

2024 年度 編入学試験 英語

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I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(38 点)

1. Toxic parenting* refers to harmful and unhealthy patterns of behavior exhibited by parents that have detrimental* effects on their children's emotional, psychological, and social development. These parents may display (1) traits of emotional manipulation, neglect, control, criticism, or even abusive* tendencies. Within a family, the parent-child relationship holds (2) significant influence, shaping a child's self-esteem, coping mechanisms, and overall well-being. This essay explores the impact of toxic parenting and its consequences on the children involved.

2. Children raised by toxic parents often experience a range of emotional consequences. Emotional neglect or (3) constant criticism can lead to feelings of unworthiness and low self-esteem. Children may grow up believing they are never good enough, leading to self-doubt and an inability to trust their instincts or judgment. Toxic parents may also use emotional manipulation, causing their children to feel guilty, anxious, or responsible for their parent's feelings and actions.

3. The psychological effects of toxic parenting can be severe and long-lasting. Children who experience chronic emotional abuse may develop anxiety, depression, or other mental health issues. As they internalize the negative messages from their parents, they might struggle with self-acceptance and develop maladaptive* coping mechanisms to deal with stress and emotional pain.

4. Toxic parenting can significantly affect a child's ability to form healthy relationships in the future. Children raised in such environments may have (4) difficulties trusting others, struggle with emotional intimacy, and fear rejection or (5) abandonment. These patterns can manifest in both friendships and romantic relationships, leading to a cycle of dysfunctional dynamics.

5. Unfortunately, toxic parenting can perpetuate* across generations. Children who grow up in such environments may unintentionally repeat these (6) harmful patterns when they become parents themselves. Without intervention or self-awareness, the cycle of toxic behavior may continue.

6. To cope with the challenges of toxic parenting, children might develop various defense mechanisms, such as detachment, rebellion, or people-pleasing. These mechanisms can (7) protect them during childhood, but they may become maladaptive later in life, hindering personal growth and happiness.

7. Toxic parenting can have profound and lasting effects on children, affecting their emotional well-being, psychological health, relationships, and coping mechanisms. Recognizing the signs of toxic parenting is crucial for (8) intervention and support. Providing affected children with a safe and nurturing environment, along with professional help, can pave the way for healing and breaking the cycle of toxic behaviors. Parental love and support are (9) essential for a child's healthy development and growth,

highlighting the importance of fostering positive parent-child relationships to ensure a brighter and happier future for all.

* toxic parenting	毒親の行動
detrimental	有害な
abusive tendency	虐待傾向がある
maladaptive	(精神的) 不適応
perpetuate	永続させる

問 1 下線部(1)～(9)の語句の文中での意味として最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

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|-----|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) | (A) feature | (B) quantity | (C) indication | (D) transplant |
| (2) | (A) important | (B) useless | (C) outdated | (D) indulgent |
| (3) | (A) intermittent | (B) soft | (C) miserable | (D) continuous |
| (4) | (A) simplicity | (B) problem | (C) discrepancy | (D) affordance |
| (5) | (A) commitment | (B) adolescent | (C) desertion | (D) malfunction |
| (6) | (A) damaging | (B) leaning | (C) interesting | (D) appealing |
| (7) | (A) provoke | (B) attack | (C) guard | (D) assume |
| (8) | (A) investment | (B) abstention | (C) government | (D) involvement |
| (9) | (A) unnecessary | (B) urgent | (C) absurd | (D) vital |

問 2 (1)～ (5)の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) According to Paragraph 1, which statement is true?

- (A) Toxic parenting can have negative effects on a child's emotional, psychological, and social development.
- (B) The parent-child relationship within a family has little impact on a child's self-esteem, coping mechanisms, and overall well-being.
- (C) Toxic parenting refers exclusively to physical abuse and neglect, not emotional manipulation or criticism.
- (D) This paragraph primarily focuses on the positive aspects of toxic parenting and its potential benefits for children involved.

(2) According to Paragraph 2, which statement is true?

- (A) Children raised by toxic parents are likely to have a strong sense of confidence and trust in their own instincts and judgment.
- (B) Emotional neglect and constant criticism by toxic parents can result in feelings of unworthiness and low self-esteem in children.
- (C) Emotional manipulation by toxic parents hardly leads to feelings of guilt, anxiety, or responsibility for their parent's emotions and behavior in their children.

- (D) The emotional consequences experienced by children raised by toxic parents are limited to feelings of unworthiness and low self-esteem.

(3) According to Paragraph 3, which statement is true?

- (A) The psychological effects of toxic parenting are usually short-lived and do not have a long-lasting impact on children.
- (B) Chronic emotional abuse by toxic parents can lead to the development of anxiety, depression, or other mental health issues in children.
- (C) Children raised by toxic parents often find it easy to accept and love themselves, despite the negative messages they receive.
- (D) Children who experience toxic parenting are likely to develop healthy and effective coping mechanisms to handle stress and emotional pain.

(4) According to Paragraphs 4 and 5, which statement is true?

- (A) Toxic parenting has no impact on a child's ability to form healthy relationships in the future.
- (B) Children raised in toxic environments are likely to have no difficulties trusting others and forming emotional intimacy in their relationships.
- (C) The cycle of dysfunctional dynamics resulting from toxic parenting only affects romantic relationships, not friendships.
- (D) Toxic parenting tends to perpetuate across generations, with children from such environments likely to repeat harmful patterns when they become parents themselves.

(5) According to Paragraph 6, which statement is true?

- (A) Children raised in toxic environments do not develop any defense mechanisms to cope with the challenges they face.
- (B) Defense mechanisms like detachment, rebellion, or people-pleasing can be beneficial for children throughout their lives, promoting personal growth and happiness.
- (C) Defense mechanisms developed by children in response to toxic parenting may become maladaptive and delay personal growth later in life.
- (D) Detachment, rebellion, and people-pleasing are the only defense mechanisms that children might develop in response to toxic parenting.

Ⅱ 1～12 の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、(A)～(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。(24 点)

1. The secretary had her boss _____ the document to be used at the meeting.
(A) to check (B) checks (C) checked (D) check
2. _____ I arrived at the party, most of my friends had already left.
(A) By the time (B) By (C) Until (D) Between

3. We couldn't think of any better way to spend our summer vacation other _____ going to the beach.
(A) for (B) from (C) than (D) before
4. _____ John nor Jane could attend the party because they both had prior commitments.
(A) Either (B) Both (C) Each (D) Neither
5. _____ it stops raining, I will not go outside.
(A) Unless (B) If (C) In case (D) Providing
6. Humanities studies, unlike so-called science studies, tend to be _____ worthless by industry.
(A) regarded as (B) ruled out (C) screwed up (D) put off
7. Not only _____ Sarah finish her assignment ahead of the deadline, but she also received the highest score in the class.
(A) was (B) will (C) could (D) does
8. Peter Singer _____ for the moral consideration of non-human animals and advocates for ending their exploitation and suffering.
(A) appeases (B) addresses (C) argues (D) allures
9. Osamu Tezuka's works are _____ by his distinctive art style, engaging storytelling, and a deep exploration of complex themes and social issues.
(A) characterized (B) driven (C) destroyed (D) cited
10. Marvel Comics has _____ a major role in shaping the comic book industry and popular culture.
(A) shaven (B) divided (C) hooped (D) played
11. The tragedy of the Titanic _____ remarkable changes in international laws regarding lifeboat requirements, radio communications, and ship design.
(A) prompted (B) prevented (C) proclaimed (D) preserved
12. _____ the age of Discovery, countries such as Portugal, Spain, Britain, the Netherlands and France vied for control of the world by acquiring overseas territories and establishing colonial empires.
(A) While (B) During (C) For (D) Then

Ⅲ 1～4 の日本文と同じ意味になるように、(A)～(G)の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させ、(1)～(12)の空所に入るものを記号で答えなさい。(12 点)

1. 玄奘三蔵はインドから多くの経典を持ち帰った高僧で、彼の旅行記は西遊記の元ネタになった。

Xuanzang was a () (1) who () back many sutras (2) India, and his () became the (3) for the ().
(A) *Journey to the West* (B) basis (C) brought (D) from (E) high
(F) priest (G) travelogue

2. 労働市場では競争が激しく、大学卒業者は一般的に非卒業者より雇用競争力が高いとされる。

The () (4) is highly () and (5) graduates are () () competitive for employment (6) non-graduates.
(A) competitive (B) generally (C) labor (D) market (E) more
(F) than (G) university

3. 北魏スタイルの仏像は一般に大型で、これは仏教の勢力が拡大するにつれ、より立派な仏像を建立しようとしたためである。

Buddha () in the Northern Wei style are (7) () due to () to erect (8) magnificent statues as () of the religion (9).
(A) expanded (B) often (C) large (D) more (E) statue
(F) the intention (G) the power

4. ギャンブルによって得られる報酬が強いためにドーパミンの放出が増加することで、ギャンブル行動が強化され、依存症が生じる可能性が高まる。

The () (10) obtained from () and the (11) release of dopamine reinforce gambling (), which causes the (12) of ().
(A) behavior (B) gambling (C) addiction (D) increased (E) likelihood
(F) rewards (G) stronger

Ⅳ これまでの自分の活動を振り返り、編入後の大学生活および大学卒業後の希望や計画について、英語で 100 語程度の作文をなさい。

(26 点)