

Lesson 1 関連入試問題 名城大学 2018年大問【1】

次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Early humans watched their fires blacken the ceilings of the caves where they lived. They saw blue and red in the sky and brown and green on the ground. In time, (A) that color not only made the world more beautiful, it was also able to convey emotion and symbolize power. Using colors they *extracted from insects, plants, and minerals, primitive humans copied animals, painting their bodies to signal *aggression toward an enemy or attract a mate.

Over the centuries, the sources of colors such as blue, purple, and red were carefully guarded and were often worth as much as gold. In the 19th century, a young chemistry student became the first to manufacture a *synthetic dye, and suddenly the world became a much more colorful place. By the 20th century, as scientists discovered the psychological effects of colors, everyone from advertisers to educators found ways to make use of color to influence our feelings and behavior.

Red, the color of human blood, has traditionally symbolized intensity, fire, love, and anger. In Eastern cultures, it also represents luck, wealth and success. In humans, some people redden, for example, when they are angry or embarrassed, sending a clear signal to others (B). British anthropologists Russell Hill and Robert Barton of the University of Durham found that when opponents in a game are more equally matched, the team dressed in red is more (1) to win. Why? According to Barton, “red seems to be the color, across species, that signals dominance” — giving those dressed in red an advantage in sporting events. In many animal species (including humans), contact with this *bold color causes the heart rate to accelerate. However, one of red’s lighter shades, pink, can have the opposite effect on people. Men in prisons are reported to be more passive when the walls are painted a specific shade of pink.

Humans have also used the color red in everything from politics to advertising. Many food products in the U.S., for example, are packaged in red containers. Why? The color makes the product look as if it is advancing toward the shopper.

Yellow, the color we most often associate with sunshine, is found throughout nature and the man-made world as a color that commands attention; indeed, it is one of the easiest colors to see. This highly visible shade is found on everything from school buses to traffic signs and pens used to *highlight important information in a text. The color is also used to *caution people; soccer players, for example, are shown yellow as a reminder to behave. It can be used as a stimulant

as well: in a number of studies, yellow has been found to help children focus on their work and do better at school.

Blue, the color of the sky and sea, has long been associated in many cultures with water, holy or religious objects, and protection against evil. Over the years, darker shades of the color have also come to represent calm, stability, and power. Dark blue, for example, is the color of the business suit or police uniform; it tells others, “I am in control” or “You can trust me.” In other cultures, blue has been associated with sadness. It’s common in English, for example, when feeling sad or *depressed, to talk about “feeling blue,” while in Iran, blue is the color of mourning, worn when a person dies.

Like pink, blue has a *neutral, calming effect on people. Rooms painted blue help people to relax or sleep. (Sleeping pills are often colored blue to suggest exactly this idea). The color also seems to *inhibit hunger. Blue food is rarely seen in nature, and when it is, such food is usually (2) healthy to consume (with the exception of certain fruits like blueberries). Thus, eating off blue plates may reduce one’s hunger. So if you are planning to lose weight, try adding a blue light to your refrigerator — it will make the food inside look less appetizing. It’s just one more example of the power that color can hold over us.

*extracted : taken out *aggression : violent behavior *synthetic : man-made
 *bold : strong *highlight : emphasize *caution : warn *depressed : unhappy
 *neutral : neither for or against *inhibit : try to stop

問1 文中の空所(1),(2)を埋めるのに最も適切なものを, ア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

(1) ア. bound イ. familiar ウ. prior エ. likely

(2) ア. in no time イ. next to ウ. no longer エ. in particular

問2 下線部(A),(B)に補充するのに最も適切なものを, ア～エの中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

(A) ア. humans despaired イ. advertisers claimed

ウ. people began to understand エ. scientists disagreed

(B) ア. to comfort them イ. about how they are feeling

ウ. when they are sad, too エ. regarding their financial state

問3 次の英文ア～クの中から本文の内容と合致するものを2つ選びなさい。

ア. Blue is the color that causes the heart rate to increase.

イ. The author believes that colors have little influence on people.

ウ. According to the passage, blue sometimes stands for sadness.

エ. Colors have always been synthetic.

- オ. Experts believe sports teams dressed in red rarely win.
- カ. Yellow is a color which can help children with their education.
- キ. If you wish to gain weight, a blue fridge can help.
- ク. In Eastern cultures, yellow has more symbolic meaning than red.

問4 次の(1)~(4)の各質問文の答えとして最も適切なものを、ア~エの中からそれぞれ1つ選びなさい。

(1) According to the text, why do police wear blue uniforms?

- ア. They frighten criminals.
- イ. The color inspires trust and shows control.
- ウ. Blue does not show dirt.
- エ. The police look more fashionable in blue.

(2) When were the first non-natural colors produced?

- ア. Only recently
- イ. Centuries before
- ウ. In the 19th century
- エ. In the 20th century

(3) Which of the following is NOT true?

- ア. Pink has a calming influence.
- イ. Sleeping pills are often blue.
- ウ. Blue is a stimulating color.
- エ. Red can be used to sell things.

(4) What is the article mainly about?

- ア. The sources of color
- イ. How color can calm us down
- ウ. How color influences human life
- エ. How views on color have changed

FLEX ENGLISH COMMUNICATION III

<解 答>

問1 (1)エ (2)ウ 問2 (A) ウ (B) イ 問3 ウ, カ 問4 (1) イ (2) ウ (3) ウ (4) ウ