

平成 26 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題(前期日程)

外 国 語

英 語 I・英 語 II
リーディング・ライティング

(注 意)

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は 9 ページ，解答用紙は 2 枚である。
指示があってから確認すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定のところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはならないが，問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

[I] 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えよ。

1 Speaking two languages rather than just one has obvious practical benefits in an increasingly globalized world. But in recent years, scientists have begun to show that the advantages of bilingualism are even more fundamental than being able to converse with a wider range of people. Being bilingual, it turns out, makes you smarter. It can have a profound effect on your brain, improving mental skills not related to language and even shielding against dementia* in old age.

2 This view of bilingualism is remarkably different from the understanding of bilingualism through much of the 20th century. Researchers, educators and policy makers long considered a second language to cause mental interference that hindered a child's academic and intellectual development.

3 They were not wrong about the interference: there is ample evidence that in a bilingual's brain both language systems are active even when he is using only one language, thus creating situations in which one system obstructs the other. But this interference, researchers are finding out, isn't so much a handicap as a blessing. It forces the brain to resolve internal conflict, giving the mind some exercise that strengthens its thinking power.

4 Bilinguals, for instance, seem to be better than monolinguals at solving certain kinds of mental puzzles. In a 2004 study, two psychologists asked young bilingual and monolingual children to sort blue circles and red squares, presented on a computer screen, into two bin images at the bottom of the screen — one marked with a blue square and the other marked with a red circle.

5 In the first task, the children had to sort the shapes by color, placing blue circles in the bin marked with the blue square and red squares in the bin marked with the red circle. Both groups did this with comparable ease. Next, the children were asked to sort by shape, which was more challenging because it required placing the images in a bin marked with a conflicting color. The

bilinguals were quicker at performing this task.

6 The collective evidence from a number of such studies suggests that the bilingual experience improves the brain's so-called executive function — a command system that directs the attention processes that we use for planning and solving problems. These processes include ignoring disturbances to stay focused, switching attention willfully from one thing to another and holding information in mind — like remembering a sequence of directions while driving.

7 Why does the interaction between two simultaneously active language systems improve these aspects of one's thinking ability? Until recently, researchers thought the bilingual advantage stemmed primarily from an ability for inhibition* that was refined by the exercise of suppressing one language system: this control, it was thought, would help train the bilingual mind to ignore disturbances in other contexts. But that explanation increasingly appears to be inadequate, since studies have shown that bilinguals perform better than monolinguals even at tasks that do not require inhibition, like threading a line through a series of increasing numbers scattered randomly on a page.

8 The key difference between bilinguals and monolinguals may be more basic: a heightened ability to monitor the environment. "Bilinguals have to switch languages quite often — you may talk to your father in one language and to your mother in another language," says one researcher. "It requires keeping track of changes around you in the same way that we monitor our surroundings when driving." In a study comparing German-Italian bilinguals with Italian monolinguals on monitoring tasks, the researcher and his colleagues found that the bilingual subjects not only performed better, but they also did so with less activity in parts of the brain involved in monitoring, indicating that they were more efficient at it.

9 The bilingual experience appears to influence the brain from infancy to old age (and there is reason to believe that it may also apply to those who learn a second language later in life).

10 In a 2009 study by another researcher in Italy, 7-month-old babies exposed to two languages from birth were compared with peers raised with one language. In an initial set of trials, the infants were presented with an audio cue and then shown a doll on one side of a screen. Both infant groups learned to look at that side of the screen, expecting to see the doll. But in a later set of trials, when the doll began appearing on the opposite side of the screen, the babies exposed to a bilingual environment quickly learned to look in the new direction after the audio cue while the other babies did not.

11 ⁽³⁾ Bilingualism's effects also extend into the twilight years. In a recent study of 44 elderly Spanish-English bilinguals, scientists found that individuals with a higher degree of bilingualism were more resistant than others to the first signs of dementia and other symptoms of Alzheimer's disease*: the higher the degree of bilingualism, the later the age of its arrival.

出典：Yudhijit Bhattacharjee, "Why Bilinguals Are Smarter",
The New York Times, March 17, 2012.

*dementia 認知症

*inhibition 抑制・抑圧(心理学用語)

*Alzheimer's disease アルツハイマー病

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問 2 パラグラフ [4] とパラグラフ [5] を読んで、下の英文の空所(ア)と(イ)に入る語の組み合わせの正しいものを一つ選んで記号で答えよ。

The bilingual children sorted the (ア) into the bin marked with the blue square and the (イ) into the bin marked with the red circle faster than the monolingual children.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. (ア) red circles | (イ) blue squares |
| 2. (ア) red squares | (イ) blue circles |
| 3. (ア) red circles | (イ) red squares |
| 4. (ア) blue squares | (イ) blue circles |
| 5. (ア) blue circles | (イ) red squares |
| 6. (ア) blue squares | (イ) red circles |

問 3 下線部(2)の示す内容を本文中の 1 語で答えよ。

問 4 下線部(3)の示す内容を日本語で説明せよ。

問 5 次の 1～5 のうち、本文の内容と合致するものは T で、合致しないものは F で答えよ。

1. Bilingualism causes mental interference.
2. Bilinguals are better than monolinguals at staying focused and ignoring distractions.
3. New research shows that bilinguals are better at driving than monolinguals.
4. Learning a second language later in life is too late to influence the brain.
5. Being bilingual improves intelligence.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えよ。

Back in the 1960s, Honda's management decided to try to enter the U.S. motorcycle market, which had historically been dominated by a small number of strong motorcycle brands such as Harley-Davidson* and some European imports, like Triumph*. They thought that by making motorcycles comparable to those made by these competitors, and selling them at significantly lower prices, they ought to be able to steal away 10 percent of the motorcycle import market from the Europeans.

Doing so almost killed Honda. In the first few years, it sold very few bikes — compared to a Harley, a Honda seemed like a poor man's motorcycle. Worse, Honda discovered that its bikes leaked oil when subjected to the long drives at high speeds that were typical in America. This was a real problem; Honda's dealers in America did not have the capability to repair such complicated problems and Honda had to spend what limited funds it had in America to send these faulty motorcycles back to Japan to fix them. In spite of the problems, Honda persisted with its original strategy — even as it was draining the U.S. branch of virtually all its cash.⁽¹⁾

In addition to the large bikes it sold, Honda had initially shipped a few of its smaller motorcycles to Los Angeles; but no one really expected American customers to buy them. Known as the Super Cub, these bikes were used in Japan primarily for urban deliveries to shops along narrow roads that were crowded with people, cars, and bicycles. They were very different from the big motorcycles American enthusiasts valued. As Honda's resources in Los Angeles got tighter and tighter, it began to allow its employees to use the Super Cubs to run errands around the city.

One Saturday, a member of Honda's team took his Super Cub into the hills west of Los Angeles to ride up and down through the dirt. He really enjoyed it.

In the twists and turns of those hills, he could work off the frustrations that had⁽²⁾

driven him to the hills in the first place — the failing big-bike strategy.

The next weekend, he invited his colleagues to join him. Seeing the Honda guys having so much fun, other people in the hills that day asked where they, too, could buy one of those “dirt bikes.” Though they were told that they were not available in America, one by one, they convinced the Honda team to order them from Japan.

Soon after, a buyer for Sears* spotted a Honda employee riding around on a little Super Cub and asked whether Sears might sell it through its catalog. Honda’s team was cold to the idea, because it would divert them away from their strategy to sell the larger bikes — a strategy that was still not working. Little by little, however, they realized that selling the smaller bikes was keeping Honda’s venture in America alive.

No one had imagined that was how Honda’s entry into the U.S. market would develop. They had only planned to compete with the likes of Harley-Davidson. But it was clear that a better opportunity had emerged. Ultimately, Honda’s management team recognized what had happened, and concluded that Honda should embrace small bikes as their official strategy. Priced at a quarter of the cost of a big Harley-Davidson, the Super Cubs were sold not to classic-motorcycle customers, but to an entirely new group of users that came to be called “off-road bikers.”

So, the chance idea of one employee releasing his frustration in the hills that day created a new pastime for millions of Americans who didn’t fit the profile of a traditional touring-bike owner.

Honda’s experience in building a new motorcycle business in America highlights the process by which every strategy is formulated and subsequently evolves. As Professor Henry Mintzberg taught, options for your strategy spring from two very different sources. The first source is anticipated opportunities — the opportunities that you can see and choose to pursue. In Honda’s case, it was the big-bike market in the United States. When you use a plan that is focused on

these anticipated opportunities, you are pursuing a *deliberate* strategy. The second source of options is unanticipated — usually a mixture of problems and opportunities that emerges while you are trying to implement the deliberate plan or strategy that you have decided upon. At Honda, what was unanticipated was the problem of the costs of fixing the leaky big motorbikes and the opportunity to sell the little Super Cub motorbikes.

The unanticipated problems and opportunities then essentially fight the deliberate strategy for the attention, capital, and hearts of the management and employees. The company has to decide whether to stick with the original plan, ⁽⁴⁾ modify it, or even replace it altogether with one of the alternatives that arises. The decision sometimes is an explicit decision; often, however, a modified strategy grows out of many day-to-day decisions to pursue unanticipated opportunities and resolve unanticipated problems. When strategy forms in this way, it is known as *emergent* strategy. The managers of Honda's headquarters in Los Angeles, for example, did not make an explicit decision to completely change strategy, to focus on the low-cost Super Cubs, in an all-day strategy meeting. Rather, they slowly realized that if they stopped selling the big bikes, it would slow the loss of cash needed to cover the cost of the leaky-oil repairs. And, one by one, as employees ordered more Super Cub bikes from Japan, the path for profitable growth became clear.

出典：Clayton M. Christensen, *How Will You Measure Your Life?*,
Harper Collins, 2012.

*Harley-Davidson ハーレーダビッドソン 米国製大型オートバイブランド

*Triumph トライアンフ 英国製大型オートバイブランド

*Sears シアーズ 通信販売による世界最大の小売りチェーン

問 1 下線部(1)が示す内容を具体的に日本語で説明せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

問 3 下線部(3)が示す内容を具体的に日本語で説明せよ。

問 4 下線部(4)を和訳せよ。

問 5 以下の 1～7 から本文の内容に合致するものを 2 つ選んで記号で答えよ。

1. ホンダは当初、アメリカ支店が持つ資金の全てを費やしてでも、最初の計画を追求しようとした。
2. スーパーカブは、もともとアメリカでの販売を目的に送られてきたものだった。
3. スーパーカブに乗るホンダの従業員たちを見て、アメリカの人々は嘲笑した。
4. 通信販売でスーパーカブを売るという新しい考えは、ホンダの経営陣の関心を引いた。
5. ハーレーダビッドソンに乗っていたアメリカのバイク愛好者たちが、徐々にスーパーカブに興味を示し始めた。
6. ホンダは、伝統的なバイク愛好者とは違う、新しいタイプのバイク所有者層を作り出した。
7. ホンダの経営陣たちの、大型バイクから小型バイクへの方向転換は迅速だった。

〔Ⅲ〕 下線部を英訳せよ。

1. しばらくのあいだ、万次郎はアメリカでの生活と日本での生活のちがいを常にかんがえていた。文字を書けたらいいのに！そうしたら、アメリカでみたおかしなことや、すばらしいことを書きとめておける。そんなことを全部、母ちゃんへの手紙に書いて、封筒に入れ、小さな宝物が入った小箱にしまっておける。箱の中身はたくさんの貝殻だった。船が寄った先々でひろったものだ。手紙が書けるようになるまで、万次郎は手紙を頭のなかにしまいこんでおいた。

出典：マーギー・プロイス『ジョン万次郎 海を渡ったサムライ魂』
(集英社, 2012年)

2. 日本人が集団で何かを決定するとき、その決定にもっとも強く関与するのは、提案の論理性でも、基礎づけの明証性でもなく、その場の「空気」であると看破したのは山本七平でした。

私たちはきわめて重大な決定でさえその採否を空気に委ねる。かりに事後的にその決定が誤りであったことがわかった場合にも、「とても反対できる空気ではなかった」という言い訳が口を衝いて出るし、その言い訳は「それではしかたがない」と通ってしまう。

出典：内田樹『日本辺境論』(新潮社, 2009年)