

英 語

(英語 I・英語 II・リーディング・ライティング・
オーラルコミュニケーション I・オーラルコミュ
ニケーション II)

試験時間 120 分

文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部,
工学部(物質生命化学科及び社会環境工学科を除く)

問 題	ページ
I ~ IV	1 ~ 8

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1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 各解答紙に志望学部・受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。
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3. 試験開始後, この冊子又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
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I

次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

My home is unusual. Why? It's not because the kitchen floor is painted blue or because it's littered with the latest technological devices. Compared to other homes in the US, we're unusual due to the simple fact that we own no pets: That puts us in a 37 percent minority. My wife and I have even had people tell us we were cruel to our children because we never let (1) them have pets. To us, it never made sense to have pets: We're busy people, and pets just seemed like an added expense and trouble. Yet most Americans own pets. Even though our society is no longer rural and pets are not needed for security or catching rats, clearly a lot of people see them as essential. What motivates so many people to have pets?

New York anthropologist Krystal D'Costa wrote last month about a paper by Pat Shipman arguing that our special connection with animals is one of the key characteristics that distinguish humans from all other creatures on Earth. Anthropologists, philosophers, and others have reflected for centuries on what defining characteristics make us "human." Traditionally, the main characteristics of humans have been sophisticated communication, tool use, and farming of animals. Shipman argues that the fact that people take the farming of animals one step further and adopt pets as family members is an additional distinguishing characteristic of human beings.

Shipman calls this close bond with animals the "animal connection," and says it unites all (2) the other human characteristics. Unlike other animals, who can only communicate via a limited set of signals, humans have languages capable of expressing complex concepts—and we share our language with our pets, treating them as if they understand our words (even though in many, if not most cases, they do not!). While some animals such as chimpanzees do make and use tools, no other animal utilizes so many tools in such complex and varied ways as humans do. We even use animals themselves as tools—from carrier pigeons to police dogs. In nearly every case where humans work with animals, they form close bonds. Indeed, (3) animal abusers are treated with contempt seldom aimed at criminals who prey on human victims.

Why do people have pets? The most common reason parents mention for acquiring pets is the belief that it benefits their children. Graduate student Jason Goldman writes frequently about pets and studies the psychological development of children, and he recently noted that few studies have focused on the interaction of children and pets. Presumably parents get pets for their kids because they think pets are good for them, but what evidence do we have that this (4) is so? Goldman points to a review by Gail Melson of the relevant research on children and animals. Very young kids are certainly more interested in live animals than they are in other

things like stuffed animals, or even adult humans. Young children are much more likely to interact with real animals than they are to play with realistic stuffed animals. And a study in Japan showed that children who took care of a pet goldfish did better than other kids on tests of basic biology.

Kids also develop important emotional bonds with their pets. When researchers asked them to identify ten individuals who were most important to them, seven- to ten-year-olds typically named two animals. Older children report relying on their pets for emotional support at very high rates: One study found that 75 percent of pre-teens gained comfort from their pets when they were upset. In another study, children who cared for pets were found to be kinder to others than children without pets.

Goldman is careful to note that these studies don't show that pets cause the positive behaviors in children; the studies only measure correlations. It may be, for example, that parents who buy their kids pets are also doing something else that promotes the understanding of others. Or it could be that children who show better understanding of others are more likely to want pets.

⁽⁵⁾ The latter argument is supported by other correlative work finding that homes where animal cruelty occurs are also likely to be scenes of domestic violence. If having pets caused people to be more warmhearted, it seems to me that we wouldn't also find that people who are cruel to animals are cruel to humans; a more plausible explanation is that people who are more warmhearted are more likely to have pets.

Of course, not everyone who is warmhearted will decide to have pets—and some cruel people will get pets. Perhaps that irregularity, too, is part of what it means to be human.⁽⁶⁾

注：anthropologist 人類学者. plausible もっともらしい.

(問 1) 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。

(問 2) 下線部(2)は何を指示しているか 3 つ抜き出して英語で答えなさい。

(問 3) 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

(問 4) 下線部(4)の内容を日本語で述べなさい。

(問 5) 下線部(5)の内容を日本語で述べなさい。

(問 6) 下線部(6)を “that irregularity” の内容を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。

II

次の英文を読んで設問に英語で答えなさい。

The famous psychologist B.F. Skinner once wrote that all human behavior can be viewed as being adaptive to either the individual, the gene pool, or to society at large. However, these three forces are often in conflict, causing significant tension. The rules made by society are a huge presence in our lives, created by the government, religious groups, our employers, our schools, our neighbors, and our families. Because these social groups make the explicit rules around us, we often find ourselves in situations where we are driven to break them to satisfy our personal desires or the drives of our species. These social rules are to make the world around us more organized and predictable, and to prevent us from hurting one another.

But when is a rule really just a suggestion? And when do suggestions turn into rules? Every day, physical signs tell all of us what to do, written instructions direct us how to behave, and social guidelines urge us to act within specific limits. In fact, we also make lots of rules for ourselves, largely encouraged by others. These rules become part of our individual personalities as we go through life. We draw imaginary lines around what we think we can do—lines that often limit us much more than the rules imposed by society at large. We define ourselves by our professions, our income, where we live, the car we drive, our education, and even by our horoscope. Each definition locks us into specific assumptions about who we are and what we can do. I'm reminded of a famous line from the movie *My Dinner with Andre*, that states that New Yorkers "are both guards and prisoners and as a result they no longer have . . . the capacity to leave the prison they have made, or even see it as a prison." We always make our own prisons, with rules that we each create for ourselves, locking us into specific roles and out of an endless variety of possibilities. What if you challenge the fundamental assumptions? What are the consequences—good and bad—of getting off the recommended path? What happens to those who break the rules?

Larry Page, co-founder of Google, gave a lecture in which he encouraged the audience to break free from established guidelines by having a healthy disregard for the impossible. That is, to think as big as possible. He stated that it is often easier to have big goals than to have small goals. With small goals, there are very specific ways to reach them and more ways they can go wrong. With big goals, you are usually provided with more resources and there are more ways to achieve them. This is an interesting idea. Imagine that you are trying to get from San Francisco to Kabul. There are lots of different routes, you will likely give yourself the time and resources to get there, and you will be flexible if things don't happen as planned. But if your goal is to go across town, then the path is pretty clear and you expect it to be a quick trip. If the road is blocked for some reason, you cannot move and are frustrated. One

of the reasons Google has been so successful is their willingness to deal with hard problems with an undecided path to completion.

注：adaptive 適応性がある. horoscope 星占い. disregard 無視, 軽視.

1. What three things are frequently in conflict and cause stress?
2. Why do we have social rules?
3. Give six examples with respect to how people define themselves.
4. Why does the author suggest that we are both guards and prisoners at the same time?
5. According to Page, what are the advantages of having large aims?
6. Why has Google achieved so much?

III

次の文章の日本語で書かれた部分(1)~(3)を英語に直しなさい。

On a summer morning, I watched the children playing and once in a while their actions made a picture and I took it. I had been going on like this for about a week and this day one of them finally looked up and said, “お父さん、あとどれくらいの時間私たちの写真を撮ったら仕事に行くの。”⁽¹⁾

That moment three years ago was the real beginning of this book. The idea I had thought about so long and circled about so carefully and put aside so often now seemed a clear challenge. The pictures I was taking had a reason and a point: I had begun a photographic exploration of the world of childhood.

An insightful man once said that 他者の目を通して世の中を見ることが真の知識を生み出すであろう。⁽²⁾ This is what I have attempted here. For three years, I have tried to look with children rather than at them, and to see through their eyes—and in their forms and faces—the sense and meaning of the experiences that crowd each day when the world is young.

It was not easy. My own children I knew almost too well. それで、子どもたちをあるがままに見るために、彼らと彼らの行為に対して習慣的な見方をしないように努めなければならなかった。⁽³⁾ Other children I did not know well enough. There was always uncertainty whether I could represent them fairly. And, inevitably, I was always myself, never wholly detached, subject always to old prejudices and passions.

IV

次の会話を読んで、設問に対する最も適切な答えを選択肢(A)~(D)より選び記号で答えなさい。

Ross: Hi, Jim. Just back from your morning jog?

Jim: Hi, Ross. Yes, just back. What are you up so early for?

Ross: Oh, I'm just about to take the garbage out. My wife and I take it in turns. She does it on Monday morning, and I do it on Friday morning.

Jim: I'm up early for my morning jog anyway, so it costs me nothing to take the garbage out as I start my jog. But my jogging days might be over, so my wife may have a new chore on Monday mornings. Hey, maybe even on Friday as well.

Ross: Oh? What's the problem with your jogging?

Jim: My knees are giving me trouble and, after checking my X-rays, my doctor says that the jogging is the main problem. He says it's a high-impact exercise, and I need to find some kind of low-impact exercise.

Ross: I've never really heard of low- and high-impact exercise. What would be a low-impact exercise?

Jim: Well, swimming is the most obvious one. There's also aquarobics. Basically, it is aerobics in the swimming pool, like you know, walking in the water. The water supports the body, and so there's little impact or shock to the body.

Ross: Why haven't you taken that up already? This could be a big problem as you get older. My dad had to have two operations on his knees in his 70s.

Jim: Well, I went to a pool a couple of times. But, the times when I can swim are usually after work, and the pool is busy. You have to share lanes, and if the other person is not swimming straight, you crash into them. Only Saturday and Sunday work well for me.

Ross: I guess it's like that at the public pool. My son goes to a private sports club a few kilometers down the road, and its pool is probably not so crowded. You have to pay more, though.

Jim: I'll look into that option. It's just that the great thing about jogging is it's so convenient. You just put on your shoes and go. The only possible problem is getting caught in the rain, but even that I quite enjoy.

Ross: You know, another alternative is to try cycling. I think there's little impact involved in that.

Jim: That's true, and I might give it a try. But two things have made me hold off so far. One big thing is bikes are expensive. And there is another big one. Even though cycling is low-impact, it can still cause stress on the knees.

Ross: Well, I'm sure cycling causes less impact than jogging, and I can lend you my bike. I haven't used it for a couple of years and it's in good shape. I get my exercise taking out the garbage so I have little use for it.

Jim: Thanks, Ross. You must have lots of garbage.

1. On what day of the week is the conversation taking place?
 - (A) Friday.
 - (B) Saturday.
 - (C) Sunday.
 - (D) Monday.

2. On what days has Jim been taking the garbage out?
 - (A) On Mondays only.
 - (B) On Mondays and Fridays.
 - (C) On neither Mondays nor Fridays.
 - (D) On Fridays only.

3. The word "chore" [underline (1)] is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) A parental role.
 - (B) A part-time job.
 - (C) A household duty.
 - (D) A form of exercise.

4. The word "it" [underline (2)] refers to:
 - (A) High-impact exercise.
 - (B) Aerobic exercise.
 - (C) Swimming exercise.
 - (D) Aquarobic exercise.

5. Which of the following is true?
 - (A) Jim went to the pool to share lanes with other swimmers.
 - (B) Jim went to the pool but found it inconvenient and troublesome.
 - (C) Jim continues to go to the pool as an alternative to jogging.
 - (D) Jim continues to go to the pool because it fits with his schedule.

6. Which of the following is true?
- (A) Ross suggests the sports club because it is nearby.
 - (B) Ross suggests the sports club because his son goes to it.
 - (C) Ross suggests the sports club because it is less crowded.
 - (D) Ross suggests the sports club because it is not public.
7. The sentence “I’ll look into that option” [underline (3)] is closest in meaning to:
- (A) I will get more information and consider the idea seriously.
 - (B) I will take the advice to follow the idea as soon as possible.
 - (C) I will share the information with other people I know.
 - (D) I will consider your option before I consider mine.
8. The phrase “two things have made me hold off so far” [underline (4)] is closest in meaning to:
- (A) Two things have encouraged me to try cycling before.
 - (B) Two things have enabled me to try cycling up to now.
 - (C) Two things have given me thought to try cycling thus far.
 - (D) Two things have prevented my trying cycling up to now.

SOURCES

- I Munger, Dave. “The Human Animal.” *Seed Magazine*. 1 Dec. 2010. Web. (一部変更)
- II Seeling, Tina. *What I Wish I Knew When I Was 20: A Crash Course on Making Your Place in the World*. New York: HarperCollins, 2009. (一部変更)
- III Miller, Wayne. *The World Is Young*. New York: The Ridge Press, 1958. (一部変更)
- IV 書き下ろし