

令和 5 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 **IV** 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。

問題は次のページから
はじまります。

I 次の英文は、コマドリ (Robin) について書かれたものです。この文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

In 2015, a great wrong was righted when the European Robin, usually known simply as the Robin, won a public vote and became the UK's official national bird. It had held the position unofficially for many decades — however, if one of the nine other species had beaten it on the day, it could have been denied official recognition forever. As it turned out, the Robin won by a landslide,^(a) collecting 75,623 votes, well clear of its nearest rival, the Barn Owl, which received mere 26,191 votes on the ballot papers. Some commentators suggested the victory was down to the Robin's 'little Englander' mentality (the Robin aggressively defends its territory), but a much more likely explanation is surely the simple fact that this pretty little bird is familiar to all, being very common and charmingly unafraid of people.

European Robins have a wide distribution across Eurasia, but curiously it is only in Britain that robins trust people enough to spend their days following gardeners around, sitting on spade handles and waiting to be thrown a tasty worm. Elsewhere they tend to be shy and move stealthily and, unsurprisingly, are usually overlooked as just another rarely seen bird of the forests. Therefore, most Robin folklores^(b) originate from Britain, and recognise the bird as a close companion of people.

The most obvious physical feature of the Robin is its red breast-patch, which covers the face and reaches down almost to the belly. Display of the red breast is a powerful signal to Robin rivals, and the frequent territorial skirmishes^(c) between these little birds are focused on showing off or hiding the 'red rag'. Christian folklore has its own explanation for the red breast and it is one that occurs with other red-faced birds — the swallow, the crossbill and the European Goldfinch. The Robin is one of the little birds that were at the *Crucifixion, struggling to remove the crown of thorns^(d) from Christ's head and

in the process becoming stained with blood. Whether the blood in question was that of Jesus or its own (from being careless with the thorns) is not clear and probably not important. Other origin tales for the red breast include the belief that the Robin brought fire down from heaven for the people on earth, getting lightly burned in the process, and another fiery incident when a Robin tried to stir up the dying fire back to life, to keep the baby Jesus warm in his cold *stable.

① 'Robin' is an English Christian name of long standing, used for boys well before it was used for birds. ② The Robin's original English name was Redbreast, and old field guides still exist that use this name. ③ Like some other very common British birds, the Robin acquired an affectionate nickname, whereby a 'person's name' was attached to the 'bird's name', and so it became Robin Redbreast, companion to Philip Sparrow, Tom Tit and Jenny Wren. ④

The association of Robins with Christmas, and with the winter in general, is a long-standing one. Postmen in Britain in the 19th century wore a red uniform and were known as 'redbreasts'. Consequently, the Robin became a popular choice of image for Christmas cards, with many early examples carrying fanciful paintings of Robins themselves doing the postal deliveries. Meanwhile, the traditional English nursery rhyme, 'Who Killed Cock Robin?'^(e) has a number of supposed origins and interpretations, with the bird representing various figures, including Robin Hood.

Robins are among the few birds feeding on insects that live through the winter in Britain. Most of our insect-eaters — the warblers, swallows, martins, swifts, Nightingales and many others — migrate south for the winter, to warmer lands where they will find plenty of insects. Most of our Robins, though, remain in the same place even though supplies of insects and other *invertebrates are limited in the cold months. They change their diet to take a higher proportion of plant-based food, especially berries, and also change their behaviour, to use a wider range of hunting tactics. They visit garden bird feeders, learning to hang down from the wire cages that are more suited to

quick moving birds. They will search for crushed flies from *car grilles, and even check *sled tracks on a snowy hillside for uncovered worms and other prey.

出典 Adapted from Rachel Warren Chadd and Marianne Taylor, *Birds: Myth, Lore and Legend*. Bloomsbury, 2016.

© Rachel Warren Chadd, Marianne Taylor, 25 Aug 2016, *Birds: Myth, Lore and Legend*, Bloomsbury NaturalHistory, an imprint of Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.

注 Crucifixion キリストの十字架上のはりつけ

stable 馬小屋

invertebrate 無脊椎動物

car grille 自動車の放熱用グリル

sled track そりが通った跡

問 1 下線部(a)~(e)について、各語の意味を最も適切に説明しているものを以下から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、下線部の語が複数形であっても選択肢では単数形の説明が示されています。

1. an area of ground, especially when used for farming or building
2. a fight between small groups of soldiers, ships etc, especially one that happens away from the main part of a battle
3. a short poem or song, especially for children
4. a victory in an election in which one person or party gets a lot more votes than all the others
5. a sharp point that grows on the stem of a plant such as a rose
6. a traditional story, custom etc of a particular area or country

問 2 第2段落中の■角で囲まれた 'curiously' について、何が不思議なのか、本文に基づいて日本語でまとめなさい。

問 3 ある時からコマドリの姿をクリスマスカードに描くことが好まれるようになったと書かれています。それはなぜですか。本文に基づいて日本語でまとめなさい。

問 4 本文では、イギリスにいる鳥の中で、コマドリとその他の鳥とが冬を過ごす際の違いが述べられています。コマドリの越冬の特徴は何ですか。本文に基づいて日本語でまとめなさい。

問 5 以下の文は、本文中第4段落の①～④のどこかに補われるべきものです。どの箇所に補うのが最も適切か、番号で答えなさい。

In the case of the Robin, its human name eventually took over completely.

II 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

More than a year into the pandemic, many of the usual paths to happiness are blocked. We can't always rely on the externals for their dependable highs: travel, going to pubs, bars and parties, socialising with large groups of friends, seeing live music, theatre and festivals. We can't control the pandemic, obviously, or many of the government restrictions and border and travel closures that make life difficult. But we can review our successful old approaches,^(a) and if they're no longer accessible, pick new things instead. But these things would need to be pandemic-proof and within our control.

I have been reading a lot of *Hellenic philosophy and came across a concept that produced an “a ha” moment: ataraxia.⁽¹⁾ This concept speaks to the acute pain caused by uncertainty and a lack of autonomy and offers a way forward. Instead of *harnessing experiences — like parties or big trips — for happiness, ataraxia proposes a much more modest view.

—中略—

Someone in a state of ataraxia is not gripped by passions — such as *lust, envy or fear. All these emotions are often *spurred by things outside of our control. Could the revival of the Ancient Greek concept of ataraxia be the thing that makes us OK with the uncertainty and lack of control in pandemic times? And could the cultivation of ataraxia help us cope with the shocks that await us in the future? The modern revival and popularity of *Stoic philosophy would suggest so.

But how achievable is ataraxia — particularly for a modern person who is surrounded by *distraction, marketing, social media and capitalism? For a person who is easily *swayed by passions? Ataraxia occurs in the absence of

such passions — wanting things, getting them, then wanting more tends to create massive mood swings. I ask British philosopher and author Prof AC Grayling for some suggestions. “Unlike passion, you create ataraxia for peace of mind, inner calm, strength,” he says. “So when you face all the inevitables^(b) in life, all the shadows that are going to fall across life — such as losing people we care about, suffering grief, failing, making mistakes, feeling guilty — ataraxia is dealing with these shadows and being prepared for them. Preparation is a daily thing. But ataraxia is also learning how to relax and to have fun and making the most of each day. That also causes you to flourish.”

—中略—

Ataraxia is achieved by using reason to assess a situation rationally, to understand what you can control, and what you can't control. What you cannot control is not worth worrying about. Grayling says ataraxia can be achieved if you “have courage to face what is outside yourself, such as earthquakes, pandemics and natural disasters, old age and death. And if you have self mastery of your inner self.”

Techniques to achieve ataraxia also include “zooming out” — and seeing yourself and your problems as just small *specks in a massive universe. Says Gambardella: “You ‘run with the stars’ as (Roman emperor and Stoic) Marcus Aurelius puts it — either by distancing yourself from your emotions or breaking things down in a way that allows you to *dissect your emotions to understand what issue is really at stake, and to understand that your passions are running away.” The full Aurelius quote is very beautiful: “Dwell on the beauty of life. Watch the stars, and see yourself running with them.” By controlling our fears and desires (in other words, our passions), we come closer to achieving tranquility.

In practical terms, “one of the main things we can do to try and achieve ataraxia is avoid social media,” Gambardella says. “Instagram can make people feel sad and lonely.” ⁽²⁾ It is the perfect anti-ataraxia phenomenon. Because you could never be followed by enough people, you could never have enough likes — it’s based on this idea of super abundance and it’s filled with notifications that you should follow this complete stranger.”

But before we achieve ataraxia, first we need to *discard the old positive notions of happiness as surplus. “People have very shallow ideas about what happiness is,” Grayling says. If you are achieving a heightened emotional state that you get at a party or in *infatuation, that is not happiness. “Happiness is a state and the state in question is where you, the individual, have a firm basis and place to do the work you need to do; the grief you need to go through; the people you need to encounter and the help you need to give people around you.”

出典 Adapted from Brigid Delaney, “The secret to happiness in uncertain times? Give up pursuing it.” *The Guardian*. 17th July, 2021.

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注 Hellenic	ギリシャの	harness	活用する
lust	強い欲望	spur	駆り立てる
Stoic	禁欲の	distraction	気晴らし
sway	揺り動かす	speck	小さい点
dissect	詳細に吟味する	discard	捨てる
infatuation	夢中にさせるもの		

問 1 下線部 our successful old approaches ^(a) と the inevitables in life ^(b) の指示内容を、それぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 下線部 ataraxia ⁽¹⁾ について以下の 2 つの問いに答えなさい。

1. ataraxia を 5 字以内の日本語で訳しなさい。
2. ataraxia の境地に至るための方法として、本文で提案されていないものを以下のア～オから 2 つ 選び、その記号を書きなさい。
 - ア. Satisfying your passions to want more in the world of capitalism
 - イ. Freeing yourself from what you cannot control
 - ウ. Forgetting about old types of happiness you can get at exciting events
 - エ. Getting as many “likes” as you wish in social media such as Instagram
 - オ. Considering your problems as trivial in the grandness of the universe

問 3 According to the article, Gambardella says, “Instagram can make people feel sad and lonely.” ⁽²⁾ Do you agree with this idea? Why or why not? Write your opinion in 3-4 sentences (in English).

Ⅲ 次の英文は、インド在住のイギリス人家庭とそこで働く人々を巡る話の一節です。この文章を読んで設問に答えなさい。

著作権許諾を得られていないため非公開

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出典 Adapted from Madhuri Vijay, “You Are My Dear Friend” in Jesmyn Ward, ed. *The Best American Short Story 2021*. Mariner Books, 2021.

注 snap (目が)ギラギラする expatriate 国外在住者
drag ひきずる puffy ふくらんだ
stroke なでる ward off かわす
trinket 小さな装身具 hustle 雑踏
dissuade 思いとどませる

問 1 本文中の空所(a)～(d)に入る最も適切な語を下記から選んで記号で答えなさい。(ただし、同じ記号を2回以上使用することはできません。)

(ア) bored (イ) cooperative (ウ) disappointed
(エ) domestic (オ) familiar

問 2 下線部(1)は、Geeta の職業を表す言葉です。その職業の具体的な業務内容について本文を手がかりにして日本語でまとめなさい。(固有名詞の表記については原語をそのまま使用しなさい。例えば、Geeta は Geeta と表記しなさい。以下の設問についても同様です。)

問 3 下線部(2)の具体的な内容について日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(3)についての下記の英語の指示に日本語で解答しなさい。

Give the reasons why the maidservant loved Geeta.

問 5 下線部(4)についての下記の質問に日本語で具体的に解答しなさい。

What are Emma and Sally going to hate?

IV Your friend wrote you an email asking for your advice. In , give your advice in about 100 words in English. Write the number of words in () on the answer sheet.

To :	○ ○ @abc.com
From :	△ △ @xyz.com
Date :	1 May
Subject :	My choice of language program

Hi!

I am thinking of going abroad to study English during the summer vacation in August.

The following are just two options at the moment. I cannot make up my mind which to choose. If you were in my place, which would you prefer?

Best wishes,

△△ △△

Labrador University (Canada)	2 weeks	staying at a university dormitory (twin room)	group lessons with international students *20 lessons per week *15 students max in class *beginner to advanced levels	600,000 yen *including weekend activities such as hiking and whale watching
Masbate Language School (the Philippines)	3 weeks	staying with a local family	private lessons *18 lessons per week *beginner to advanced levels	350,000 yen *including weekend activities such as volunteering and scuba diving

To :	△ △ @xyz.com
From :	○ ○ @abc.com
Date :	1 May
Subject :	RE: My choice of language program

Hi! Thanks for your email. Here's my idea.

I hope that will be helpful to you!

See you soon!

○ ○ ○ ○