took it 70 steps further, creating 100 challenges for himself. “When I started, my goal was to say, ‘All right, I’ll get rejected and learn from the rejection to become tougher,’” he says. The questions he

¹ 企業家

asked were direct but strange, such as requesting a free night's stay at a hotel or asking to take a picture with a stranger.

⑤ Over three months Jiang played football in a stranger's back garden, got Santa to sit on his lap and completed a lifelong ambition: teaching a class at a college campus. This was when he fully discovered the benefits of risking rejection. "When I finished teaching that class I walked out crying," he says during his Ted Talk. "I saw I could fulfil my life's dream just by simply asking."

⑥ By day 30 Jiang had raised his resilience to rejection and gained confidence in himself and faith in others, as many said yes to his strange requests.

(イ) "We often expect the worst," he says. "In reality, almost everyone is nicer and more friendly than we think." Jiang used this newfound confidence to start his own business, which he had always wanted to do. Jiang now works full-time helping others overcome the same challenge he faced.

⑦ But why is it that we fear social rejection to such an extent? Social psychologist Naomi Eisenberger designed a study with her UCLA² colleague Matthew Lieberman. "We started really simply with the question: what happens in the brain when people feel socially excluded?" she says. "We brought people into the fMRI scanner³ and had them go through a game in which they were excluded." The virtual game called Cyberball involved the player tossing a ball back and forth with two other participants. Except the other players didn't really exist—they were avatars programmed to stop throwing the ball to the subject at a certain point in the game.

⑧ This allowed Eisenberger to check what happened in the brain when subjects were included and then excluded from a social activity, and she made an interesting discovery. The areas of the brain that were activated when a person felt lonely were the same areas that were activated during physical pain. "From this early

² カリフォルニア大学ロサンゼルス校の略

³ 脳のどの部位が活性化しているかを調べる装置

study we sort of thought, ‘OK, maybe there’s a reason people talk about feeling rejected as feeling hurt. Maybe there’s a good reason we use physical-pain words to describe these experiences of social pain.’”

⑨ Eisenberger says this borrowing of the pain system is probably a result of the fact that we have to rely on other people when we are babies. “Since babies are weak and helpless, they need to stay close to a caregiver to get the appropriate food, protection and warmth,” she explains. “If it’s so important to stay close to a caregiver, then it might be really a natural reaction to feel bothered, pained and worried if we’re separated.”

⑩ Over time, this protective system may have expanded its duties and now starts working whenever we feel our 【 a 】 with friends, family or social groups are not enough. Eisenberger says, “It shows just how important our social 【 b 】 are; that we’re using what I think of as a really primitive system, this pain system, to ensure that we stay 【 c 】 to others.”

(<https://www.theguardian.com/> から部分的に修正して引用)

問 1 ①段落をふまえ、rejection therapy 初日に Jia Jiang が行ったことを説明する以下の文章に適切な日本語を記入しなさい。

Jia Jiang は知らない男性に（ A ）と頼んだ。

頼まれた人はそれを断ったが（ B ）を知りたがった。

Jia Jiang は何も説明せず、ただ（ C ）。

問 2 ①段落の二重下線部 “resilience” に最も近い意味を以下の選択肢から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

Ⓐ strength

Ⓑ silence

Ⓒ realization

Ⓓ replacement

問3 ②段落をふまえ、以下の文章の空欄【 A 】～【 D 】に入る適切な表現を記号で答えなさい。

Jia Jiang's teacher told the students to say 【 A 】 .

- Ⓐ good things about each other
- Ⓑ bad things about each other
- Ⓒ good things about themselves
- Ⓓ bad things about themselves

When it was time to compliment Jia Jiang, 【 B 】 .

- Ⓐ he left the classroom
- Ⓑ he didn't say anything
- Ⓒ everyone said good things about him
- Ⓓ no one said anything

This event 【 C 】 .

- Ⓐ hurt him for 10 years
- Ⓑ caused him to gain confidence for a long time
- Ⓒ caused him to lose confidence for a long time
- Ⓓ encouraged him for 10 years

When Jia Jiang started working as a businessman, he could not present his business idea to other people because he was worried that 【 D 】 .

- Ⓐ his idea would be stolen
- Ⓑ his project was not ready
- Ⓒ his project would fail
- Ⓓ his idea would be refused

問4 ③段落の下線部（ア）を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部（ア）の行為の**目的**は何か、日本語で説明しなさい。
またその**行為の事例**を④または⑤段落から**一つ選び、日本語で説明**しなさい。

問 6 ⑥段落の下線部（イ）を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 7 ⑦⑧⑨段落では UCLA で行われた実験について説明されている。それを要約した以下の文章に適切な日本語を記入しなさい。

人が < A > と感じる時に活性化する脳の部位と < B > を感じている時に活性化する脳の部位は < C >。この理由はおそらく、人間は赤ん坊の時 < D > 必要があるため、他人から離れると自然な反応として不快に思ったり、< E > を感じたり、心配したりするためと考えられる。

問 8 ⑩段落の空欄【 a 】～【 c 】に入れるのに最も適切な語句を語群から選び、記号で回答しなさい。同じ選択肢が複数回正解となる場合もあるので注意すること。

【語群】

① connection ② connections ③ connected ④ connect ⑤ connecting

問 9 Which of the following do you think is a request Jia Jiang might have made ?

- ① Could you tell me what time it is?
- ② Can I borrow your pen?
- ③ Can I stay at your apartment this weekend?
- ④ Could you watch my bag?

- II 次の英文は、2024 年 8 月 24 日付の *Savvy Tokyo* のウェブページの記事である。これを読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

**Sexism and Culture: Japan's Obsession with *Kawaii*:
The Roots — and Dark Side — of the Local All-Things-Cute Culture**

① It's easy to get caught up in the cult of cute, cute, cute. But where did the word *kawaii* come from, and is the sexism that can come with it really all that innocent?

② Could sexism in Japan be directly related to the country's heavy consumption of all things *kawaii* (cute)? *Kawaii* is clearly deeply rooted in Japan's culture. Walking into a *zakkaten* (variety shop), you may be overwhelmed by the great number of *kawaii* products—from the plastic pens topped with cute characters to the blankets with animated animal faces.

③ It's **odd** to me, (A) I've spent most of my life here, that a grown adult would spend their hard-earned money on things like anime figures. The fact is, *kawaii* culture is seen as this innocent part of Japanese culture. Yet, if you go beyond the surface with how the root of the word morphed through history and examples like how strong female characters need to follow the rules of *kawaii* in Japan, there's much more to *kawaii* than its cute surface.

Where did the word *kawaii* come from?

④ (ア) A lot of people are used to hearing the word *kawaii*, but many don't really know its origin, or that the word has evolved greatly over time.

⑤ The modern usage of the word translates into cute, lovable, or adorable. The original form of the word, however, came with a darker twist. In ancient times, the word was *kawo-hayu-shi* (顔映ゆし), (B) described the feelings of embarrassment, awkwardness, and self-consciousness.

⑥ The word *kawaii* went under a type of “word-morph” that gave it some qualities that are still found in modern-day society. The ethologist,⁴ Konrad Lorenz, proposed that “baby schema” is a particular set of physical features, such as a large head and eyes, a round face, and chubby cheeks, which are all perceived as cute or cuddly, and create the motivation to care for infant creatures in adults.

⑦ This is apparent in connection with *kawaii* culture. (イ) In Japan, females are perceived as cute only if they keep their childish identities—both physically and mentally. Japan seems to have incorporated the theory of “baby schema” into many of its products.

Modern-day *kawaii* clash

⑧ An example of how much the Japanese value “*kawaii*-ism” is how strong female characters are portrayed to Japanese fans, including Wonder Woman, who has been an age-old icon of feminism around the world.

⑨ Fans on Twitter were distraught with how Warner Brothers Japan depicted her in their 2017 campaign ads. Warner Brothers Japan marketed the movie like this: “Special Japan release for *Wonder Woman*, the number one warrior beauty the world has been waiting for. She’s supposed to be one of the most powerful superheroes in existence. But, she’s also an incredibly innocent and naïve girl who knows nothing about men or love. The trailer is narrated by Kotonno Mitsuishi, the voice actor who plays Sailor Moon in the animated series!”

⑩ Unless you’re an anime-lover, you may not be aware that Kotonno Mitsuishi is (C) to be the queen of *kawaii* voices. The furthest thing from what a lot of people would think about Wonder Woman. *Kawaii*-ism may be cute on the outside, but it is laced with an age-old idea that women should be quiet and obedient.

⑪ The connection between *kawaii*-ness and sexism might not be so apparent. (ウ) However, Japan’s need to describe a strong, confident woman as innocent and

⁴ 動物行動学者

naïve shows the problems of *kawaii* culture. The need for women to be submissive spills over into other realms of life.

(<https://savvytokyo.com/> から部分的に修正して引用)

問 1 下線部 (ア) ～ (ウ) を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 以下の文はこの記事のキーワードである **sexism** の定義である。この定義を踏まえて、**sexism の意味**を日本語で 30 字以内で説明しなさい。

Sexism is the belief that the members of one sex, usually women, are less intelligent or less capable than those of the other sex and need not be treated equally. (Collins Cobuild English Dictionary より引用)

問 3 (A) ～ (C) に最も適当な語句を選びなさい。

- | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) | ① even though | ② however | ③ because | ④ due to |
| (B) | ① that | ② which | ③ who | ④ whose |
| (C) | ① wanting | ② wanted | ③ considering | ④ considered |

問 4 “morphed” (paragraph ③)の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

- ① changed ② reversed ③ disappeared ④ used

問 5 “distraught” (paragraph ⑨)の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

- ① excited ② pleased ③ upset ④ nervous

問 6 “it is laced with” (paragraph ⑩)の意味に最も近いものを選びなさい。

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| ① it includes | ② it is different from |
| ③ it is similar to | ④ it rejects |

問 7 “submissive” (paragraph ⑪)の定義として最も適切なものを選びなさい。

- Ⓐ effectively conveying thought or feeling
- Ⓑ showing a desire to resist authority, control, and convention
- Ⓒ very unwilling to change one’s mind
- Ⓓ ready to obey someone or something without arguing

問 8 以下は⑥段落の要約である。本文の中の語を適切な形に変え、空所に合う語を入れなさい。

According to the ethologist Konrad Lorenz, people tend to be attracted to the features of a (a), regarding them as (b). These elements arouse a feeling to protect immature creatures among (c).

【以下の問いに日本語で答えなさい。】

問 9 ③段落によると、筆者は何を“odd”だと思っていますか？

問 1 0 ⑤段落によると、「かわいい」という言葉はもともとどのような意味であったか答えなさい。

問 1 1 ⑧～⑩段落の内容をもとに、筆者が *Wonder Woman* の日本でのプロモーションのどのような点を問題視しているか答えなさい。

【以下の問いに主語と動詞を伴った英語の文で答えなさい。】

問 1 2 This article discusses some problems of sexism in modern society. Describe one situation where women (or men) are not treated equally. Write at least two sentences.

Ⅲ 次の二つのトピックについてそれぞれ 100 語以上のパラグラフを英語で書きなさい。また、下の Instructions for Paragraph Writing で述べられた書き方に必ず従うこと。

Please respond to each topic:

Topic 1: Introduce your favorite place to visit and explain why you like going there. **Do NOT write about your home.** (100+ words)

Topic 2: Reading 1 describes Jia Jiang's experience of improving himself through rejection therapy. Explain something you have done to improve yourself. (100+ words)

Instructions for Paragraph Writing

A **paragraph** is a short piece of writing that focuses on one single topic. It has a **topic sentence** and **supporting sentences** that all relate closely to the topic sentence. **The paragraph form** refers to its overall structure, which depends on the goal of the paragraph.

There are three main parts of a paragraph:

- A topic sentence: introduces the main idea
- Supporting sentences: introduce details that related to and support the topic sentence
- A concluding sentence: introduces a brief reflection or statement about the main idea