

平成 18 年度 入学試験問題

外 国 語

英 語

2 月 25 日(土) 9 : 00—10 : 30

(全学部共通)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子と答案紙を開いてはいけない。
2. 問題冊子のページ数は、7 ページである。
3. 問題冊子とは別に答案紙が 4 枚ある。
4. 落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつたら、ただちに申し出よ。
5. 解答にかかる前に答案紙左端の折り目をていねいに切り離し、答案紙のそれぞれの所定の 2 箇所に受験番号を記入せよ。
6. 解答は答案紙の所定の欄に記入せよ。所定の欄以外に書いた答案は無効である。
7. 答案紙の右寄りに引かれた縦線より右の部分には、受験番号のほかは記入してはいけない。
8. 問題冊子の余白は草稿用として使ってもよい。
9. 試験終了時刻まで退室してはいけない。
10. 答案紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。

I 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Intelligence may lead to a better paid job and quality of life but, in old age, it has no effect on happiness, new research suggests.

A happy old age is what many people spend their lives preparing for, aiming for financial security and good health in their advanced years. But one thing people need not worry about, it seems, is how intelligent they are.⁽¹⁾ A study of more than 400 pensioners in Scotland reveals that cognitive ability is unrelated to happiness in old age.

The researchers looked at a group of 416 people born in 1921, who underwent intelligence tests at the ages of 11 and 79. At the age of 80, the group was also sent a “satisfaction with life” questionnaire, which had them assess their current level of happiness.

“We found no association between levels of mental ability and reported happiness, which is quite surprising because intelligence is highly valued in our society,” says Alan Gow, who carried out the research with colleagues at the University of Edinburgh, UK.

Participants were asked to respond to five statements about their happiness and give a rating on a scale of 1 to 7 according to how strongly they agreed. The statements referred mainly to their current life, but also sought to discover whether, given the chance, they would like to have done anything differently with their lives.

Previous studies have shown that people ⁽²⁾ (as, attributes, desirable, possess, regarded, who) by modern Western society, such as intelligence, money or sporting talent, are rewarded with higher social status, a better paid job and a more comfortable standard of living.

Higher social standing has also been linked to increased happiness. However, Gow and his co-authors suggest that intelligent people may also be more concerned about achievement and more aware of alternative lifestyles,

which may lead to dissatisfaction. “Neither childhood IQ nor IQ at age 80 appears to have any bearing on how satisfied you are with how your life has turned out,” he adds. “I believe all that is necessary is that you have the ability to carry out your daily tasks.”

A spokesperson from the UK charity, Help the Aged, commented, “We have found that older people have a better quality of life, the healthier they are and the more financially independent they are. This supports the suggestion that quality of life in old age is not significantly influenced by intelligence.”

He added that other factors, including friendship, also seemed to be important. This is supported by a recent study called the Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging, which found that women had a better quality of life in their older age than men because they had stronger social networks.

注

pensioner 年金生活者 cognitive 認知の longitudinal 長期間の

設問

1. 下線部 (1) を和訳しなさい。
2. (2) の括弧内のそれぞれの単語を意味が通るように並べ替えなさい。
3. 高齢期に女性が男性より質の高い生活を送っているのはなぜか。25 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
4. 研究者たちが行なったアンケートはどのような方式で回答するように作られているか。40 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
5. ガウ(Gow)たちの新しい調査結果によると、知能の高い人々は、実績をあげ生活が豊かになっても、まだ幸福感を得られないでいる。では、ガウは高齢期における幸福の条件として何をあげているか。20 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。

Ⅱ 次の英語の会話文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Steve: I've just bought a new cell phone and it's fantastic! You won't believe all the features it has.

Bill: Really? Like (A)?

Steve: Well, it can send text messages, take photographs. . . .

Bill: That's nothing new.

Steve: But wait! It also has Internet access, downloads music and records dictation. In fact, it can do just about everything short of actually feeding the dog.

Bill: Yeah. Making phone calls seems to be the least important function of cell phones these days. But, to tell the truth, calling is about the only thing I need a phone to do.

Steve: I don't think (B) I could lead a normal life if I didn't have a phone with all the functions.

Bill: But even if a device is capable of doing all those things, it doesn't mean the owner can actually persuade it to do them. Learning how to use your cell phone has become a real headache.

Steve: All you have to do is follow the instruction manual. What's the big deal about that?

Bill: I'll tell you what the big deal is. I remember my first cell phone had a couple of pages of instructions, but my new one came with a manual hundreds of pages long, along with a CD-ROM.

Steve: Mmm. But once you've mastered them, the functions on your phone can really simplify your life.

Bill: But just take a look at all those functions! There're hundreds, or even thousands. The latest cell phones are (C) one percent essentials and ninety-nine percent unnecessary extras.

Steve: Maybe for you. But. . . .

Bill: All I want is a device that lets me talk to someone who is not in my physical presence, and maybe can store a few phone numbers. But the designers are intent on loading the latest models with browsers, picture viewers, calendars, and security systems. What's worse, the main menus display an assortment of mysterious icons, some of which I can't even describe, much less interpret. One of the few icons I recognize is a picture of a hammer and screwdriver. But I can't imagine (A) even that one refers to.

Steve: Okay, maybe you're right (C) too many functions and too much complexity. But I'm sure you'd agree that the e-mail function on cell phones has made life much more interesting.

Bill: How?

Steve: Well, just the other day, I had an incredible e-mail conversation with my girlfriend. In the course of an hour, we went from planning our next date to a quarrel about money. That almost caused us to break up. But in the end we decided to make up and even started talking about getting married. You can really get a (D) done with a cell phone.

Bill: By the way, how much time do you spend with her in person?

Steve: I guess we see each other only about once or twice a month. We're both busy, so we just don't have so much time to get together. You might say we're having a cell phone romance. When we're actually together we don't seem to have (B) much to say to each other.

Bill: Yeah, there seem to be a (D) of people like you nowadays. E-mail and the cell phone may be changing the nature of human relationships.

Steve: Absolutely. Things have become much more convenient. You can have a pretty good relationship without actually meeting.

Bill: But isn't there something inauthentic about that?

Steve: Really? Maybe you don't agree, but it seems completely authentic to me.

I guess it takes all sorts to make a world.

Bill: Well, if you don't watch out, your cell phone romance might turn into a cell phone marriage.

設 問

1. 下線部 (1) と同じような意味になる英語を文中から抜き出さない。
2. 下線部 (2) を, it が何を指すかわかるように, 和訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 (3) に関して, ビルは何をどうすることが big deal であると思っているのか。30 字以内の日本語で答えなさい。
4. 下線部 (4) の that が指し示す内容は何か。日本語で答えなさい。
5. 空欄 (A), (B), (C), (D) にもっとも適切な英語を 1 語入れなさい。ただし, 同じ記号には同じ単語が入る。
6. ビルが携帯電話に必要だと思っている二つの機能は何か。日本語で答えなさい。

Ⅲ 次の英文を読み、それぞれの下線部を和訳しなさい。

英文 (1) は幼児の言語習得に関する論文の冒頭部分である。

- (1) Learning words increases the size of a child's vocabulary. Behind this obvious truth lies a set of complex issues concerning the wide range of information that children employ in learning new words. But does the size of a child's vocabulary influence how he or she learns, or retains, new words? Clearly, there must be a relationship between the child's ability to learn new words and the size of his or her vocabulary.

英文 (2) は 2005 年 5 月に出了れた「世界経済フォーラム」の報告書の目的について述べたものである。

- (2) This report aims to help countries identify their strengths and weaknesses in the area of gender relations—an area that is of critical importance for social and economic development. It also aims to provide opportunities for countries to learn from the experiences of others that have been more successful in promoting the equality of women and men.

英文 (3) は環境関連の会議の案内文である。

- (3) The aim of this workshop is to put some important environmental issues on the policy agenda and to debate how the engineering and environmental community can contribute to their solution. By thoroughly discussing the issues we seek to bring our knowledge and experiences to the attention of those who are making the decisions and providing the funds to solve the problems.

IV 次の日本語を読み、下線部 (1) ~ (3) を英訳しなさい。

大地震が発生した時の鉄則は何か？まずは、グラツときたら火の始末。大地震
で火災が起これと、道路が通れなくなるので、消防車による消火は期待できない。⁽¹⁾
地震の犠牲者の多くは焼死によるもので、火の始末が大きな災害を防ぐことにな
る。次に安全確保。地震は長くても2～3分。ガスレンジなどを消したあとは、
すばやく机やテーブルの下に潜って、落下物から身を守らねばならない。⁽²⁾それか
ら、自分の置かれた状況に応じて、もっとも安全な場所に移動する。屋外は決して
安全でない。地震の時には屋内も安全ではないが、屋外の方はガラスや看板、自動
販売機など倒壊物・落下物の危険もある。あわてて外に飛び出すと、思わぬ大け
がをする可能性が高いので、冷静に行動する必要がある。⁽³⁾