

2022年度 総合型選抜Ⅰ 英語等有資格型  
適性検査  
英語

次の英文を読んで、第1問～第3問に**日本語**で答えなさい。

We find simple ideas very attractive. We enjoy that moment of insight, we enjoy feeling we really understand or know something. And it is easy to take off down a slippery slope, from one attention-grabbing simple idea to a feeling that this idea beautifully explains, or is the beautiful solution for, lots of other things. The world becomes simple. All problems have a single cause—something we must always be completely against. Or all problems have a single solution—something we must always be for. Everything is simple. There's just one small issue. We completely misunderstand the world. I call this preference for single causes and single solutions <sup>(1)</sup>the single perspective instinct.

For example, the simple and beautiful idea of the free market can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems have a single cause—government interference—which we must always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is to make the market free by reducing taxes and removing regulations, which we must always support.

Alternatively, the simple and beautiful idea of <sup>(2)</sup>equality can lead to the simplistic idea that all problems are caused by inequality, which we should always oppose; and that the solution to all problems is redistribution of resources, which we should always support.

It saves a lot of time to think like this. You can have opinions and answers without having to learn about a problem from the beginning and you can get on with using your brain for other tasks. But it's not so useful if you like to understand the world. Being always in favor of or always against any particular idea makes you blind to information that doesn't fit your perspective. This is usually a bad approach <sup>(3)</sup>if you like to understand reality.

Instead, constantly test your favorite ideas for weaknesses. Be humble about the extent of your expertise. Be curious about new information that doesn't fit, and information from other fields. And rather than talking only to people who agree with you, or collecting examples that fit your ideas, talk to people who contradict you, disagree with you, and put forward different ideas as a great resource for understanding the world. I have been wrong about the world so many times. Sometimes, coming up against reality is what helps me see my mistakes, but often it is talking to, and trying to understand, someone with different ideas.

If this means you don't have time to form so many opinions, so what? Wouldn't you rather have few opinions that are right than many that are wrong?

(*Factfulness: Ten Reasons We're Wrong about the World-and Why Things Are Better Than You Think* by Hans Rosling/Ola Rosling/ Anna Rosling Roennlund (c) 2018. Reproduced with permission of the Hodder and Stoughton Limited through PLSclear)

### 第 1 問

- (1) 下線部(1) *the single perspective instinct* とありますが、これはどういうことですか。本文に即して説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部(3) *if you like to understand reality* とありますが、現実を理解しようと思えばどうすればよいと筆者は言っていますか。本文に即して説明しなさい。

### 第 2 問

下線部(2) *equality* とありますが、これを実現するためにはどうすればよいと思いますか。自分の考えを 200 字以内（横書き）で述べなさい。（これは考えの良し悪しを見る問題ではなく、自分の考えを日本語で展開する能力を見る問題です。書く内容は、本意でも架空でも構いません。）

### 第 3 問

世界のあり方を極端に単純化して考えてしまいがちになる理由は何だと思いませんか。自分の考えを 200 字以内（横書き）で述べなさい。（これは考えの良し悪しを見る問題ではなく、自分の考えを日本語で展開する能力を見る問題です。書く内容は、本意でも架空でも構いません。）