

2020年度

帰国生入学試験

## 【 基礎学力検査 】

### [ 英語 ] 問題

1. 問題および解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
3. 受験番号および氏名は解答用紙の所定の欄にそれぞれ記入してください。
4. 試験終了後、解答用紙を問題の上にふせて置いてください。
5. 回収するのは解答用紙だけです。問題は持ち帰ってください。
6. [ 英語 ]の問題は1ページから5ページまでです。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

( \* のついた語句には注があります。)

Just imagine you are in a classroom and watching your friends making a speech. One speaker may speak faster than usual. Another one may use body language too much. Others may look down often and try not to make eye contact. Why do they do such things? It is because they are nervous in front of many people. Do you think they are controlling their minds by themselves? Well, there is an idea about human minds to answer this question.

Our minds work on two levels; one is ‘\*conscious,’ and the other is ‘unconscious.’ When we do something in our daily life, we know we are consciously doing it. However, we sometimes do it unconsciously, too. In fact, many of our judgements, attitudes and \*behaviors are made unconsciously.

John Bargh, a professor at Yale University, has spent his life studying about ①this; how our behaviors are unconsciously influenced while we are doing something. In one of his studies, 30 students at New York University were asked to do ②a sentence-making task. Each of them was given several sets of five words, for example, “ate, lived, happily, they, there.” Then, they were asked to make a grammatically correct sentence by using four of the five words, for example, “They lived there happily.” Some students were given words \*related to images or \*stereotypes of old people, such as ‘worried,’ ‘old,’ ‘gray,’ ‘\*retired,’ ‘\*wrinkle’ and so on. However, the word ‘slow’ or ‘slowly’ was not included—the reasons for this will soon become clear. Others were not given such words related to old age.

After the students finished the sentence-making task, the professor thanked them for their coming and told them to go down the hallway to the elevator. As they walked from the laboratory to the elevator, all the students were secretly watched by the professor’s assistants. ③The assistants \*measured [ reach / it / how / the elevator / them / long / to / took ] about ten meters down the hallway. Then, they found ④a surprising result. They discovered that those who used words related to old people took about 15 percent longer to reach the elevator than those who didn’t. In the \*experiment, ⑤none [ related to / groups / speed / saw / the words / were / that / both / of ].

Professor Bargh found the result very interesting. He was surprised to find that the unconscious minds can lead to \*complex mental activity. The students’ unconscious minds noticed that some words were related to old people. Then, they connected those words with the image that old people walk slowly. Next, they \*applied the idea of walking slowly to their own behavior, even though they didn’t see the word ‘slow’ or ‘slowly.’ All of these were done

unconsciously. After the experiment, none of the students said that they noticed words related to old people. They also didn't think that the sentence-making task influenced their behavior in any way.

Through this experiment, the professor thinks that the result is just an example—unconscious influences can be seen anytime and anywhere. He says that much of everyday life—thinking, feeling, and doing—is \*automatic because most of our choices are done unconsciously. Well, ⑥our mind is just like an \*iceberg. It is said that we can see only 10 percent of an iceberg above water. Just like an iceberg, our consciousness makes up only a small part of our minds. In fact, the mind is more deeply \*submerged than an iceberg is; it is said that about 95 percent of mental behavior is unconscious and automatic.

As we see in the experiment, human minds can be influenced by unconscious force. It is mysterious that most of our minds are made up of our unconsciousness. Next time you see someone making a speech, why don't you pay attention to the speaker's behavior? You may find some mystery of human minds!

注)

conscious : 意識している      behavior(s) : 振る舞い、行動  
related to : ~に関連している      stereotype(s) : 固定観念      retired : 退職した  
wrinkle : (皮膚などの) しわ      measure(d) : ~を測る      experiment : 実験  
complex : 複雑な      apply(-ied) A to B : AをBに適用する、当てはめる  
automatic : 無意識な、反射的な      iceberg : 氷山  
submerged : 沈んでいる、隠れている

問1 下線部①の内容として最も適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア 我々の行動の多くは、なぜ意識的に行われているのかということ。
- イ 我々が意識的にとる行動が、どのように我々の生活に影響を与えているかということ。
- ウ 我々の無意識な行動が、いかに意識的なものに変化するかということ。
- エ 我々の行動が、どのように無意識のうちに影響を受けているのかということ。



問7 下線部⑥の内容として最も適切なものをア～エから一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア A submerged part of an iceberg is like our conscious mind.
- イ Our unconsciousness makes up most of our mind like an iceberg under water.
- ウ 10 percent of our mind is submerged as a part of an iceberg is.
- エ Just like an iceberg, most of our consciousness cannot be seen.

問8 本文の内容と一致するものをア～クから三つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ア When we are in front of many people, we may do something that is different from our usual behavior because we get nervous.
- イ A professor at Yale University, John Bargh, recently started his research on how humans get the writing skill.
- ウ The students noticed that there were some words related to old people, and they tried to make a sentence about old people.
- エ After the sentence-making task, the students were allowed to leave, but in fact the experiment was not finished yet.
- オ The unconscious minds are not related to complex mental activity.
- カ Some students said that the sentence-making task influenced their behavior.
- キ Through the experiment, Professor Bargh wanted to tell us that our behaviors can be influenced by unconscious force.
- ク Other people pay attention to your behaviors in a daily life because most of your behaviors are mysterious.

II 次の英文を読み、下線部①～③の日本語を英語に直しなさい。

## Ocean Plastic Pollution

Plastic pollution in our oceans and on our beaches has become a global environmental problem. Thousands of animals, from small fish to giant whales, die from getting caught in plastic or eating it. It is reported that about 8 million tons of plastic enters the sea every year. If this situation continues, ①2050年には、海洋プラスチックごみが海にいる魚より多くなるだろう。

Japan also has to face this serious environmental problem. In fact, Japan is the world's second biggest producer of plastic waste per person. ②大量のプラスチック製品が、私たちの日常生活を便利にしている。 However, it is time for us to start action to take the responsibility as a major producer of plastic.

More and more countries around the world now have laws or strict rules against plastic use. Japanese government has also announced the rules for plastic use, but we still have a long way to go. Each of us needs to care about the problem and take the first step. ③プラスチック汚染を減らすために努力し続けることが大切だ。

【以下余白】

