

2022年度

群馬県立女子大学

文学部

転入学及び編入学試験問題

英語

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1部、解答用紙は1枚です。問題冊子の表紙をめくると、何も印刷されていないページが2ページ続き、その次のページから問題が始まります。問題は1ページから4ページまでです。ページの脱落や印刷不鮮明な箇所があれば手を挙げて監督者に申し出てください。
3. 解答は、解答用紙の所定の欄に記入しなさい。

次の英語の文章を読んで、下記の設問に答えなさい。

設問

A 下線部 (1) から (3) を日本語に訳しなさい。

〈(1) 7点 (2) 7点 (3) 7点〉

B 本文の内容に即して、次の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

問1 筆者は、“nostalgia”にはどのような効果があると述べていますか。具体的に説明しなさい。 〈10点〉

問2 下線部 (a) はどのような結果になりましたか。説明しなさい。 〈9点〉

問3 下線部 (b) のように指摘する根拠は何ですか。具体的に説明しなさい。 〈10点〉

こちらの部分は、著作権の都合によりホームページでの公表はしていません。

These moments are the atoms of our relationships. (2)The thing you notice when you read or listen to people's happy memories is how often people play a part in them – many people: grandfathers, nephews, friends, daughters, parents, boyfriends, aunts, uncles, cousins, nieces, sons, sisters, mothers, grandmothers, husbands and wives.

Our loved ones seem to be the ones we remember best and we search to hold happy memories of them.

Happy memories of times spent with other people give us comfort. That is why, when we feel lonely, we are more prone to be nostalgic.

There is a growing body of evidence that nostalgia produces positive feelings, boosts our self-esteem and our sense of being loved, while reducing negative feelings such as loneliness and meaninglessness.

こちらの部分は、著作権の都合によりホームページでの公表はしていません。

experiment where the participants were asked to read stories either about sad events (like the 2004 tsunami) or happy events (the birth of a polar bear) to put them into either a negative or a positive mood. The researchers found that a negative mood is more likely to cause nostalgia than a positive mood.

In addition, the researchers asked the participants to fill in a personality test, but the researchers had skewed the questions so that their answers would make the participants believe that they were scoring high on loneliness. (a)The study showed that those participants who had been put into a negative mood – because of the negative stories or the personality test demonstrating their loneliness – were more likely to engage in nostalgia, to look back on times when they were happy and surrounded by loved ones. This strategy of mood regulation worked, as they subsequently reported

feeling less sad and lonely.

In the study we conducted at the Happiness Research Institute we found stories which support this. One woman in her twenties told us about a happy memory which had taken place a few years ago. She had been bundled up with a group of high-school friends on a frozen lake with a flask of hot chocolate, telling stories and trying to open a bottle of wine with a sports shoe.

Sounds like a fun night indeed. When she answered the follow-up question of why she thought she remembered that event, she told us that she likes invoking that feeling of cosiness, and that she misses being close to more people, as she was then. And she is not alone in having nostalgic memories. In our Happy Memory Study, we received both heartwarming and heartbreaking stories, stories of love and stories of lost love.

Sometimes happy memories can feel bittersweet. (b)The classic 1942 film *Casablanca*, starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, is a perfect example of the bittersweetness of memory.

こちらの部分は、著作権の都合によりホームページでの公表はしていません。

Ilsa and Rick are lovers in Paris at the outbreak of the Second World War. Ilsa believes that her husband, Laszlo, a key figure in the Resistance, has been killed. When the Nazis invade France, Rick and Ilsa plan to escape on a train together and Rick intends to marry Ilsa on that train, but Ilsa doesn't join him, as she discovers that Laszlo is still alive and leaves Rick abruptly, without explanation. Their love affair is over. Later, Ilsa and Laszlo turn up in Rick's bar in Morocco and Rick and Ilsa's memories of their time in Paris resurface.

In the final scene, Rick has accepted that he and Ilsa will never be reunited – there are more important things going on in the world – and Rick tells Ilsa, 'We will always have Paris.' They will

こちらの部分は、著作権の都合によりホームページでの公表はしていません。