

平成 29 年度入学試験問題

外国語（英語）

注意事項

- 1 この問題冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはならない。
- 2 問題冊子は、全部で12ページある。（落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつた場合は申し出ること。）
- 3 解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
- 4 受験番号は、各解答用紙の指定された2箇所に必ず記入すること。
- 5 解答時間は、教育学部学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修が100分、教育学部(学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修を除く)およびその他の学部は90分である。解答すべき問題(○印)および解答用紙の枚数は、下表のとおりである。

受 験 者	解答すべき問題(○印)				解答用紙の枚数
	I	II	III	IV	
人文学部	○	○	○		3
教育学部(学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修を除く)	○	○	○		3
教育学部(学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修)	○	○	○	○	4
法学部	○	○	○		3
経済学部	○	○	○		3
理学部	○	○	○		3
医学部	○	○	○		3
歯学部	○	○	○		3
工学部	○	○	○		3
農学部	○	○	○		3
創生学部	○	○	○		3

教育学部学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修のリスニングテストは、試験開始70分後に約15分間実施する。

- 6 下書きは、問題冊子の余白を使用すること。
- 7 問題冊子は、持ち帰ること。

I

〔全学部受験者用〕 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Pedestrians' smartphone habits have become so dangerous that a German company has put lights in the ground to protect them from traffic accidents.

Stadtwerke Augsburg, a privately owned utilities company in the southern city of Augsburg, installed LED lights along the curbs at two tram stops in the city last week. The lights flash red whenever a vehicle is approaching, functioning as a traffic light warning pedestrians not to cross the street.

"We realized that the normal traffic light isn't in the line of sight of many pedestrians these days," Stadtwerke Augsburg employee Tobias Harms said, according to a video published by daily newspaper Augsburg *Allgemeine*. "So we decided to have an additional set of lights. The more we have, the more people are likely to notice them."^(a)

The project is being operated on a trial basis, Stadtwerke Augsburg said in a press release. It did not mention whether it had plans to build more curb lights across the city.

The program's launch came one month after a 15-year-old girl died after getting hit by a tram in Munich, as she crossed the road staring at her smartphone with headphones plugged in, according to German daily newspaper *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

About 1 in 6 people cross the road distracted by their smartphones, according to a survey published earlier this month that was conducted among 14,000 pedestrians in Amsterdam, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Stockholm. Offenders included people who crossed the roads with children, the report noted.

Other countries have also installed measures^(b) to protect smartphone users on the streets. In 2014, a company demarcated two sides of a 100-foot stretch of pavement in China, separating normal pedestrians from those with cell phones, in a satirical warning against dangerous cell phone usage. A cell

phone company in Belgium and artists in Sweden have also constructed similar joke warnings to signal the very serious danger of being preoccupied with smartphones on the street.

Last December, a woman drowned to death in China, after walking into a canal while preoccupied by her cell phone.

Pedestrians who are found writing a text message on crosswalks in the city of Rexburg, Idaho, have to pay at least \$101.50. Last month, lawmakers in New Jersey introduced a bill seeking to punish people who write a text message while walking on the road with a \$50 fine, 15 days in jail, or a combination of the two.

Inattentive pedestrians glued to their smartphones have become such a common occurrence in Germany that dictionary publisher Langenscheidt made the word “smombie”—“smartphone zombie”—the country’s official Youth Word last year. A smombie is defined as “someone who looks fixedly at his smartphone like a zombie running through the area,” according to the German Youth Word’s official website.

(Adapted from Alexandra Ma, “German Company Installs Lights Along Curbs For Pedestrians Glued To Their Phones,” *The Huffington Post*, April 27, 2016)

[注] curb 歩道のへり tram 路面電車
distract 注意をそらす, 注意を散漫にする
demarcate 境界線を引く satirical 皮肉をこめた
preoccupied 夢中になった crosswalk 横断歩道

問 1. What do the lights at the two tram stops do when a vehicle is coming close? What does it mean to pedestrians? Explain in English.

問 2. 下線部(a)を、最初の the more の直後に省略されている内容を明らかにして和訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(b)について、中国での事例を、句読点を含めて 80 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 4. If you were to be found writing an e-mail on a crosswalk in Rexburg, Idaho, what would you have to do? Explain in English.

II

〔全学部受験者用〕 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

Contemporary developed societies are the safest and healthiest that have
^(a)ever existed, so we might expect that their citizens would have low levels of
fearfulness. “Hasn’t one of the central accomplishments of modern civilization,” Norwegian philosopher Lars Svendsen asks, “been the overall reduction of fear, by nighttime electrical lighting, insurance policies, police forces, standing armies, the destruction of predatory animals, lightning rods on churches, solid locked doors on all buildings, and thousands of other small designs?” Indeed, rates of violence seem to be at their lowest in recorded history. In addition, life spans of unprecedented longevity mean that few people need to fear dying before old age.

Nevertheless, current community surveys reveal extraordinary high rates of anxiety disorders. Anxiety is the most common class of mental illness: almost one in five people report having an anxiety disorder in the past year, and almost 30 percent experience one at some point in their lives. These surveys also indicate that the most frequent type of anxiety disorder is specific phobias that involve deep fear about some object. The particular things that people are afraid of are animals (22.2 percent), heights (20.4 percent), blood (13.9 percent), flying (13.2 percent), closed spaces (11.9 percent), water (9.4 percent), storms (8.7 percent), and being alone (7.3 percent). The second most widespread anxiety condition is social anxiety, which is associated with situations in which people are subject to others’ judgments. The three most widespread forms of social anxiety are public speaking (21.2 percent), speaking up in a meeting (19.5 percent), and meeting new people (16.8 percent). None of these objects or situations are likely to pose genuine dangers.

What accounts for why so many people intensely fear objectively harmless phenomena? Think back to the case that obesity is not a disease but, rather, a

natural product of human tastes for fats, sugars, and salts that increased chances of survival in ancient environments. Genes that optimized caloric consumption and stored the excess as fat developed over thousands of generations when sources of calories were usually scarce and always unpredictable. Under current conditions, in which calories are readily available, these ancestral tastes often lead to obesity and associated diseases. The resulting increase in the number of very heavy people does not derive from disordered genes or psychology but from a mismatch between natural biological tendencies and modern environments. Tastes for fats, sugars, and salts, however harmful their present consequences might be, are part of our normal genetic inheritance; they are not disorders.

Like our preferences for highly caloric foods, the statistically most common disordered fears, which seem unreasonable in modern environments, nevertheless result from natural human emotions. Our current fears do not correspond to actual dangers in present situations but seem understandable as reactions that were passed down to us as part of our biological inheritance of fears that did make sense in the prehistoric past. Many currently unreasonable fears arise because natural genes no longer fit the environments in which they must function. Irrational emotions might nonetheless be products of natural physiological responses. Unreasonable, but mismatched, fears raise some fundamental questions about whether or not the results of natural biological forces should be regarded as disorders.

(Adapted from Allan V. Horwitz, *What's Normal: Reconciling Biology and Culture*, 2016)

(注) insurance policy 保険契約 standing army 常備軍
lightning rod 避雷針 unprecedented longevity 前例のない長寿
phobia 恐怖症 obesity 肥満 optimize 最適化する
physiological 生理的な

問 1. 下線部(a)を和訳しなさい。

問 2. 筆者は social anxiety についてどのような説明をしているか。本文中の具体例も含め、句読点を含めて 90 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 3. 筆者は太りすぎの人の数が増えた原因は何であると述べているか。句読点を含めて 40 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 4. 下線部(b)を和訳しなさい。

III

〔全学部受験者用〕 次の問題A, Bに答えなさい。

問題A. 下線部(a), (b)を英訳しなさい。

A novel by Soseki Natsume begins, "I am a cat. I don't have a name yet." Practically all human beings are given names when they are born. A name is important. 名前(a)があつてこそ、その人を、ほかの人から識別できる。

This is not restricted to human beings. Animals and plants also have names. Just as in the case of human beings, once one becomes interested in a bird or a flower, one wants to know its name. 美しい花は、名前(b)を知ろうが知るまいが美しい、という考え方もあるかもしれぬ。 But it seems that if you first learn its name, you come close to the substance for the first time.

〔出典〕 朝日新聞論説委員室 『ベスト・オブ・天声人語』 講談社インターナショナル

問題B. Read the e-mail below. Imagine that you are Koki, a friend of Yuki.

In reply to Yuki's e-mail, write your advice to her in about 80 words in English.

From: Yuki Ushida

To: Koki Ando

Subject: Voluntary Work?

Hi, Koki. How are you? Let me write in English, because you said you also want to practice English, right?

I'm enjoying my classes here at Oxford University. I've made a lot of friends since I arrived, and last week I joined a tennis club.

Many of the students here at Oxford University do voluntary work. Some of them work with children, some with old people and some work for organisations that help clean the environment. Some of my friends have asked me if I want to do volunteer work with them at a local school at weekends. It sounds interesting, but I'm not sure if I want to work for no pay. Also, I have to study a lot for my course. I don't want to give up any of my free time.

My friends tell me that volunteer work is good for the community, and that I'll learn more about English culture. I understand that, but I'm still not sure. What would you do? Can you give me some advice?

Yuki

- ・ 解答欄末尾の所定の箇所に、解答に用いた語の数を「(80 words)」のように記すこと。
- ・ ただし、解答欄に印刷されている部分およびピリオドやコンマなどの句読点は語数に含めません。

IV

〔教育学部学校教員養成課程教科教育コース英語教育専修受験者用〕

リスニングテスト

注意事項

- ・リスニングテスト中は、質問をすることはできません。
- ・机、椅子などを動かしたり、物音を立てたりしないようにしてください。
- ・風邪をひいている人は、咳をするのをなるべく我慢してください。
- ・問題は、AとBの2題あります。
- ・問題Aも問題Bも2回読まれます。問題Aについては1から5の設問ごとに2回読まれます。
- ・問題Aと問題Bの間に20秒程度の空白があります。
- ・音声を聴きながら、問題冊子の空欄にメモをとってもかまいません。

問題A. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. [D: Dave, A: Anne]

D: Do you know how to fix computers? Mine has stopped working.

A: (), and then back on again?

2. [W: Woman, M: Man]

W: How long does it usually take to get to Niigata University from your hometown?

M: About one hour by train. I usually surf the Internet on my phone, ().

3. [S: Student, T: Teacher]

S: May I have my smartphone in my pocket while taking the test?

T: No, ().

4. [A: Anne, D: Dave]

A: So, Dave, when did you start your own shop?

D: I started my shop nearly twenty-five years ago, Anne.

A: Gosh! That is a long time. Why did you start the shop?

D: To tell the truth, ().

5. [D: Dave, A: Anne]

D: Did you see the polar star last night?

A: I did, but ().

出典：オリジナル

問題B. Listen to Delbert's story and answer the questions in Japanese.



リスニング問題 A スクリプト

問題 A. Listen to the dialogues and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

1. [D: Dave, A: Anne]

D: Do you know how to fix computers? Mine has stopped working.

A: (Have you tried switching it off), and then back on again?

2. [W: Woman, M: Man]

W: How long does it usually take to get to Niigata University from your hometown?

M: About one hour by train. I usually surf the Internet on my phone, (so the time passes quickly).

3. [S: Student, T: Teacher]

S: May I have my smartphone in my pocket while taking the test?

T: No, (you should put any digital device in your bag).

4. [A: Anne, D: Dave]

A: So, Dave, when did you start your own shop?

D: I started my shop nearly twenty-five years ago, Anne.

A: Gosh! That is a long time. Why did you start the shop?

D: To tell the truth, (because I enjoy talking to people in the shop).

5. [D: Dave, A: Anne]

D: Did you see the polar star last night?

A: I did, but (it was the night before last that I saw it).

出典：オリジナル

問題 B. Listen to Delbert's story and answer the questions in Japanese.

リスニング問題 B スクリプト

問題 B. Listen to Delbert's story and answer the questions in Japanese.

My name is Delbert Thicke, and I am from Arkansas in the United States. Several years ago, I moved to Niigata, Japan with my wife Keiko. For the first few months, we lived with her family until we could find a place of our own.

While we were staying with my wife's family, I spent quite a bit of time studying Japanese. I was always confused when I encountered words from English that were used in Japanese, but which had different meanings. But my confusion was not only with English words. There were many other words from other languages that have entered the Japanese language.

For example, not long after I had moved to Japan, my mother-in-law gave me some money, and told me to go down the street and buy 'シュークリーム'. I wondered why she wanted shoe cream, but my shoes were looking dirty, so I walked down the street to our neighborhood general store. I went into the store, and after much searching, I found a tube of shoe cream. I bought it, and came back to the house.

After I entered the house, I used the shoe cream to begin polishing my shoes. My mother-in-law came to the front hallway and asked if I had bought the 'シュークリーム'. I told her yes, and showed her the tube of cream. However, she looked very confused. She said to me, "no, I didn't want you to buy 'shoe cream.' I wanted you to buy 'シュークリーム'. I checked my dictionary, and learned that 'シュークリーム' is a Japanese word borrowed from French that means, in English, 'cream puff' or 'cream pastry'. We laughed about my misunderstanding, and I went out and bought the cream puffs at the neighborhood supermarket.

QUESTIONS

1. What country does Delbert come from?
2. Why was Delbert confused about words from English in Japanese?
3. What did Delbert do with the thing that he bought from the general store?
4. Where did Delbert go after realizing his misunderstanding?

出典：オリジナル