辞書を使用しないで解いてください。

【Ⅰ】　次の英文の空所を埋めるのに最も適切なものを a〜d の中から1つずつ選びなさい。〔配点 10 点（各1点）〕

1.　I suggested (　　　　) early.
   a. him to start　　　　　　　　b. that he start
   c. to him to start　　　　　　　d. for him to start

2.　You should practice (　　　　) violin every day.
   a. playing　　　　　　　　　　b. playing the
   c. to play　　　　　　　　　　d. to play the

3.　You will soon (　　　　) that I am right.
   a. convince　　　　　　　　　b. be convinced
   c. be convincing　　　　　　　d. be convinced of

4.　I stayed home all day (　　　　) going to work.
   a. beside　　　　　　　　　　b. except
   c. instead of　　　　　　　　　d. without

5.　On (　　　　) account should you leave the door unlocked while driving.
   a. good　　　　　　　　　　　b. no
   c. every　　　　　　　　　　　d. some

6.　(　　　　) a cold night in February I had an unexpected visit from him.
   a. At　　　　　　　　　　　　b. To
   c. In　　　　　　　　　　　　d. On

7.　Jim: "Is Mary coming today?"
   Sue: "I (　　　　). She is sick."
   a. don't suppose　　　　　　　b. suppose her not
   c. suppose not　　　　　　　　d. don't suppose her to

8.　By the time she (　　　　) there, it will be nearly dark.
   a. will have get　　　　　　　b. gets
   c. has been getting　　　　　　d. will get

9.　There was not much to (　　　　) between the two: there were both boring.
   a. choose　　　　　　　　　　b. match
   c. meet　　　　　　　　　　　d. resemble

10.　Several members preferred the resolution and spoke in (　　　　) of it.
   a. benefit　　　　　　　　　　b. favor
   c. place　　　　　　　　　　　d. opposition

【Ⅱ】　現代英語に照らして、次の各文に文法・語法的な視点で間違いがある。その箇所を1つ選び、適切な形に書き改めなさい。〔配点 10 点（両方完答で各2点）〕

1.　I strongly recommended this book ①to ②anyone who is ③interesting in ④what is going on in the White House.

2.　The book was ①so long that ②I wondered that I would ③be able to ④get though all of it.

3. ①<u>When</u> you buy paper ②<u>product</u> such as cups and coffee filters ③<u>you should try</u> to ④<u>make sure</u> they are unbleached.

4. At that time ①<u>almost</u> one tenth of California's ②<u>population</u> ③<u>was consisted</u> of Chinese ④<u>immigrants</u> who came to work on the railroads.

5. ①<u>Lying</u> near the tree ②<u>with</u> his tongue ③<u>hanging out</u>, the dog seemed ④<u>to content</u>.

【Ⅲ】次の日本文1〜5を、それぞれ指定の語数で英語に訳しなさい。ただし、[　]の中に与えられた語句を、そのまま の順序で、形を変えずに用いなさい。〔配点 10 点（完答で各2点）〕

注意　don't のような短縮形は1語として数えます。コンマ、ピリオド、疑問符などは1語に数えません。

1　この本の代金はまだ払っていない。（7語）
[paid]

2　もうこれ以上それを延ばすわけにはいかない。（7語）
[put / longer]

3　秀吉の死はしばらくの間公表されなかった。（11語）
[The death of Hideyoshi / public]

4　大切なことは、何をやるかではなくて、それをいかにやるかだ。（14語）
[important / what you do / the way]

5　二度と口もきいてくれないほど、彼女は彼を怒らせてしまった。（12語）
[upset / much / spoke / again]

【Ⅳ】次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。〔配点 20 点〕

"Know yourself!" is Socrates' famous challenge.　Yet can we really know ourselves?　Most people confuse "self-knowledge" with knowledge of their conscious selves.　People measure their self-knowledge by what the average person in their social environment knows of himself or herself, not by the real psychological facts, which are for the most part hidden from them.　In this (ア)<u>respect</u>, the mind behaves like the body, of which the average person likewise knows very little; that is, we live in and with our bodies and yet are typically ignorant of their various organic structures.　Just as we need to be instructed in *anatomy, so must we also be (　1　) with the contents of the mind.

What is commonly called "self-knowledge" is therefore a very limited knowledge of what goes on in the mind, and it is dependent on, if not determined by, social factors.　Hence, when it comes to any particular kind of unacceptable behavior, we tend to hold the (イ)<u>prejudice</u> that our family, our relatives, our friends do not engage in it.　We have equally illusory (ウ)<u>assumptions</u> about our virtues and principles, and these merely serve to cover up our truer nature.

Within our unconsciousness, which is (　2　) to conscious criticism and control, we stand defenseless, open to all kinds of influences, good but also bad.　As with other dangers, we can guard against the risk of

mental (エ)infection only when we know what is attacking us.

Since self-knowledge is a matter of (3) to know the individual facts, |カ| (1 help 2 of 3 little 4 theories 5 are). For the more a theory lays claim to universal (オ)validity, the less capable it is of doing justice to the individual facts. Any experimental theory is based on data, and that means it is necessarily (4), i.e., it formulates an ideal average which abolishes all exceptions at both ends of scale. Those exceptions, though equally factual, appear nowhere in the final result, as they (5) each other out.   If, for instance, I determine the weight of each stone in a bed of pebbles and get an average weight of 145 grams, this tells me very little about the real nature of pebbles. Similarly, in human psychology, a mass of data tells us nothing of the individual.

[1] 空所(1)～(5)に入れるのに最も適切な語をそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。〔各1点〕

(1) 1. introduced   2. favorable   3. acquainted   4. afraid
(2) 1. immune   2. symbolic   3. excusable   4. exempt
(3) 1. going   2. making   3. taking   4. getting
(4) 1. unrealistic   2. statistical   3. biological   4. unbelievable
(5) 1. perform   2. extinguish   3. maintain   4. cancel

[2] 下線部(ア)～(オ)の意味に最も近い語をそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。〔各1点〕

(ア)1. report   2. regard   3. honor   4. reward
(イ)1. misconception 2. preparation 3. persecution   4. addiction
(ウ)1. conditions   2. suppositions 3. promotions   4. proposals
(エ)1. affection   2. definition   3. affliction   4. reflection
(オ)1. truth   2. variety   3. insanity   4. size

[3] |カ| の語を正しい順序に並べ替えよ。〔完答2点〕

[4] 英文の内容を表す最も相応しいものを1～5の中から1つ選びなさい。〔1点〕

1. The triumph of psychology   2. The challenge of perceiving ourselves
3. Mastering socially acceptable behavior 4. Enjoying good and evil
5. Exploring our anatomy

[5] 次の1～7の内、英文の内容に<u>一致するものにはT、一致しないものにはF</u>を記しなさい。〔各1点〕

1. People believe that they know themselves because their unconscious tells them so.
2. Greater attention to what society tells us would enable us to know ourselves better.
3. The mind is known only to specialists, but the parts of the body are familiar to us all.
4. Self-images make it difficult for us to see our true selves.
5. We are often quite unaware of threats to our psychological well-being.
6. Self-knowledge is achieved by paying attention to psychological statistics.
7. Theories often ignore data at the extreme ends of the scale.