

2017年度 海外帰国生徒特別選抜 学力検査

英 語

【1】 次の英文を読んで、問1～問4に答えなさい。

Obviously, we don't have an actual self-control muscle hidden in our arms, keeping our hands from reaching for dessert or our wallet. We do, however, have something like a self-control muscle in our brain. Even though the brain is an organ, not a muscle, it does get tired from repeated acts of self-control. Neuroscientists, who study the brain, have found that with each use of willpower, the self-control system of the brain becomes less active. <sup>(1)</sup>Just like a runner's legs can tire out, the brain seems to run out of the strength to keep going.

Matthew Gailliot, a young psychologist working with Roy Baumeister, wondered whether a tired brain was essentially a problem of energy. Self-control is an energy-expensive task for the brain, and our internal energy supply is limited—after all, it's not like we have an intravenous sugar drip\* into our brain. Gailliot asked himself: Could loss of willpower simply be the result of the brain running out of energy?

To find out, he decided to test whether giving people energy—in the form of sugar—could restore extremely weakened willpower. He brought people into the laboratory to perform a wide range of self-control tasks, from ignoring things that disturbed them to controlling their emotions. Before and after each task, he measured their blood sugar levels. The more a person's blood sugar dropped after a self-control task, the worse his performance on the next task. It appeared as if self-control was taking energy away from the body, and this energy loss was weakening self-control.

Gailliot then gave the willpower-drained participants a glass of lemonade. Half of them received sugar-sweetened lemonade to restore blood sugar; the other half received a placebo drink that was artificially sweetened and would not supply any usable energy. Amazingly, increasing blood sugar restored willpower. The participants who drank sugar-sweetened lemonade showed improved self-control, while the self-control of those who drank the placebo lemonade continued to become weaker.

Low blood sugar levels turn out to predict a wide range of willpower failures, from giving up on a difficult test to attacking others when you're angry. Gailliot has found that people with low blood sugar are also more likely to rely on stereotypes and less likely to donate money to charity or help a stranger. It is as if running low on energy leads us to being the worst versions of ourselves. In contrast, giving participants an increase in sugar turns them back into the best versions of themselves: more persistent and less impulsive.

(Adapted from Kelly McGonigal, *The Willpower Instinct*. New York: Avery, 2012, pp. 60–61)

\*intravenous drip (静脈)点滴

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

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問2 第三パラグラフを読んで, Matthew Gailliot が行った実験とその結果について述べなさい。

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問3 Matthew Gailliot が実験で使った二種類の lemonade の違いについて説明しなさい。

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問4 第五パラグラフを読んで, 血糖値の低い人の人物像について説明しなさい。

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【2】 次の問1～問5の下線部の意味として最も近いものを、それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び、番号を[ ]に記入しなさい。

問1 The economic recession has lasted longer and been deeper than expected.

- ① 継続する            ② 最後になる            ③ 損をする            ④ 持ちこたえる

[ ]

問2 In artistic terms, the film was revolutionary.

- ① 間柄            ② 観点            ③ 期間            ④ 用語

[ ]

問3 You may be fined for refusing to pay the bill.

- ① いい思いをする            ② 罰金を科せられる  
③ 許される            ④ よい天気になる

[ ]

問4 One more failure and you will be fired.

- ① 撃たれる            ② 首になる            ③ 消防士になる            ④ 燃やされる

[ ]

問5 In the absence of the president, the vice-president takes charge of the company's business.

- ① お金を請求する            ② 攻撃する  
③ 資金を貯める            ④ 代行する

[ ]

【3】 次の問1～問10の日本語に相当する英文を作るために、その下の英文の( )内に入る語句として最も適切なものを、それぞれ選択肢①～④から一つ選び、番号を[ ]に記入しなさい。

問1 緊急の際、人々は冷静でいなければならない。

In case of emergency, people should ( ) calm.

- ① cool                      ② keep                      ③ lay                      ④ lie

[ ]

問2 100ドルでは、その旅行の費用をまかなえない。

One hundred dollars will not ( ) all your expenses for the trip.

- ① cost                      ② cover                      ③ give                      ④ spend

[ ]

問3 次の日曜日、ジョンと昼食を取ります。

Next Sunday ( ) lunch with John.

- ① I'd have                      ② I'm having  
③ I've been having                      ④ I've had

[ ]

問4 彼はその問題が解けなかったことを恥じていた。

He was ashamed of ( ) solve the problem.

- ① being impossible to                      ② being incapable to  
③ not being able to                      ④ not being possible to

[ ]

問5 彼女はもう今頃はここへ来ていていいはずだ。

She ( ) have been here by now.

- ① might                      ② must                      ③ should                      ④ would

[ ]

問6 私は三ヶ月に一度、ピザを作ります。

I make pizza once ( ) three months.

- ① all                      ② during                      ③ every                      ④ other

[ ]

問7 私は朝食にはたいていヨーグルトを食べる。

I ( ) have yogurt for breakfast.

- ① almost                      ② more                      ③ most                      ④ mostly

[ ]

問8 産業革命は 18 世紀後半に様々な変化をもたらした。  
The Industrial Revolution gave rise to many changes in the ( ) half of the  
eighteenth century.

- ① late                      ② later                      ③ latest                      ④ latter

[                      ]

問9 アメリカに最後に行ったのは、いつなのか教えてください。

Tell me when ( ) to America last time.

- ① do you go    ② have you gone  
③ you have gone    ④ you went

[                      ]

問 10 焼き魚は大根おろしと一緒に食べるとよい。

Grilled fish is good ( ) grated radish.

- ① when eaten with    ② when eating with  
③ with eaten    ④ with eating

[                      ]

【4】 外国の人に、「日本人は礼儀正しい国民ですか」と問われたら、あなたはどうか答えますか。具体例を示して、英語で述べなさい。（これは、話を英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。）

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小論文



## 小論文課題

オリンピックについて、良い点と悪い点を挙げて、あなたの意見を 600 字程度（句読点を含む）で述べなさい。

ただし、必ず具体例を挙げること。

（楷書で丁寧に記すこと）