

2025 年度

<工 学 部>
外 国 語 問 題
(英 語)

注 意 事 項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で8ページ、解答用紙は1枚である。脱落のあった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 解答用紙の所定欄に、受験番号（左右2箇所）、氏名を必ず記入すること。
- 4 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 5 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 6 解答終了後、配付された解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
- 7 問題冊子の余白は下書きに使用してもよい。
- 8 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

(余 白)

第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(90点)

Keeping certain secrets can weigh on people and have an adverse effect on one's well-being. People are nonetheless often (イ) to reveal negative information about themselves. Sometimes people keep details such as a past misstep or an embarrassing desire from even their closest loved ones.

This form of secrecy partly reflects worries about consequences for one's reputation or relationships. But our data suggest that these fears are systematically miscalibrated*1: people likely expect harsher judgment than they will in fact receive, ⁽¹⁾ should they open up.

In research recently published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, my colleagues (behavioral scientists Mike Kardas of Oklahoma State University's Spears School of Business and Nick Epley of the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business) and I document people's mistaken beliefs about such interactions. We also investigate what people misunderstand about what these disclosures really reveal. In a series of studies involving more than 2,500 participants, potential secret-revealers anticipated that they would be judged more negatively by recipients of their secret than they were judged in actuality.

In one experiment, for example, we asked people to get to know one another (あ) a conversation. Pairs of participants answered and discussed relatively (口) questions with each other, such as their favorite memories, what they dream about doing in the future, and so on. We instructed one participant in each pair to lie about a question, specifically one (い) a time they had cried, and to keep their dishonesty secret from the other person. The partner who had lied subsequently indicated their expectations of the other person's impression of them if they were to reveal this secret. Then we told them to *actually* reveal their lie. Finally, recipients of this revelation indicated their evaluations of their conversation partner. We observed that recipients' evaluations were consistently less (へ) than revealers'

expectations.

These findings are not limited to artificially created secrets in laboratory contexts or to revelations (う) strangers. In fact, we find that participants also have miscalibrated expectations when they consider sharing real secrets in close relationships. In another experiment (え) part of the same investigation, we asked people to write down a genuine negative secret that they hadn't revealed to others. We asked them to indicate how they thought they would be judged after sharing it and then to tell their truth. The negative information included relatively minor issues, such as eating chocolate at night after one's partner had gone to bed, as well as more serious ones involving health decisions or infidelity*2. Some participants subsequently revealed their negative secret to a friend or family member. Our data suggested that (=) revealers overestimated how negatively they would be judged in both close and distant relationships. In yet another experiment, we saw this same pattern play out between romantic partners. Revealers tend to underestimate their partner's consideration and overestimate their disapproval.

Why do people have such pessimistic expectations? Part of the reason is that (2) potential revealers are prone to focus on the negative aspects of what they are conveying and don't fully realize that such revelations come with positive attributes, too. For example, the recipients of this information recognize that the person sharing their secret is being open and honest, which they value. Of course, revealing negative information does communicate negative content—but it also communicates positive qualities, such as trust and (3) vulnerability. When we asked revealers and recipients in another experiment to select the thoughts that would be most likely to come to mind when negative information being concealed was shared, the revealers tended to pick negative thoughts, whereas recipients primarily chose positive ones. Understanding the perspective of those on the other end of (4) these interactions involves understanding that they are likely to focus more broadly on both the content

being revealed and the decision to reveal it. Broadening one’s attention to consider both negative *and* positive outcomes of being transparent, then, can lead to more calibrated judgments of others’ impressions.

We also found that (5) people are more likely to (①) (②) (③) (④) (⑤) (⑥) (⑦) (⑧) harshly. Misguided assumptions about others’ reactions matter because they can guide decisions about whether to open up. In a final experiment, better calibrating people’s beliefs about how they would be judged increased their willingness to reveal negative information rather than conceal it as a secret. When participants were informed that they would likely not be judged very severely, they were more likely to reveal than conceal.

When people in our experiments shared their secret, they reported feeling significantly better afterward. They were less burdened by their omissions or deceptions. Indeed, our results suggest that (6) people’s mistaken beliefs may therefore create a somewhat misplaced barrier to greater transparency in relationships. The miscalibrated expectations people hold can make the burden of secrecy unnecessarily heavy—whereas opening up can benefit one’s well-being.

(出典： *Scientific American*, April 26, 2024)

*1 miscalibrate：誤って測定する

*2 infidelity：パートナーに対する不誠実，不貞

問1 空所（イ）～（ニ）を補うのにそれぞれ最も適切な語を，次の1～5の中から選んで，その番号を記せ。ただし，同じ番号を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. challenging | 2. intimate | 3. negative |
| 4. prospective | 5. reluctant | |

問2 下線部(1)の言い換えとして最も適切なものを，次の1～4の中から選んで，その番号を記せ。

1. although they should open up
2. because they should open up
3. if they should open up
4. while they should open up

問3 空所（あ）～（え）を補うのにそれぞれ最も適切な語を，次の1～5の中から選んで，その番号を記せ。ただし，同じ番号を繰り返し用いてはならない。

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 1. among | 2. as | 3. besides |
| 4. regarding | 5. through | |

問4 下線部(2)を日本語に訳せ。

問5 下線部(3)の意味として最も適切なものを，次の1～4の中から選んで，その番号を記せ。

1. the characteristic of putting others first
2. the condition of not being affected by any problem
3. the quality of being responsible
4. the state of allowing yourself to be open to criticism

問6 下線部(4)の意味する具体的な内容を，本文に即して40字以内の日本語で説明せよ。ただし，句読点も字数に入れる。

問7 次の語（句）を並べかえて，下線部(5)の空所（①）～（⑧）を補う場合，（②）（⑤）（⑦）にはそれぞれどの語（句）が入るか，その番号を記せ。

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. be | 2. expect | 3. if |
| 4. judged | 5. keep information | 6. secret |
| 7. they | 8. to | |

問8 下線部(6)を日本語に訳せ。

問9 次の1～5のそれぞれの文について、本文の内容と一致する場合は○を、一致しない場合は×を記せ。

1. People's expectations about others' reactions affect their decisions as to whether they tell their secrets or not.
2. People tend not to think about the positive things that may arise from revealing their secrets to others.
3. People would still be willing to reveal their negative information even if they think they might be criticized harshly.
4. Revealing your personal secrets may lead to others having a better opinion of your personality.
5. The researchers were involved in a series of studies on whether or not people should tell others what they really think.

第2問 次の日本語の下線部(1)と(2)を英語に訳せ。

(30点)

人は、現在が苦しければ苦しいほど、とかく愚痴や不平不満を漏らしてしまうものです。しかし、(1) その愚痴や不平不満は、結局は自分自身に返ってきて、自分自身をさらに悪い境遇へと追いやってしまうものです。ですから、どんな境遇にあらうとも、感謝の心というものを忘れてはならないと私は思います。

(2) 現実には、感謝の心を持ってと言われても、なかなか持てるものではありません。しかし、無理にでも「ありがたい」と感謝することが大切だと自分に言い聞かせる。そうして、感謝をするという行為を習慣化してしまうのです。

(出典：稲盛和夫、『考え方』、大和書房、2017。一部改変)