

平成 24 年 度

前 期 日 程

英 語 問 題

〔注 意〕

1. 問題冊子及び解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号は、解答用紙の受験番号欄(計 2 か所)に右詰めで正確に記入すること。(※記入例参照)
3. 問題冊子のページ数は、表紙を除き 6 ページである。脱落している場合は直ちに申し出ること。
4. 解答用紙は 1 枚である。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。枠からはみ出してはいけない。
6. 問題冊子の余白は、適宜下書きに使用してよい。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

※受験番号記入例(受験番号 10 番の場合)

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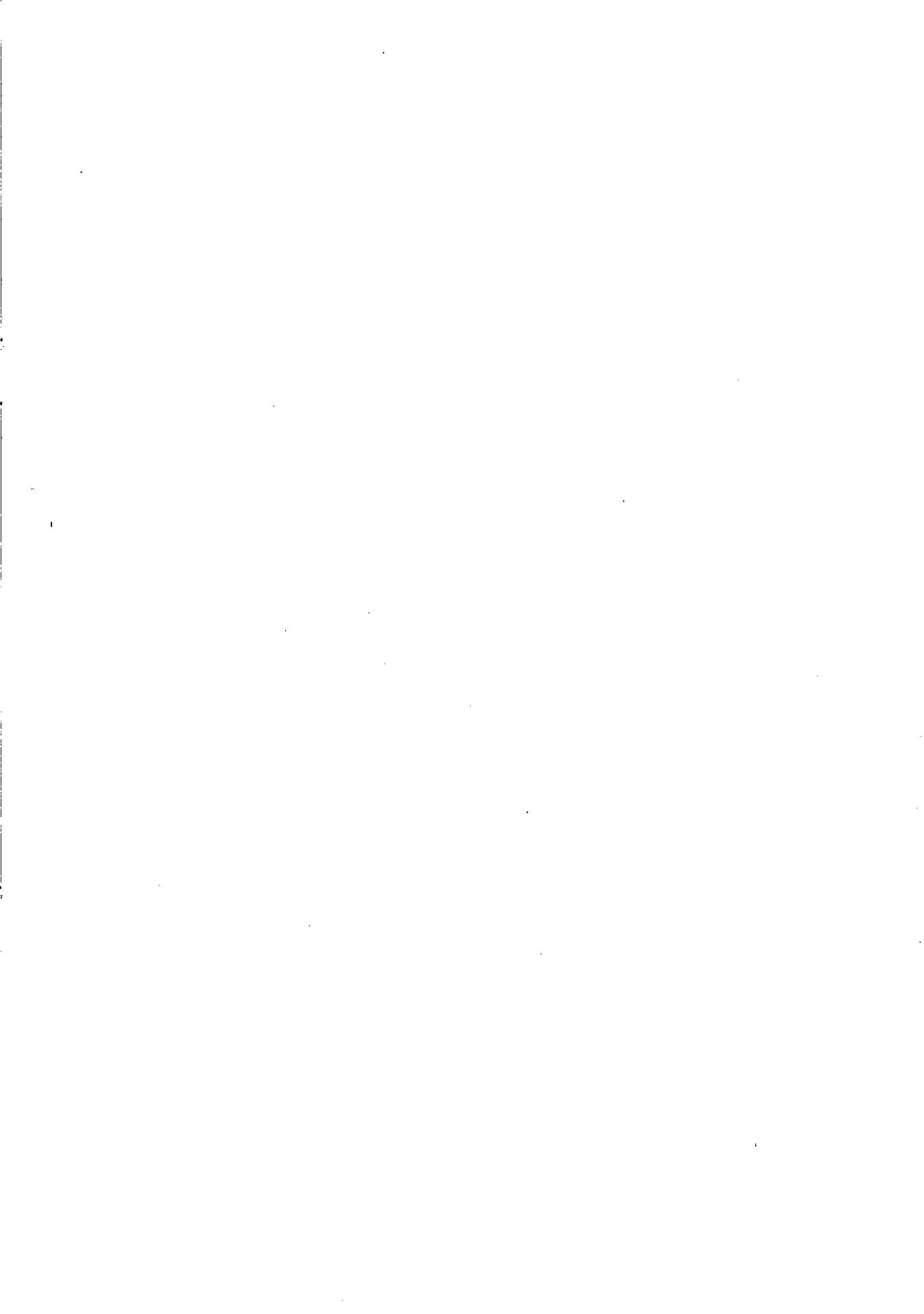
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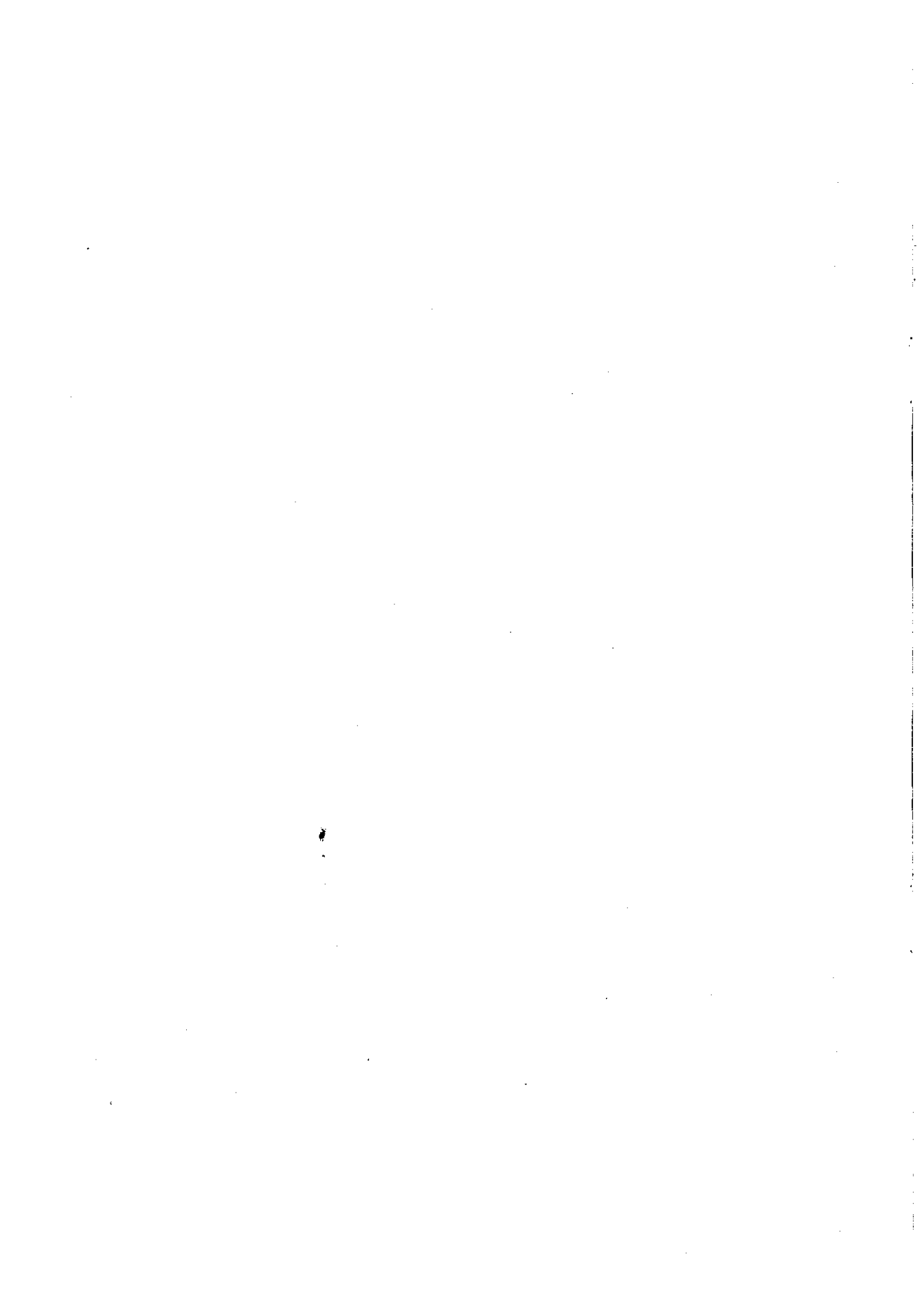
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I 次の英文(A)と(B)を読み、それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) Culture is not something in opposition to biology; rather, culture is the form that biology takes in different communities. One culture may differ from another culture, but there are limits to the differences. Each must be an expression of the underlying biological commonality of the human species. There could not be a long-term conflict between nature and culture, for if there were, nature would always win; culture would always lose.

(B) What is cinema and what is a film? A mere hundred years old, the cinema has—in its different manifestations—become at once so obvious and so ubiquitous that one hardly appreciates just how strange a phenomenon it actually is. Not only an extraordinary entertainment medium, a superb storytelling machine, it also gives a kind of presence and immediacy to the world unparalleled elsewhere, and undreamt of before the cinema was invented. Nothing else seems to give such intense feelings; nothing involves people so directly and tangibly in the world out there and in the lives of others.

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

Accommodation theory states that when people talk to each other, they adjust their behaviour and manner of speech to take account of (to accommodate themselves to) the topic, the circumstances, and the other people engaged with them in the conversation. For two simple examples: people talk more slowly to foreigners, and use baby talk when interacting with infants. The way people communicate with each other is central to the kind of social interaction ((a)) issue. Thus, friends or lovers (and especially people in the process of becoming friends or lovers) make every effort to converge in manner, accent, tone and topic. ((1)), someone wishing to keep his distance or disagree will almost always adopt a manner of speaking expressly different from that of the other party. (2)

These ideas matter because it is clear that the difficulties experienced by immigrants and foreigners everywhere arise in part from the difference of their speech mannerisms, and the limits to their ability to "converge" with native speakers when trying to communicate. As the world globalizes further at an increasingly rapid pace, and as major migrations of people, especially from the southern to the northern hemisphere, continue, so the problems and too often the frictions increase: accommodation theory, ((b)) all its surface simplicity, gives insights into how miscommunication and misinterpretation happen and how matters can be improved.

Communication difficulties do not only affect immigrants and foreigners everywhere. They affect our own fellow-citizens. Social expectations and beliefs about class, intelligence and status are influenced by accent and other speech mannerisms, and therefore certain people from certain classes or regions can be disadvantaged when seeking jobs (especially away from their home localities) by the methods of communicating they learned when young.

Lack of accommodation is thus the source of problems for members of any group identified in given circumstances (㉔) an out-group of some kind.

Accommodation theory was devised in the early 1970s by Howard Giles, whose first insights into communication came while working in a medical clinic in Wales, his native country. He wrote, "The patients I took to the physicians just had to open their mouths and speak and I could predict the manner in which the physicians were going to deal with them." ^③ The ideas he developed have been applied by advertisers and party-political researchers in thinking about the most effective ways of getting messages across to target audiences, and by business management trainers advising clients on how to behave in foreign countries.

The limits of accommodation are illustrated by the latter. ^④ Studies found that efforts made by Western businessmen who over-accommodated in order to please potential clients or partners among Japanese businessmen were in fact counterproductive. The (㉕) is that behaviour which appears to involve mimicry of another can look like mockery, or at very least appear condescending; in the Japanese case, the businessmen from Japan preferred the foreigners to be foreigners — and thus, presumably, to meet their own expectations and to conform to their own planned mode of interaction.

Accommodation theory is (㉖) particular value for, among other things, thinking about ways of integrating immigrant communities into host communities, where "integration" is a term neutral between assimilation and multiculturalism, and just means providing a way for immigrants to get along with the host community while succeeding economically. With mass immigration has come the (㉗) that it is ineffective to expect immigrants to do all the accommodating; and that has resulted in host community adjustments to take account of linguistic and cultural factors in front-line provision of health care, education, social work, policing and legal services.

設問(1) 本文中の空所③～④を埋めるのに最も適当な語を、(イ)～(ホ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。同じ語を二度選んではいけません。

- (イ) as (ロ) at (ハ) for (ニ) of (ホ) on

設問(2) 本文中の空所①～③を補うのに最も適当な一語を、(イ)～(ニ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- ① (イ) Accordingly (ロ) Conversely

- (ハ) Eventually (ニ) Occasionally

- ② (イ) advantage (ロ) aim

- (ハ) danger (ニ) hope

- ③ (イ) dream (ロ) misunderstanding

- (ハ) realization (ニ) superstition

設問(3) 本文中の下線部① the other party の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(4) 本文中の下線部②の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部③の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部④ the latter が指し示す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問(7) 本文の内容に合っているものを(イ)～(ホ)から一つ選んで、記号で答えなさい。

(イ) 移民の経済的成功には家庭内でのコミュニケーションが重要である。

(ロ) 日本人のビジネスマンは外国人にも日本式の振る舞いを期待する。

(ハ) Howard Giles は理論の着想を広告や政党の研究から得た。

(ニ) 調査の結果、相手に合わせすぎるのは逆効果の場合もあることがわかった。

(ホ) accommodation theory は移民や外国人の居住問題に焦点をあてる。

Ⅲ あなたが今までに最も誇りに思ったことは何ですか。70 語程度の英文で書きなさい。

My greatest pride is that I have been able to overcome my weaknesses and achieve my goals. I have always been a hard worker and I have never given up on my dreams. I have learned a lot from my experiences and I am grateful for the challenges I have faced. I believe that I have become a stronger person and I am proud of the progress I have made.

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IV 次の日本文(A)と(B)のそれぞれの下線部の意味を英語で表しなさい。ただし、(B)では、文学部の志願者は(イ)を、文学部以外の学部の志願者は(ロ)を選んで解答しなさい。

(A) (すべての学部の志願者)

科学者たちが正しい答に至る道は、最短距離の直線道路ではありません。彼らはたくさんの失敗を冒すことを怖れないのです。それだけが、正解に至る唯一の道だからです。ただし、失敗の原因をじっくりと精査することを忘れません。多くの失敗から学ぶのが科学者の日常なのです。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者)

文章も文法的なまちがいはない、論理もちゃんとしている、冒頭から結論までの道筋もおっている、それでいて、どうも説得力がない、迫力がない、といった文章にぶつかることがあります。そういう文章は、どこか、魅力がなく、生命の通った感じがしないのです。そんな文章をどうしたら生き生きさせられるでしょうか。表現の面でいいますなら、修辭にくふうを加えることで
す。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

美術作品というものは、ただみて自分なりにいいなとか、よくないとか感じればいいのだ、美術の歴史を研究したりする専門家でもないかぎり、特別な知識などいらないと、よくいわれます。でも、それはあくまでも俗説にすぎません。どうしてこのような俗説がはびこってしまったのでしょうか。ほんとうのところはよくわからないのですが、大きな理由としては、たとえば絵をみるときに、良い悪いのはっきりした基準がない、ということがあげられるでしょう。数学の正解にあたるものが、絵の場合にはないのです。しかし、だからといって、自分の好きかってにみてもいいというものでもありません。自分には「わからない」、だから「価値がない」とかたんにいわれては困るのです。

