

## 【一橋（商）】

**4** Choose one picture. Indicate the number of the picture that you have chosen. In English, write 100 to 130 words about the picture. *Correctly* indicate the number of words you have written at the end of the composition.



【青学（文学部）】 次の英文を読んで後の問に答えなさい。

Whether it is triggered by a photograph, a first kiss or a treasured possession, nostalgia evokes a particular sense of time or place. We all know the feeling: a sweet sadness for what is gone, in colors that are always rose-colored, or stained with evening sunlight. The term "nostalgia" was introduced by Swiss physicians in the late 1600s to signify a certain kind of homesickness among soldiers. Nowadays we know it means more than just homesickness, and if we take nostalgia too far it becomes weak and sentimental.

However, a series of investigations by psychologist Constantine Sedikides suggests nostalgia may act as a resource that we can make use of to connect to other people and events, so that we can move forward with less fear and greater purpose. Follow-up experiments suggest that people prone to nostalgia were less likely to have lingering thoughts about death, as well as less likely to be vulnerable to feelings of loneliness. Nostalgia, according to this view, is very different from weakness or sentimentality. The researchers call it a "meaning providing resource," a vital part of mental health. Nostalgia acts as a store of positive emotions in memory, something we can access consciously, and perhaps also rely on continuously during our daily lives to reinforce feelings. It's these strong feelings for our past that help us cope better with our future.

問 1. 下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 次の設問について 50 語程度の英文を書きなさい。

Do you agree with the view of nostalgia suggested by the work of Constantine Sedikides? Why or why not?