

# 英 語

## 地域科学部

### 問 題 冊 子

#### 注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
- (2) 問題冊子は 9 ページで、解答用紙は 6 枚と白紙 2 枚である。問題冊子や解答用紙に、落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明のものがあつた場合は、ただちに監督者に申し出ること。白紙はメモに使用してよい。
- (3) 受験番号は、6 枚の解答用紙のそれぞれの指定箇所に記入すること。
- (4) 問題は **1** から **3** の 3 つの大問よりなる。
- (5) 試験開始の合図と同時に、まず放送による指示に従って **1** を解答すること。
- (6) 解答は解答用紙の指定箇所に記入すること。
- (7) 解答用紙は持ち帰らないこと。
- (8) 問題冊子及び白紙(メモ用紙)は持ち帰ること。
- (9) 各大問には、満点に対する配点の比率(%)を表示してある。

1

(配点比率 30 %)

DIRECTIONS: First read the ten questions and statements in your test booklet for two minutes. Afterwards, you will hear a brief story. Listen carefully and take notes while you listen. The story will be read twice with a **2-minute** pause after each broadcast.

Answer the questions during the intervals after the broadcast. For questions 1–5 write answer in **English** in the box on your answer sheet. Make sure you spell your answer correctly. For statements 6–10 write the letter (a, b, c or d) of the correct answer in the box on your answer sheet.

Now read the questions and statements in your test booklet for two minutes.

1. What is the speaker's name?

Her name is (        ).

2. In what prefecture do the speaker and her friend go to school?

They go to school in (        ) Prefecture.

3. What is the speaker's nickname?

Her nickname is (        ).

4. How old is Raoul?

He is (        ) years old.

5. What kind of work does Mutsumiko think Raoul does?

She thinks that he is a (        ).

6. The speaker and her friend get on the train at
- a) Harajuku.
  - b) Ikejiri-Ohashi.
  - c) Mejiro.
  - d) Omotesando.
7. The speaker thinks it is time to put childish things away
- a) before one goes to school.
  - b) when one is a junior high school student.
  - c) when one meets boys your own age.
  - d) when one turns twenty nine.
8. Mutsumiko doesn't have a nickname because
- a) she already has a funny name.
  - b) she doesn't have any friends.
  - c) she doesn't want one.
  - d) she keeps forgetting it.
9. The speaker likes Mutsumiko because
- a) she doesn't fit in.
  - b) she goes to the same high school.
  - c) she's cute.
  - d) they have the same nickname.
10. Last Tuesday Mutsumiko
- a) bought a schoolbag.
  - b) spoke to Raoul.
  - c) visited her parents.
  - d) went to Harajuku.

2 次の英文を読んで、後の設問に答えなさい。(配点比率 40 %)

<sup>(1)</sup> The farther away from the brain a body part is positioned, the less awareness we have of what it is doing. For example, most people are aware of their face and what expressions and gestures they are displaying and we can even practice some expressions to ‘put on a brave face’ or ‘give a disapproving look’, ‘grin and bear it’ or ‘look happy’ when Grandma ( ① ) you ugly underwear again ( ② ) your birthday. After our face, we are less aware of our arms and hands, then our chest and stomach and we are least aware of our legs and almost oblivious to our feet.

<sup>(2)</sup> This means that the legs and feet are an important source of information about someone’s attitude because most people are unaware of what they are doing with them and never consider faking gestures with them in the way that they would with their face. A person can <sup>(3)</sup> look composed and in control while their foot is repetitively tapping or making short jabs in the air, revealing their frustration at not being able to escape.

### Everybody’s Talking About a New Way of Walking

The way people swing their arms when they walk gives insight ( ③ ) their personality — or what they want you to believe they’re like. When young, healthy, vibrant people walk, they walk faster than older people, which results ( ④ ) their arms swinging higher in front and behind, and can even make it look as if they’re marching. This is partly due to their additional speed and greater muscle flexibility. As a consequence of this, the <sup>(4)</sup> army march evolved as an exaggerated walk to portray the effect that the marchers are youthful and vigorous. This same walk has been adopted by many politicians and public figures who want to send out a message of their vitality. That is why striding is a popular way of walking with many politicians.

### How Feet Tell the Truth

We conducted a series of tests with managers, who were instructed to lie convincingly in a series of staged interviews. We found that the managers, regardless ( ⑤ ) gender, dramatically increased the unconscious number of foot movements they made when they were lying. Most managers used fake facial expressions and tried to control their hands while lying but almost all were unaware of what their feet and legs were doing. These results were <sup>(5)</sup> verified by psychologist Paul Ekman, who discovered that not only ( ⑥ ) people increase their lower body movements when they lie but observers have greater success exposing a person’s lies when they can see the liar’s entire body. This explains why many business

executives feel comfortable only when sitting behind a desk with a solid front, where their lower body is hidden. Glass-topped tables cause us more stress than solid tables, as our legs are in full view and so we don't feel as if we are in full control.

### **The Purpose of the Legs**

The legs evolved in humans to serve two purposes: to move ( ⑥ ) to get food and to run ( ⑦ ) from danger. Because the human brain is hardwired for these two objectives — to go towards what we want and move away from what we don't want — the way a person uses their legs and feet reveals where they want to go. In other words, they show a person's commitment to leaving or staying in a conversation. Open or uncrossed leg positions show an open or dominant attitude, while crossed positions reveal closed attitudes or uncertainty. A woman who is not interested in a man will fold her arms on her chest and cross her legs away from him giving him the 'no-go' body language while an interested woman would open herself to him.

### **The Four Main Standing Positions**

#### **[ A ]**

This is a formal position that shows a neutral attitude with no commitment to stay or go. In male-female encounters, it is used more by women than men as it effectively keeps the legs together like a 'No Comment' signal. Schoolchildren use it when talking to a teacher, junior officers use it when talking to senior officers, people meeting royalty do it and employees use it when talking to the boss.

#### **[ B ]**

This is predominantly a male gesture and is like a standing *Crotch\* Display*. The Crotch Displayer plants both feet firmly on the ground, making a clear statement that he ( ③ ) no intention of leaving. It is used as a dominance signal by men because it highlights the genitals\*\*, giving the Crotch Displayer a macho-looking attitude. Male participants at sports matches can be seen standing around with each other in this position at half time and giving their crotch a continual adjustment. These adjustments have nothing to do ( ⑧ ) itching — they allow males to highlight their masculinity and show solidarity as a team by all performing the same actions.

#### **[ C ]**

The body weight is shifted to one hip, which leaves the front foot pointing forward. Paintings done during the Middle Ages often show high status men standing in the Foot-Forward Position as it allowed them to display their fine hosiery\*\*\*, shoes and breeches. This is a valuable clue to a person's immediate intentions, because we point our lead foot in

the direction our mind would like to go and this stance looks as if the person is beginning to walk. In a group situation, we point our lead foot at the most interesting or attractive person but when we want to leave, we point our feet at the nearest exit.

[ D ]

The next time you attend a meeting with men and women you will notice some groups of people standing with their arms and legs crossed. Look more closely and you'll also see that they are standing at a greater distance from each other than the customary social distance. If they are wearing coats or jackets, they are likely to be buttoned. This is how most people stand when they are among people whom they don't know well. If you interact with them you would find that one or all of them are unfamiliar ( ① ) others in the group.

For a woman, positions like the Scissors and the Single-Leg-Cross send two messages: one, that she intends to stay, not leave; and two, that access is denied. When a man does it, it also shows he'll stay but wants to be sure you don't 'kick him where it hurts.' Open legs display masculinity; closed legs protect masculinity. If he's with men he feels are inferior ( ① ) him, the Crotch Display feels right; if he's with superior males, however, this gesture ( ④ ) him look competitive and he feels vulnerable. Studies show that people who lack confidence also take Leg Cross positions.

Imagine now that you notice another group of people standing with arms unfolded, palms visible, coats unbuttoned, relaxed appearance and leaning back ( ① ) one leg with the other pointing towards others in the group. All are gesturing with their hands and moving in and out of each other's Personal Space. Closer investigation would reveal that these people are friends or are known personally to each other. The first group of people with the closed arms and legs may have relaxed facial expressions and conversation that sounds free and easy, but the folded arms and legs ( ⑤ ) us that they are not as relaxed or confident with each other as they are trying to appear.

Try this: join a group where you know no one and stand with your arms and legs tightly crossed and wear a serious expression. One by one the other group members will cross their arms and legs and remain in that position until you, the stranger, leave. Walk away and watch how, one by one, the members of the group assume their original open poses once again.

Crossing the legs not only reveals negative or defensive emotions, it makes a person appear insecure and causes others to react accordingly.

(Adapted from Allan and Barbara Pease (2004) *The Definitive Book of Body Language*, London: Orion Books, pp. 209-211.)

注)

crotch\* : 股

genitals\*\* : 生殖器

hosiery\*\*\* : くつした, ストッキング

設問 1 本文中の空欄①～⑤の中に入る英語の(助)動詞を下の語群から選び、それぞれの文脈に合う語形にして解答欄に記入しなさい。ただし、それぞれの語は1回しか使えません。

do          give          have          look          make          put          tell

設問 2 本文中の空欄㉔～㉑の中に入れるべき語として最も適切な語を以下の語群から選び、その語を解答欄に書き入れなさい。ただし、同一の語が2度用いられる場合があります。

away          for          forward          in          into  
of          on          to          with

設問 3 下線部(1)を和訳しなさい。

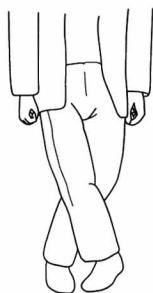
設問 4 下線部(2)の“*This*”の示す内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 下線部(3)で述べられている状況を日本語で説明しなさい。

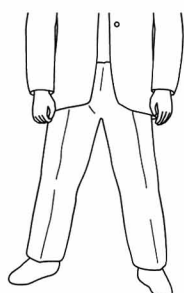
設問 6 下線部(4)について、“*this*”の指し示す内容を明らかにして全体を和訳しなさい。

設問 7 下線部(5)の“*these results*”の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

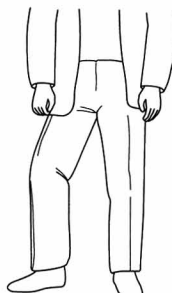
設問 8 本文中【A】～【D】の段落で述べられている4つの姿勢を図で表すとすれば、次のどの図が適切か、それぞれについて図の記号を解答欄に書き入れなさい。



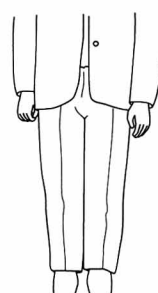
(あ)



(い)



(う)



(え)

設問 9 下線部(6)の“two messages”の内容を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

**3** 次の英文は、外国語の学習に関する英文の一部を書き換えたものです。①～④の下線部の和文を英訳しなさい。(配点比率 30 %)

A lot of people seem to think that being in a foreign country means that you automatically learn the country's language well. Perhaps the most prominent people who believe in this "common-sense truth" are European parents who pay a lot of money to send their children to language schools in England, expecting that they will come back speaking fluent English.

Fact:

アメリカに住む移民の中には、20年以上アメリカに住んでいても英語をうまく話せない人が  
① 多くいる。 Many of them have been making the same basic mistakes for decades — for example, saying things like "He make tea?" instead of "Did he make tea?" or "I help you" instead of "I will help you". They typically speak with strong accents, which enables others to instantly classify them as Asians, Latinos, Russians, etc.

The reason immigrants don't do anything about their grammar and pronunciation is that there is little pressure to do so. 他人(other people)は、彼らの言おうとしていることが、た  
② とえ間違っても理解できるし、間違いを正すのは失礼なことだと思って、直そうとしな  
い。

The example of immigrants in America reveals a truth that many language learners find quite shocking: that living in a foreign country simply does not make you speak the country's language well. It does not force you to learn good grammar, good pronunciation, or a large vocabulary, because you can do quite well without those things in everyday life. For example, you can skip all your articles when speaking English ("Give me apple", "Watch is not good") and still be able to shop in America or Britain without much trouble.

外国で暮らすということは、単に生き残るのに必要なこと——日常語を理解する力、ピザを注  
③ 文したり、仲間とコミュニケーションをとるための話す力——を学ばせるだけである。 The rest is up to you, your motivation and ability to learn — which means that you're not much better off than someone who's learning the language in his own country.

In addition, being in a foreign country often forces you to say incorrect sentences, because it forces you to speak, even if you make a lot of mistakes. When you're in a foreign country, you cannot decide that you will temporarily stop talking to people and focus on

writing practice (which would enable you to learn correct grammar better than speaking, because you could take as much time as you needed to look up correct phrases on the Web or in dictionaries). You have to speak, because your life depends on it.

By making mistakes, you reinforce your bad habits, and after a couple of years of saying things like “He make tea?” it’s really hard to start speaking correctly. It is important to remember that native speakers will not correct your mistakes. Instead, they will try to be nice and try to understand you, no matter how bad your grammar is.

Conclusions:

While going to another country may seem like a sure-fire way to master a foreign language, it is not so. Without sufficient motivation, you will learn very little and are likely to end up speaking in an understandable way, but with lots of mistakes. 他方, やる気があれば, 外国に行かなくても外国語のテレビ番組を見たり, インターネット<sup>④</sup>を使ったりして, 自宅でも十分に外国語をマスターすることが出来る。 Such an environment will be safer, because it will not force you to speak and reinforce your mistakes. Instead, you can learn at your own pace and concentrate on pronunciation and writing before you start speaking.

(Adapted from Tomasz P. Szynalski, “Myth #1 The Best Way to Learn a Foreign Language is to Go to a Foreign Country,” Antimoon.com, <http://www.antimoon.com/other/myths-country.htm>)