

2024（令和6）年度 福岡女子大学 一般選抜個別学力検査

〔 前期日程試験問題 〕

英 語

【 90 分 】

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 問題は4ページから13ページにあります。問題は全部で**3題**です。
- 3 解答用紙には裏にも解答欄があります。
- 4 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- 5 試験開始と同時に解答用紙の**受験番号欄**に**受験番号**を記入してください。
- 6 試験終了後、**問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。**





問題 I 次の英文を読み、本文に即して設問に答えなさい。

( \*印がついている語句には注があります。 )

We rarely think about how convenient our day-to-day lives are, especially in comparison to those who lived one hundred or two hundred years in the past. To someone living in the 1800s, <sup>(a)</sup> the smartphone—which lets us communicate with people across the globe, access any kind of information we might need, and enjoy ourselves with countless forms of entertainment—would have seemed like something out of a fairy tale or a science fiction story. Yet, for us, the smartphone has become so commonplace that we rarely consider the ways it has changed our lives. Today, for example, if you want to buy some new clothes, there are thousands of websites and fashion brands to choose from, and many of them will ship their products halfway across the world to be delivered to your door. This kind of convenience was ( A ) to those living in the past. Without electronic devices and worldwide communication, people in the past relied on much simpler technology to buy what they needed. One of the most important developments of the late 1800s, especially in the United States, was the development of the mail-order catalog. While we might think of mail-order catalogs as being old-fashioned, the system of ordering goods through the mail transformed the lives of countless rural Americans.

For most Americans living in the countryside in the 1800s, a shopping trip was not a minor <sup>(b)</sup> inconvenience, like it is for most of us today. The personal automobile wouldn't become common until the early 1900s, so a journey to the store was often time-consuming and involved riding in a horse or mule-drawn wagon over rough, dirt roads. In addition, <sup>(c)</sup> most rural Americans typically had access to only one store, which was called a general store. The general store would sell many items, including clothing, farm equipment, groceries, and medicine. However, if that store had high prices, or they didn't have the exact product you wanted to buy, there were no other options. When <sup>(d)</sup> the mail-order catalog became available in the late 1800s, people suddenly had access to thousands of products sold at a cheaper price than ever before. The customer would receive a catalog in the mail, send an order form and money in an envelope, and wait for the product to arrive at their door. In this sense, the mail-order catalog was a kind of predecessor to modern online shopping giants like Amazon and Rakuten.

As with online shopping, the mail-order catalog allowed people to buy virtually anything they could imagine, from basic necessities like cooking utensils, flour, and seeds, to luxury items like musical instruments, pocket watches, and clothing that followed the latest fashion trends in New York, London, and Paris. Of course, in this time period <sup>(e)</sup> many rural

Americans saved money by making their own clothing instead of paying a premium for ready-made clothes. However, the mail-order catalog still made their lives easier by offering a range of sewing machines, clothing patterns, and fabrics. By the early 1900s, the Sears catalog, which was one of the most popular mail-order catalogs of its time, had over 100,000 products for sale. Perhaps one of the most amazing things sold by the Sears catalog was a series of houses. The customer would choose which style of house they wished to buy, send in an order form, and Sears would deliver all of the materials and instructions needed to build the home. Sears sold as many as 100,000 houses in its history, and many of these houses are still standing.

<sup>(f)</sup>When we look back at the history of the mail-order catalog, with its enormous rise in popularity, we might be reminded of the ways that e-commerce\* has changed the way people think about shopping. When the Sears catalog began, it was just a small pamphlet selling a few pocket watches. By 1969, though, Sears became the world's largest retail seller of commercial goods. Similarly, Amazon began as a small website that sold books. Now, almost 30 years later, Amazon is one of the largest retailers in the world, and they sell almost anything one might imagine. It is interesting to think of what the next technological revolution might bring, and the many ways that further technological advances might (  B ) change our daily lives.

注

e-commerce 電子商取引

【設問】

- 問1 著者が挙げる下線部(a)の利点を日本語で3つ簡潔に書きなさい。
- 問2 空欄 ( ㉠ ) に入るもっとも適切な語を (ア)～(オ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。  
(ア) unacceptable (イ) uncomfortable (ウ) unfashionable  
(エ) unimaginable (オ) unreliable
- 問3 下線部(b)の具体的な内容を日本語で書きなさい。
- 問4 下線部(c)にはどのような問題が起きる可能性があったか、日本語で2つ簡潔に書きなさい。
- 問5 下線部(d)を利用する際の手順を日本語で書きなさい。
- 問6 下線部(e)の状況で、衣服に関して通信販売カタログはどのような役割を果たしたか、日本語で簡潔に書きなさい。
- 問7 下線部(f)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問8 空欄 ( ㉡ ) に入るもっとも適切な語句を (ア)～(エ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。  
(ア) at last (イ) little by little (ウ) more or less (エ) once again
- 問9 本文の主旨としてもっとも適切なものを (ア)～(オ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。  
(ア) Although smartphones are a wonderful technology, the mail-order catalog was more important.  
(イ) Without the development of the mail-order catalog, rural Americans could not buy the things they needed.  
(ウ) While the mail-order catalog seems outdated to us today, it was especially important for many Americans because it allowed them to purchase a wider range of goods much more easily than before.

- (エ) Just as the mail-order catalog eventually became unpopular, online shopping will also be replaced by a newer and even more convenient method of shopping.
- (オ) The mail-order catalog was the most important development of the 19th century because it allowed people living in the countryside to purchase anything they needed.

**問題Ⅱ** 次の英文を読み、本文に即して設問に答えなさい。

( \*印がついている語句には注があります。)

Explorer and scientist Christian Clot put on a pair of dark glasses and stepped out of the shadows into the bright spring sunshine. It was April 2021 and it had been forty days since Clot and his team had gone underground in the Grotte de Lombrives cave in south-west France with the intention of isolating not just from normal life, but from time itself. The group of eight men and seven women – among them a jeweller, a nurse, a maths teacher – had locked themselves in the sprawling cavern\* on 14 March as part of the Deep Time research project. Led by Clot, their goal was to live without clocks, daylight and outside contact to better understand how the human mind adapts to a ( ㉠ ) world – and, ultimately, learn more about its impact on our thoughts, feelings and ability to function.

What the participants experienced was deeply strange – and still haunted some of them months later. The artificially illuminated cave system, which stretched for over a kilometre, contained separate, well-equipped areas for sleeping, cooking, socialising, scientific work and toilet breaks. There was space for exploration and plenty of research work to be done. But while the clocks outside counted down the minutes, hours and days of their forty-day isolation at a predictable rate, inside, the volunteers began to perceive time in a dramatically different way.

The full, extraordinary scale of this shift in time perception only became apparent when the experiment ended. Without watches or the sun to tell them when to get up and when to eat, when to work and when to sleep, they had settled into their own individual rhythms – rhythms vastly out of kilter\* with the normal twenty-four-hour cycle of daily life. On average, data later showed, the volunteers began living, on average, thirty-two-hour days, sleeping for twelve hours and spending ( ㉡ ) awake. Some slipped into a mind-boggling\* sixty-hour cycle. But while the participants went about life at their own, seemingly steady pace inside the cave, time was passing far faster than they imagined.

‘When people came to tell us the ( ㉢ ) days had finished, it was impossible for us to accept it,’ Clot told us in an interview. ‘We were sure they were lying to us. In my mind, only twenty-nine days had passed.’ Clot’s experience was replicated\* throughout the group, with one volunteer estimating that they had spent just twenty-three days in the cave. On average, the group thought approximately 25 per cent less time had passed than actually had. ‘Even now, some of us still can’t accept it,’ added Clot. ‘They have the facts, of course, but they still think someone stole those ( ㉣ ) days.’

On the face of it, this may sound familiar – we have all experienced time appearing to

speed up or slow down in extreme situations. But what causes these radical fluctuations\* in time perception – and how can it affect the way we think more broadly? Time isn't just one thing – <sup>(a)</sup>we measure it and *perceive* it in two very different ways. The time we measure with a watch (let's call it 'clock time') essentially marks Earth's predictable passage around the sun. It takes a year for the Earth to orbit our star and a day for it to rotate on its axis. [中略]

The way we *perceive* time, however, is very different. In fact, we are all time ( ⑤ ) of sorts. <sup>(b)</sup>Even as the hands of our watch sweep round the dial at a constant rate, we may feel that time is moving faster, or slower, depending on our mood, what we're doing and how old we are. In a scary situation, such as a car accident, for example, time can seemingly grind to a near standstill\*, as if the event is being played in slow motion. Conversely, time often appears to speed up as we age – a phenomenon that dramatically affects how we think. This sense that time is passing more quickly as we get older may make us anxious and regretful, trigger a mid-life crisis and result in impulsive\* behaviour, from buying a sports car or quitting a job to having an affair.

[中略]

But another intriguing\* theory, which is supported by early data from Clot's cave experiment, suggests that time perception is closely related to memory. After all, we don't just experience the passage of time as we live it – 'prospectively' – we also experience it 'retrospectively\*', through our memories. This is why, paradoxically, it can feel like time is ticking by incredibly slowly while you are doing something boring, but extended periods of mundane\* activity can seem to have zoomed past when you look back at them. You may have noticed this through <sup>(c)</sup>the COVID-19\* lockdowns, which many described as living in an 'eternal present', during which an hour, spent bored at home, seemed like an eternity. In retrospect, however, 2020, a year relatively bereft\* of memorable moments, seemed to have flown by.

The relationship between time perception and memory is important because it offers clues as to how we can feel more in control of our time and, crucially, how we can feel that we are living a fuller, more ( ⑥ ) life. In our early years, we are bombarded\* with dazzlingly ( ⑦ ) experiences. Think of all the 'first' experiences you had as a child – smelling, touching, seeing, hearing and learning the skills needed to make sense of those experiences. And all this new information requires memory. As we age, however, life becomes ever more ( ⑧ ) and we settle into predictable routines, placing fewer demands on our memory. The science suggests that time appears to slow down – at least retrospectively – when we are subject to more sensory\* inputs and make more memories, such as during childhood, a thrilling holiday, a first date or a car crash. But it speeds up as we get older, life becomes

more mundane, we encounter fewer ( ㊄ ) situations and the richness of new memories reduces. Indeed, MRI\* scans showed that <sup>(d)</sup> the participants in Clot’s experiment experienced a shrinking of parts of the brain, such as the hippocampus\*, related to immediate memory. In the bland confines of the cave and cut off from all the information we must normally process in the outside world, the volunteers began to remember less. And with fewer memories to mark its passage, the time they spent in the cave felt like it had passed more quickly.

Miriam Frankel and Matt Warren, *Are You Thinking Clearly?*  
(Hodder Studio, 2022), pp. 5-8.

注

cavern 洞窟    out of kilter (…と) 合わない    mind-boggling 驚嘆すべき  
replicate 複製する    fluctuation 変動    standstill 停止    impulsive 衝動的な  
intriguing 興味深い    retrospectively 回顧的に    mundane ありきたりの  
COVID-19 新型コロナウイルス感染症    bereft 奪われた    bombard 浴びせる  
sensory 感覚の    MRI 磁気共鳴画像法    hippocampus 海馬

CREDIT LINE: Used from *Are You Thinking Clearly?*, by Miriam Frankel and Matt Warren, Hodder Studio.  
Copyright © 2022 Hodder and Stoughton Limited. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

【設問】

問1 空欄 ( ㉑ ) に入るもっとも適切な語を (ア)～(オ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) changing (イ) dark (ウ) dreamlike (エ) future (オ) timeless

問2 空欄 ( ㉒ )～( ㉔ ) に入るもっとも適切な語を (ア)～(カ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) ten (イ) twelve (ウ) twenty (エ) thirty (オ) forty (カ) sixty

問3 Clot の行った実験について、本文の内容と一致しているものを (ア)～(オ) からすべて選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) さまざまな職業の人が参加した。
- (イ) 参加者は十分に広い部屋で過ごしたが、互いの交流はなかった。
- (ウ) 実験終了後、参加者は昼夜が逆転していた。
- (エ) 参加者は時間が経つのを実際より遅く感じていた。
- (オ) 参加者の一部は実験が終了することを拒否した。

問4 下線部(a)について、私たちが時間を測るとき、実際には何を測っているのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問5 空欄 ( ㉕ ) に入るもっとも適切な語を (ア)～(オ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) consumers (イ) perceivers (ウ) sweepers (エ) thieves  
(オ) travellers

問6 下線部(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 下線部(c)の最中と終わった後とで、下線部(c)の期間の時間の感じ方にどのような違いがあったか、日本語で分かりやすく説明しなさい。

問8 空欄 ( ㉖ )～( ㉘ ) に入るもっとも適切な語を (ア)～(エ) から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) early (イ) familiar (ウ) novel (エ) rewarding

問9 下線部(d)が起こったのはなぜか。もっとも適切な理由を(ア)～(エ)から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) 洞窟では時間の流れが異なり、老化が速く進んだから。

(イ) ストレスが記憶を衰えさせたから。

(ウ) 記憶に留めるべきことが少なかったから。

(エ) することがないため、退屈な状態が続いたから。

**問題Ⅲ** 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。

問1 彼女は父親の残した古い本のページの間一枚の写真がはさまれているのを見つけました。

問2 その通りの建物はどれもよく似ていたので、目当ての店がどれなのか、なかなか分かりませんでした。





