

# 平成27年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

### 筆記試験問題

(試験時間 9:30～11:10)

#### 注意事項

試験開始後、問題冊子及び答案用紙のページを確かめ、落丁、乱丁あるいは印刷が不鮮明なものがあれば、新しいものと交換するので挙手すること。

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題用紙を開かないこと。
2. 解答は、必ず答案用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。
3. 答案用紙は持ち出さないこと。
4. 指定された問題をすべて解答すること。

多文化社会学部	A	B	C	F	
多文化社会学部を 除く全ての学部	A	B	C	D	E

A

次の英文を読み、後続く設問に答えなさい。

Each gesture is like a word in a language. In order to be understood in a language, one must structure one's words into units, or "sentences," that express complete thoughts. It is not unusual for participants at our nonverbal communication seminars to attempt to bridge this word/sentence gap quickly. Some sincerely believe that a brief exposure to the world of nonverbal communication equips them to speak the "language" fluently. On the contrary, this serves only to bring their awareness to a conscious level, not to make them experts. We attempt to discourage individuals from jumping to immediate conclusions based on the observation and comprehension of isolated gestures. Understanding the consistency of gestures in harmony with one another is far more important. A \*static gesture lasting several seconds might be contradicted by a prior body movement, which in turn might be further countered by a subsequent gesture.

The so-called nervous laugh is a good example of inconsistency. In every instance that we have recorded of the nervous laugh there has been an inconsistency between the sound which should indicate amusement, and the rest of the gesture-cluster, which signals extreme discomfort. Not only are there nervous arm and leg movements, but the entire body shifts as though trying to escape from an unpleasant situation. This gesture-cluster seldom results from a humorous statement. It indicates that the person laughing is unsure of himself or even somewhat frightened by a situation.

By mentally matching consistent gestures that form clusters we can understand the attitudes expressed and discover some meaning. Indeed, what we should look for are similar attitudinal gestures that not only endorse one another but serve to make a cluster. As an example, a consistent set of gestures for a salesman who is very anxious and enthusiastic about his product might be sitting on the edge of his chair, feet apart, possibly on the toes in a sprinter's position, hand on the table, body leaning forward. Facial consistency

might strengthen the posture: eyes alert; a slight smile, and, probably, no  
\*\*frown on the brow.

One of our fellow researchers in England, Dr. D. A. Humphries, asked us about the reliability of nonverbal elements in verbal exchanges. We mentioned that in our early research we sometimes found a \*\*\*dichotomy between obvious verbal and nonverbal meanings. It was only after a later and fuller evaluation of the situations that we found that the nonverbal gesture proved to be the more truthful. So the consistency of gestures not only concerns us with matching gesture with gesture but with verbal/gesture evaluation. It is the gesture-endorsing spoken word that is important for total communication. Politicians can win or lose campaigns depending on whether they maintain consistency. Now that television plays such a prominent part in political campaigns, the consistency of gestures becomes extremely important in presenting arguments. Unfortunately, however, we still can see many a high-ranking politician using gestures that are inconsistent with his speech. While saying, "I'm sincerely open to a dialogue with the young people," for example, he shakes his finger and then his fist at his audience. Or he attempts to convince his audience of his warm, humane approach while using short, violent karate hand chops at the lecture table.

Although at first it is difficult to concentrate on seeing gestures objectively, by exercising our awareness daily it becomes much easier, as in learning any language. And as for consistency, if instead of concentrating on gestures as mere parts that must be fitted together for meaning we concentrate upon the gesture-clusters, then consistency of body movements and gestures becomes considerably simpler to understand. This contributes greatly to *seeing* the overall meaning.

(Adapted from *How to Read a Person like a Book* by Gerard I. Nierenberg and Henry H. Calero, 1971)

\*static 静的な      \*\*frown (顔などの)深いしわ      \*\*\*dichotomy 二分法

- 問 1. 下線部(1)が指し示す内容を、日本語で具体的に書きなさい。
- 問 2. 下線部(2)の理由を第 1 段落から探して、日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問 3. 下線部(3)について、どのような笑いなのかを日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問 4. 下線部(4)と異なる意味で用いられているものを次の(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。
- (a) The governor endorsed Mr. Johnson for mayor.
  - (b) The check must be properly endorsed by the receiving person before it can be cashed.
  - (c) Voters in France endorse two visions of their future.
  - (d) The moral of the story is one that all parents and educators will endorse heartily.
- 問 5. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問 6. 下線部(6)の例がこの段落に示されているが、本文の内容に則して考えた場合、その様子を見る人にどのように受け止められると推測できるか。日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。
- 問 7. 下線部(7)が指し示す内容を表す部分を本文中から抜き出し、英語で書きなさい。

**B**

次の英文を読み、後に続く設問にすべて英語で答えなさい。

It was July and very hot. The atmosphere of the flat valley \*hung like a drug over the dairy people, the cows and the trees. It was Sunday morning after milking. Tess and the other three girls dressed quickly to go to Mellstock Church, which was three or four miles away from Talbothays. Heavy thunderstorms had poured down the day before, but today the sun shone brightly and the air was warm and clear. When the girls reached the lowest part of the road to Mellstock, they found it was flooded. In working clothes and boots they would have walked through, but they were wearing Sunday white stockings and thin shoes which they did not want to ruin. The church bell was calling, still a mile away.

Suddenly they saw Angel Clare approaching. He had seen them from far away, and had come to help them, one of them in particular.

'I will carry you through the water, all of you,' he offered. All four blushed as if they had one heart.

'Now, Marian, put your arms round my shoulders. Hold on!' and Angel walked off with her in his arms. Next was Izz Huett. Her lips were dry with emotion. Angel returned for Retty. While he was picking her up, he glanced at Tess. He could not have said more plainly, 'It will soon be you and I.' There was an understanding between them.

It was now Tess's turn. He picked her up. She was embarrassed to discover her excitement at his nearness.

'Three plain girls to get one beauty,' he whispered.

'They are better women than I,' she said bravely.

'Not to me,' said Angel. She blushed. There was silence. Clare stood still and bent his face to hers.

'Oh Tessy!' he said. Her cheeks were pink and she could not look into his eyes. But he respected her modesty and did nothing more. He walked slowly, however, to make the journey as long as possible, and put her down on dry

land. Her friends were looking with round thoughtful eyes at them. He said goodbye and went back by the road.

The four walked on together. Marian broke the silence by saying, 'No, we have no chance against her!' She looked \*\*joylessly at Tess.

'What do you mean?' asked Tess.

'He likes you best, the very best! We saw as he brought you over. He'd have kissed you if you had encouraged him, only a little.'

They were no longer cheerful but they were not bitter. They were generous country girls who accept that such things happen. Tess's heart ached. She knew that she loved Angel Clare, perhaps all the more passionately because the others also loved him. And yet that same hungry heart of hers pitied her friends.

'I will never stand in your way!' she cried to them that evening in the bedroom. 'I don't think he's thinking of marrying, but even if he asked me, I'd refuse him, as I'd refuse any man.'

'Oh why?' they asked.

'I cannot marry! But I don't think he will choose any of you.'

So the girls remained friends. They all shared each other's secret. The air in their bedroom was full of their hopeless passion. There was a flame burning the inside of their hearts out. But because they had no hope, they were not jealous of each other. They had even heard that Angel's family were planning for him to marry a neighbour's daughter. Tess no longer attached any importance to Clare's interest in her. It was a passing summer attraction, nothing more.

(Adapted from Thomas Hardy, *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*, retold by Clare West, 1989)

\*hung like a drug ゆったりとした雰囲気は漂っていた

\*\*joylessly つまらなさそうに

Answer the following questions in English.

1. Why was the road to Mellstock flooded?
2. What were the four girls wearing when they were going to Mellstock Church?
3. When Angel Clare offered to carry them through the water, how did all four girls react?
4. Who was the third person being carried through the water?
5. When Angel Clare picked Tess up, how did she feel?
6. Why did Marian think that Clare liked Tess best?
7. Why did Marian say, 'No, we have no chance against her!'?
8. Why do you think Tess said that she would refuse Angel Clare even though she loved him?

**C** 次の文が自然な英文になるように、( A )から( J )の中に入れるべき最も適切な語を1～16の中から選び、数字で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を2度使ってははいけません。また、文の最初に来る語も小文字で表記されています。

Americans will not feel quite the same about the Orient, which for them is much more likely to be associated very differently ( A ) the Far East (China and Japan, mainly). ( B ) the Americans, the French and the British — less so the Germans, Russians, Spanish, Portuguese, Italians, and Swiss — have had a long tradition of ( C ) I will be calling Orientalism, a way of coming to ( D ) with the Orient that is based on the Orient's special place in European Western experience. The Orient is not only next to Europe; it is also the place of Europe's greatest and richest and oldest colonies, the ( E ) of its civilizations and languages, its cultural contestant, and one of its deepest and most repeating images of the other. In ( F ), the Orient has helped to ( G ) Europe (or the West) as its contrasting image, idea, personality, experience. ( H ) none of this Orient is merely imaginative. The Orient is an integral part of European material civilization and culture. Orientalism expresses and represents that part culturally and even ideologically as a mode of communication with supporting institutions, vocabulary, scholarship, ways of thinking, and even colonial styles. In ( I ), the American understanding of the Orient will seem considerably less dense, although our recent Japanese, Korean, and Indochinese adventures ought now to be creating a more sober, more realistic "Oriental" awareness. Yet, the vastly ( J ) American political and economic role in the Near East (the Middle East) makes great claims on our understanding of that Orient.

(Adapted from *Orientalism: Western Conceptions of the Orient* by Edward W. Said, 1978)

- |             |            |               |             |
|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. addition | 2. unlike  | 3. expanded   | 4. contrast |
| 5. unless   | 6. explain | 7. what       | 8. which    |
| 9. moreover | 10. with   | 11. like      | 12. terms   |
| 13. source  | 14. define | 15. expressed | 16. as      |

< 多文化社会学部を除く全ての学部の受験者が解答すること。>

**D** 次の1～10について、下線を引いた部分の意味と最も近いものをA～Dの中から一つ選び、その記号を書きなさい。

1. About one-third of the population in Canada inhabit the province of Ontario.  
A. inherit            B. reside in            C. depart from            D. are born in
2. Altogether there are more than 25,000 TV stations in the world.  
A. Approximately            B. Consequently  
C. In total            D. Assuredly
3. The government's goal is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.  
A. gain            B. lose            C. maintain            D. decrease
4. My mother can identify a flower by its shape and its scent.  
A. name            B. size            C. color            D. smell
5. The president of the company resigned his position last month.  
A. started            B. accepted            C. took            D. quit
6. The central computer can organize all of your business's critical financial data.  
A. emergent            B. essential            C. precise            D. strict
7. Ms. White was a strong advocate of human rights.  
A. critic            B. observer            C. fighter            D. promoter

8. We must decide today whether to go through with our plans.  
A. complete      B. hide      C. tell      D. abandon
9. The opening ceremony of the Olympics was transmitted via satellite to 2 billion viewers.  
A. with      B. by      C. to      D. around
10. This special offer is good until August 31<sup>st</sup> at our new branch only.  
A. valid      B. beneficial      C. healthy      D. skillful

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**E** 次の問いに 150 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Do you think the growth of social media (such as video-sharing sites and social-networking sites) has been good or bad for the quality of human life? Give at least two reasons with examples.

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**F** 次の問いに 200 語程度の英語で答えなさい。

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Give at least two reasons to support your opinion.

Hosting the 2020 Olympics in Japan is a good idea.