

(問題用紙 1)

平成30年度入学試験問題 英語

- ◎ 英語の試験問題は5枚綴りになっています。
◎ 解答は必ず解答用紙に記入すること。

I. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。

- (1) I tried to tell myself not to bear (1) toward the enemy.
(ア) maltreat (イ) malice (ウ) misery (エ) misled
- (2) Takashi's attempt to find a job ended up being (2) as he could not find one.
(ア) juvenile (イ) volatile (ウ) futile (エ) versatile
- (3) It sounds like they have been suffering one (3) after another.
(ア) calamity (イ) velocity (ウ) tenacity (エ) immensity
- (4) I am hoping to have a (4) in the house we are building.
(ア) study (イ) research (ウ) scrutiny (エ) cram
- (5) The teacher found that (5) no one enjoyed the activity of the previous class.
(ア) partially (イ) manually (ウ) virtually (エ) watchfully
- (6) It was thought that the (6) of early creatures had not been preserved in ancient rocks since they had no shells or bones.
(ア) seedlings (イ) helixes (ウ) ruins (エ) remains
- (7) So great (7) the shrines in the area that tourists seeing them felt oblivious to any noise.
(ア) had (イ) been have (ウ) were (エ) been
- (8) Japanese people often use mutual (8) as a social lubricant to keep human relations peaceful.
(ア) apology (イ) force (ウ) comparison (エ) boasts
- (9) It is not surprising that the company founder's children live the (9) life at their parents' expense.
(ア) enrich (イ) humble (ウ) over (エ) high
- (10) Since dogs have their invisible territorial zones, you can (10) various types of reactions when you cross the line.
(ア) excess (イ) evoke (ウ) embody (エ) esteem

II. 次の各日本語の英訳として、文法や意味からみて最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (11) 笑いが健康にもたらす目覚ましい効果については科学的研究で実証されてきた。
(ア) Scientific investigations have affirmed us that the effects of laughing to our sanitary condition.
(イ) Scientific researches have attested that a laugh gives us striking effects onto our health.
(ウ) The remarkable effects of laughter on our health have been documented by scientific research.
(エ) Brilliant effect of laughing to our healthy condition has been confirmed with the scientific studies.
- (12) 快適な入院生活はストレスを減らし、回復のためにかかる時間を減らすことになる。
(ア) A pleasant stay in the hospital reduces stress, which leads to a reduction in the amount of time necessary for recovery.
(イ) A comfortable life at hospital helps patients keep stress low and saves them the time for their recovery.
(ウ) Being a guest in a good hospital works positively on reduction of stress and the days before they get over the trouble.
(エ) A delightful sojourn at a hospital results to less stress and shorter time for returning to a normal state.

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- (13) その野球の試合は雨で一時間遅れになり、まずい出だしになった。
(ア) The rainfall delayed the bad start of the baseball game by one hour.
(イ) The baseball game got off to a bad start with rain, which forced an hour delay.
(ウ) The rain kept the baseball game from starting for an hour that turned out to be bad.
(エ) The baseball game was called off after an hour of bad rain behind the schedule.
- (14) 他社の一步先を進んで、その会社は量子コンピューターの開発に乗り出した。
(ア) The company went a step further than its rivals by beginning the development of the quantum computer.
(イ) The firm advanced one step ahead than other companies did in developments of quantum computers.
(ウ) The corporation took one more step forward over others who invented the quantum computers.
(エ) The firm had a head start for creating of quantum computers prior other firms.
- (15) 人と衝突したときの解決法を体得している人は組織の中で要になっていくことが多い。
(ア) Those endowed with the skill of personnel management may find them as a main person in an organization.
(イ) People who have learned how to resolve agreements among people tend to play a pivotal role in the organization.
(ウ) Whoever has possessed the skill of settling a dispute among people has become stepping stones of the organization.
(エ) A person who has mastered the skill of conflict resolution in human relations is likely to become a key person in the organization.
- (16) 女性は和を大事にし、男性は競争を好む傾向があるという世間に広がった見方はあてにならない。
(ア) The unanimously accepted view that women think much of harmony and men are inclined toward competition is not honorable.
(イ) Although many people believe that women consider harmony but men prefer competition, this turns out to be far from false.
(ウ) It is in fact deceptive if you accept the idea that women prize harmony and men choose to be competitive.
(エ) The widespread view that women cherish harmony while men tend to like competition is misleading.
- (17) 電車でうたたねからはっと我に返り、飛び降りたがそれは降りるべき駅の2つ前の駅だった。
(ア) Coming to myself from a doze, I got off the train and found out it was two stations faster than the one.
(イ) From a slumber on the train, jumping out of it, I noticed it was a wrong station two stops earlier where I had to get off.
(ウ) Waking from a nap on the train, I quickly jumped off and realized that it was two stations before my intended stop.
(エ) Where I got off the train when awoken out of sleep was two stations sooner than the one which I should leave.
- (18) 授業の前にサーっとテキストを読むのではなく議論に参加できるようにじっくり読んできてほしい。
(ア) Before class, you are advised to read the text tentatively but not to read it over briefly. Then you can join the discussion.
(イ) You should not skim over the textbook before a lecture, but instead read it fully so you can be prepared for discussion.
(ウ) Just glancing the text before lecture means nothing while only reading hard means your real class participation.
(エ) By taking a quick look at your textbook before lecture starts you can get hold of the discussion.

III. 次の語を並べかえて、適切な英文を完成させなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。解答は指定された箇所に入るものだけをマークしなさい。

- (19) Agricultural growth () () least twice () effective (19) combating poverty as compared ()
growth in other sectors.
(ア) in (イ) is (ウ) as (エ) at (オ) to
- (20) The sanctions imposed () () country have now been (20) () () for domestic progress.
(ア) against (イ) into (ウ) opportunities (エ) our (オ) turned
- (21) The () of the () () with murder has been accused of trying to help him (21) () ().
(ア) charged (イ) conceal (ウ) wife (エ) man (オ) evidence
- (22) There is metered parking available () neighborhood streets (22) () () () one dollar per hour.
(ア) on (イ) of (ウ) cost (エ) at (オ) a

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- (23) () (23) () (), Mari has proven () to be not only ambitious but also hardworking.
(ア) contrary (イ) expectations (ウ) to (エ) herself (オ) my
- (24) Customers () (24) () this new () will receive a monthly () by e-mail when their payment is due.
(ア) for (イ) who (ウ) opt (エ) reminder (オ) feature
- (25) She explained my dietary needs () (25) () () () and mime.
(ア) of (イ) language (ウ) by (エ) sign (オ) means
- (26) His actions made it clear that he had been highly () () (26) () ().
(ア) matters (イ) etiquette (ウ) educated (エ) in (オ) of

IV. 次の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語句を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。大文字と小文字の区別は考慮しないこと。

An experimental drug touted as “exercise in a pill” has dramatically increased endurance in couch potato mice, even after a lifetime of inactivity. It appears to work by adjusting the body’s metabolism, allowing muscles to favor burning fat over sugar, researchers report in the May 2 *Cell Metabolism*.

(27) mice, prodded into exercising, ran for an average of about 160 minutes on an exercise wheel before reaching exhaustion. But mice given the drug for eight weeks could run for 270 minutes on average. These mice were burning fat like (28) athletes, even though they had spent their whole lives taking it easy, molecular biologist Michael Downes and colleagues found.

Normally, running, cycling or other (29) exercise eventually depletes available glucose in the blood, leaving the brain short of energy. The brain then sends an emergency stop signal. Athletes call this “hitting the wall.” Training and conditioning (30) the body to burning fat for energy, leaving an ample supply of glucose for the brain and other organs.

Scientists at the Salk Institute for Biological Studies in La Jolla, Calif., developed the drug to activate a protein that (31) genes triggered during exercise. “We believe it’s tricked the body into thinking it’s done some training,” says Downes.

Called GW501516, the drug has been under study for more than a decade. Previous research had found that it could improve endurance, but only when (32) with regular exercise. The goal is not to boost athlete performance, though, but to help those who can’t exercise: people who are sick, disabled or elderly. It may also aid people who are obese or diabetic and do not have the stamina for even short-term exercise, Downes says.

“We know a lot about exercise, but we still don’t know how we (33) all the benefits,” says Rick Vega, a molecular and cellular biologist at Sanford Burnham Prebys Medical Discovery Institute in Orlando, who was not involved in the experiment. He praised the work as adding valuable information to the understanding of exercise and the drug in development. “The next step is really to show this has value in a medical (34). To state the obvious, mice are not humans.”

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|------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| (27) | (ア) muddy | (イ) overworked | (ウ) deskbound | (エ) sedentary |
| (28) | (ア) championships | (イ) conditioned | (ウ) crude | (エ) slipshod |
| (29) | (ア) childish | (イ) moreish | (ウ) prolonged | (エ) shortened |
| (30) | (ア) adopt | (イ) help | (ウ) revolt | (エ) shift |
| (31) | (ア) releases | (イ) reserves | (ウ) regulates | (エ) repatriates |
| (32) | (ア) combined | (イ) peopled | (ウ) excluded | (エ) counteracted |
| (33) | (ア) obtain | (イ) exceed | (ウ) undo | (エ) moderate |
| (34) | (ア) parcel | (イ) mouse | (ウ) dressing | (エ) application |

(問題用紙 4)

V. 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Philosophers often use animal examples to show how difficult it is to understand the representations and thoughts of creatures that lack language. Some philosophers claim that in the (35) of language there can be no thought. If that's true, we're in a difficult bind when it comes to understanding animal thought, and some would claim that the entire (36) is bankrupt. Yet there is a long history of research on humans in which tasks have been developed to determine what humans are thinking in the (35) of language—a huge amount of work on human infants, who have yet to express their linguistic capacity. What I argue is that some of the most profound problems having to do with the human mind can be addressed only by studying animals. There are three foundations for this claim.

To investigators who hold that a particular kind of thought depends on language, I would argue that the only species you can test that hypothesis on is animals—not human infants, who, although they have yet to develop competence with language, have (37) a brain that evolved to be suitable for language and is therefore inappropriate for such a test. Brain-damaged patients who don't have production or comprehension of language are not good subjects, either, (38). If you're interested in the connection between language and thought, you must test that hypothesis on other species. In our lab, and in the field along with scientists like Dorothy Cheney and Robert Seyfarth, we have studied nonhuman primates and other animals to see whether they have a capacity for the kinds of thought that appear to require a language. Increasingly there are elegant demonstrations of such representational capacities and thoughts without language.

There are an awful lot of claims about the special nature of particular human thought processes. Beginning in the 1960s, debate focused on the special mechanisms underlying speech. (ア) People claimed, for example, that our ability to make categorical distinctions between phonemes, like *ba* and *pa*, was due to (39) one such mechanism. (イ) Her work has initiated a program of research aimed at identifying whether a particular mechanism is special to humans. (ウ) The only way to address such claims is by studying animals. (エ)

The third reason, more familiar to psychologists and neuroscientists, is the idea that certain kinds of experiments are either unethical or logistically too difficult to run on humans but can be conducted with animals. Although the ethical issue usually dominates this debate, it is equally important to consider the logistics: We may be able to perform better experiments on animals because of the level of control, the types of stimuli presented, and the long-term study of single individuals. Long-term studies of animals, such as Jane Goodall's work on chimpanzees and Cynthia Moss's work on elephants, have provided us with a 30-year run on the lives of highly social and fascinating creatures. It would be difficult to match such studies with human subjects.

For all these reasons, animal studies are beginning to play a greater role in the cognitive sciences and neurosciences. New techniques allow us to identify animal behaviors that suggest how they think about the world, and the theoretical push we have made is to unite evolutionary theory with modern ideas in cognitive science in the new way. One of the problems with evolutionary psychology is that it has focused exclusively on humans. Broadly defined, evolutionary psychology has been going on since the days of Darwin, who asked questions about the mind with an eye to evolutionary principles. What we're now seeing is an emergence of Darwin's initial intuition—that we can marry evolutionary theory with the cognitive sciences as applied to the study of the animal mind.

問 1 二つの空所(35)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) slavery
- (イ) absence
- (ウ) accord
- (エ) influence

問 2 空所(36)に入れるのに最も適切な語を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) company
- (イ) corporation
- (ウ) enterprise
- (エ) firm

問 3 空所(37)に入れるのに最も適切な表現を、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。

- (ア) nonetheless
- (イ) hence
- (ウ) regardless of
- (エ) by the same token

(問題用紙 5)

- 問 4 空所(38)に入れるのに最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) since the number of the patients is limited
 - (イ) because their brains developed with language
 - (ウ) which is why human infants are chosen as candidate subjects
 - (エ) owing to the lack of more advanced brain imaging technologies
- 問 5 下線部(39)が意味するものとして最も適切なものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。
- (ア) an ability to acquire language
 - (イ) an ability to make speeches
 - (ウ) a human thought process
 - (エ) a phoneme production mechanism
- 問 6 下の一文が入るのに最適な所を、第三段落にある(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(40)にマークしなさい。
- The first refutation of that idea was made by Patricia Kuhl at the University of Washington, who ran experiments on chinchillas and macaques showing that they have exactly the same perceptual abilities as humans, given the same set of stimuli.
- (chinchilla = (南アフリカ産の)リスに似た小型の動物、macaque = (アジア・北アフリカ産の)サル)
- 問 7 第4段落の内容と合致するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(41)にマークしなさい。
- (ア) Due to various difficulties, long-term experiments on humans are logistically infeasible.
 - (イ) Researchers can conduct controlled experiments because tame animals don't show unexpected behavior.
 - (ウ) Investigators understand well that moving experimental equipment to a site is as significant as having an ethical perspective.
 - (エ) Ethical issues concerning experiments on animals are still in debate, but we can resolve them if we can control the level of stimuli.
- 問 8 本文の内容と最も合致するものを、(ア)～(エ)の中から一つ選び、その記号を(42)にマークしなさい。
- (ア) The author and philosophers argue for there being critical differences between human beings and other primates but, at the same time, argue against the particular thought processes that only humans have.
 - (イ) It will be very soon that evolutionary psychology which started after new technologies were invented allows scholars to identify representational capacities of animals.
 - (ウ) Experiments on chimpanzees and elephants showed that they had exactly the same perceptual abilities as humans under controlled conditions.
 - (エ) It can be suggested from recent work that some animals can have the mental capacity for certain conceptual processes.