

平成28年度入学試験問題

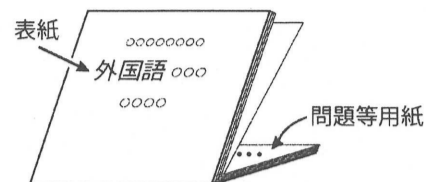
外国語（英語）601

（前期日程）

表紙も問題・解答用紙も全て
表面のみに印刷している。

（注意事項）

- 1 問題・解答用紙は、係員の指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 この表紙を除いて、**問題用紙は3枚（その1～その3）、解答用紙は3枚（その4～その6）、下書き用紙は1枚**である。用紙の折り方は図のようになっているので注意すること。
- 3 解答は、**解答用紙（その4～その6）の指定された箇所に書くこと**。指定された箇所以外に書いたものは採点しない。また、**裏面に解答したものも採点しない**。
- 4 **解答開始後、各問題・解答用紙の「受験番号」欄に受験番号をはっきりと記入すること**。
- 5 配布した用紙はすべて回収する。



外国語（英語） 601 その1（問題用紙）

第1問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えなさい。

At a conference on machine translation in Dublin, I was invited to debate with Nicholas Ostler on the lingua franca of the future. Mr Ostler is a historian of languages. His most recent book, *The Last Lingua Franca*, laid out the arguments that (1) English is actually shrinking, in percentage terms, as a mother tongue, as other languages' speakers are having more babies. (2) And foreign languages associated with dominating groups (first colonial Britain and then hyper-power America) can stir resentment, so it is not guaranteed that people in the future will always want to learn English.

Meanwhile, Mr Ostler has high hopes for machine translation. All of that increased computing power should mean that, for the vast majority of the world's people, the quick-and-dirty translations available from the likes of Google can only get better. In the long run, machine translation will be a better option for most people than (3) making laborious efforts learning English for years. Most people, after all, spend most of their lives working and living in their native language.

I presented the case for English: English has a reach and penetration unlike any language in history. It is now spoken by twice as many non-natives as natives, increasingly shedding its association with America and Britain. When a Swede negotiates with a Brazilian taxi driver, or a Hungarian attends a conference in Poland, they are not thinking of American foreign policy when they pragmatically use English. Schools are introducing English at earlier and earlier levels: Denmark is beginning English in first grade, and Zurich has chosen to teach pupils English before French, the second-biggest language of Switzerland. Such decisions are entirely practical and can be expected in ever greater numbers.

Technology isn't only helping machine translation. It is giving children around the world television, music and movies in English. And those kids will increasingly choose to learn English. It opens up social networks; there's a lot more on Twitter if you speak English. English even opens up games: youngsters around the world learn English to chat while they play online games like *Minecraft* and *Worlds of Warcraft*. This early and frequent exposure to English will mean the effort to learn, which Mr. Ostler describes, begins to seem a lot less wearisome.

In the course of my discussion with Mr. Ostler, we agreed on many things, and found a certain synthesis. English is still a language of elites, those well-educated or in the kind of well-paid globalized professions that require it. Machine translation has come a long way in the past decade. For many people who are born, live and die without ever leaving their home regions, machine translation will be good enough for the few times in their lives they need to interact with foreigners. Speech recognition has got a lot better, making slow and carefully spoken speech decently (if not brilliantly) translatable.

Nevertheless, as English gains ground internationally, neither speech recognition nor machine translation will come far enough to replace the loud, unstructured conversations business people have as they talk about deals in a noisy hotel bar. Who is so confident in machine translation that they would rely on it for a job interview? What about a first date? And, if successful, the subsequent marriage? No one can say when machine translation will be reliable for interpreting the quick, context-dependent and unstructured mess that is live human speech.

〈出典〉“The future of language: English against the machine,” by R.L.G., *The Economist*, online, June 11, 2014. (一部改変)

問1 下線 (1) の主張に対抗して、筆者はどのような事実を挙げていますか。日本語で簡単に述べなさい。

問2 下線 (2) について、筆者は反論として、どのような事実を挙げていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

問3 下線 (3) の主張に対抗して、筆者はどのような事実を挙げていますか。日本語で簡単に説明しなさい。

問4 Mr. Ostler と筆者との間で意見の一致を見たことがらについて、次の (a), (b) の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

(a) 英語を学ぶ必要があるのはどのような人たちですか。

(b) 機械翻訳で用が足りるのはどのような人たちですか。

外国語（英語） 601 その2（問題用紙）

第2問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えなさい。

(1) “You’ll take your eye out with that” is our family motto. I’m the hovering mom by the five-year-old on the monkey bars in the park. So how embarrassing to see research and a position statement on active outdoor play in the *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. It says children need “risky play” (which includes climbing and jumping from a height, unsupervised play where a child could get lost, cycling fast down a hill, playing with knives, or playing near water or cliffs). It adds that children who do so improve their reaction time in detecting risk, increase their self-esteem and are less likely to take risks related to sex and drugs as adolescents.

An English study found that, while 86% of children between the ages of seven and 11 went to school without an adult in the 1970s, this fell to 25% in 2010.

A Canadian study found that 81% of parents of 10- to 12-year-olds were worried about “stranger danger,” yet researchers point out that the odds of abduction by a total stranger are one in 14 million. Serious risks from playgrounds (i.e. trapped heads and strangulation by equipment when parks used to have ropes) have largely been eliminated. Two large New Zealand studies of nearly 31,000 children reported no head or spine fractures from playgrounds in more than two and half years. Broken bones (mostly upper arm) do happen, but are rare—the Ottawa study reports an average of 1.5 injuries per 10,000 hours of play. So will you let your child play unsupervised?

I phoned the author of the position statement, Mark Tremblay, to say that parents, understandably, don’t want to take risks with their children. “Well, never put your kid in a car—it’s the most common place for a child to die,” he said sternly. He believes that we are fixated on extraordinarily rare events. “Parents have to have (2) a balanced view of this. Their child at home is 500 times more likely to meet a stranger—the Internet has many cyberbullies. Children won’t develop resilience without getting a little hurt and getting back up again.”

The evidence suggests that children self-regulate in play in response to risks. A sedentary lifestyle might stop them dislocating shoulders, but leads to obesity and chronic disease in later life.

Tremblay passionately believes that playing unsupervised outside leads to better self-regulation and psychological health. There’s even a term for overprotected kids: risk deficit disorder. Ouch. Tremblay suggests parents wean themselves by first letting their children go off on their own for 20 minutes (having made sure they know how to cross the road). (3) Not doing this may be riskier to their health.

〈出典〉 “Should I let my child take more risks?” by Luisa Dillner, *The Guardian*, online, June 14, 2015. (一部改変)

(注) spine 脊椎 resilience 立ち直る力 sedentary 座りがちな wean 引き離す

問1 下線(1)の“our family motto”とはどのような内容であると推測できるか、日本語で述べなさい。

問2 下線(2)が表しているのはどういうことか、句読点を含め100字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問3 Mark Tremblayが両親にまずやってみてはと、提案していることは何か、具体的に日本語で述べなさい。

問4 下線(3)は具体的に何のことを言っているのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

外国語（英語） 601 その3（問題用紙）

第3問 次の英語の指示に従って、80ワード程度の長さで英語の文章を書きなさい。

People all over the world are concerned about serious problems that are highly likely to result from global warming, such as rising sea levels, water shortages, and increased health risks like heat strokes, among others. What action do you think we should take now to tackle this issue? Write an essay on this topic in one paragraph. Organize your essay according to the following steps:

- (1) State an action to take,
- (2) Explain why it would be effective,
- (3) Write about what challenge you might encounter when you put your plan into practice,
- (4) Write about how that challenge is to be dealt with.