

平成21年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

注 意 事 項

1. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄（3か所）に記入すること。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
3. 解答時間は、100分である。
4. リスニングテストは10時40分に開始する。

1 次の英文を読んで以下の各問に答えなさい。(40点)

Six “Uniquely” Human Characteristics Now Found in Animals

Recent scientific research has shown that human beings are not the only creatures possessing certain characteristics and abilities previously thought to be purely “human” in nature. Below is a discussion of the characteristics that scientists now believe may also be found in animals.

1. Culture

Art, theater, literature, music, religion, architecture, and cuisine — these are the things we generally associate with human culture. Clearly, no other animal has anything approaching this level of cultural sophistication. But culture at its core is simply the sum of a particular group’s characteristic ways of living, learned from one another and passed down through the generations. Other primate* species undoubtedly have practices that are unique to their own groups, such as certain ways of greeting each other or obtaining food.

Even more (ア) examples of animal cultures are found in marine mammals. Killer whales, for example, fall into two distinct groups, residents and transients.*
(1) Although both live in the same waters and breed with each other, they have very different social structures and lifestyles, distinct ways of communicating, different (イ) in food, and characteristic hunting techniques — all of which parents teach to their young.

2. Mind reading

Perhaps the surest sign that an individual has insight into the mind of another is the ability to deceive. To fool someone you must understand their desires, intentions, and motives. This ability to assign mental states to others was once thought to be unique to humans, emerging suddenly in children at around the age of five. But the discovery that babies are capable of tricking others led experts to conclude that “mind-reading” skills develop (ウ), and fueled debate about whether they might also be present in other primates.

Experiments in the 1990s indicated that gorillas and some monkeys do understand trickery, but that their understanding of the minds of others is probably unconscious rather than conscious as it is in adult humans.

3. Tool use

Some chimpanzees use rocks to crack nuts, others fish for ants with blades of grass, and a gorilla has been seen (工) the depth of water with a dry stick, but no animal uses tools with quite the skill of the crow. To pull delicious insects from cracks, they create a selection of special hooks, made by carefully cutting a long leaf with their beaks. What's more, experiments in the lab suggest that they understand the function of tools and employ creativity and planning to construct them.

Nobody is suggesting that tool making has common origins in humans and crows, but there is a remarkable (オ) in the ways in which their respective brains work. Both are highly localized, revealed in the observation that most crows are right-beaked, cutting leaves using the right side of their beaks. Crows may force us to take another look at the mental abilities of our first tool-making ancestors.

4. Morality

A classic study in 1964 found that hungry monkeys would not take food they had been offered if doing so meant that another monkey received an electric shock. The (カ) is true of rats. Does this indicate growing morality? For decades, we have preferred to find alternative explanations, but recently animal scientist Marc Bekoff from the University of Colorado at Boulder has promoted the idea that humans are not the only moral species. He argues that morality is common in social mammals and that during play they learn the rights and wrongs of social interaction, the “moral norms that can then be extended to other situations such as sharing food, defending resources, cleaning, and giving care.”

5. Emotions

Emotions allow us to bond with others, regulate our social interactions, and (キ) flexibly in different situations. We are not the only animals that need to do these things, so why should we be the only ones with emotions? There are many examples of apparent emotional behavior in other animals.

Elephants caring for an injured group member seem to show sympathy. A funeral ritual performed by magpies* suggests grief. Was it spite that led a male monkey called Nick to take revenge on a rival by urinating* on her? Divers who freed a humpback whale caught in a crab line describe its reaction as one of gratitude. Then there's the excited dance chimpanzees perform when faced with a waterfall — they seemed to be truly thrilled. These days, few doubt that animals have emotions, but whether they feel these consciously, as we do, is open to (ク).

6. Personality

It's no surprise that animals that live (ケ) constant threat from other animals are extra-cautious, while those that face fewer risks appear to be more reckless. After all, such successful survival strategies would evolve by natural selection. But the discovery that individuals of the same species, living under the same conditions, vary in their degree of boldness or caution is more remarkable. In humans we would refer to such differences as personality traits.

From timid spiders and bold lizards to aggressive songbirds and fearless fish, we are finding that many animals are not as (コ) as we might expect. What's more, work with animals has led to the idea that personality traits evolve to help individuals survive in a wider variety of ecological settings, and this is influencing the way psychologists think about human personality.

(Adapted from http://www.newscientist.com/channel/being-human/dn13860-six-uniquely-human-traits-now-found-in-animals-.html?feedId=online-news_rss20)

*primate 霊長類 *transients 定住しない生物 *magpies カササギ

*urinating 排尿すること

問 1 空欄(ア)～(コ)に入る最も適切な語を次の a～dの中から1つ選び、その記号を記入しなさい。(10点)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| ア. (a. depressing | b. breaking | c. trying | d. convincing) |
| イ. (a. matters | b. tastes | c. kinds | d. smells) |
| ウ. (a. logically | b. carefully | c. magically | d. gradually) |
| エ. (a. measuring | b. enjoying | c. drinking | d. catching) |
| オ. (a. similarity | b. difference | c. idea | d. appeal) |
| カ. (a. story | b. next | c. other | d. same) |
| キ. (a. exchange | b. inform | c. behave | d. create) |
| ク. (a. debate | b. talk | c. others | d. answers) |
| ケ. (a. for | b. on | c. before | d. under) |
| コ. (a. helpless | b. characterless | c. careless | d. harmless) |

問 2 上の文章から文化の定義が示されている文を探し、それを句読点を含めて60字以内で和訳しなさい。(6点)

問 3 下線部(1)における2種の killer whales の相違点を日本語で6つ書きなさい。(6点)

問 4 下線部(2)の doing so は何を意味するのか、日本語で句読点を含めて 20 字以内で答えなさい。(4 点)

問 5 次の 1～7 について、本文の内容と一致する場合には T、しない場合には F を記入しなさい。○×で解答した場合は不正解とします。(14 点)

1. 他人を欺くには、その人の願望、意図、動機などを理解する必要がある。
2. 人をだます能力は、5 歳頃に突然現れる。
3. 道具の使用は、右脳か左脳のどちらか一方の機能に支配されている。
4. 道徳性は社会的生活を営む哺乳類に共通してみられる特徴であることが最近の研究で分かってきた。
5. 同種の動物に見られる勇敢さや用心深さの違いというのは、人間でいう性格の違いのようなものである。
6. 動物も人間同様、感情を意識できる。
7. 個性の多様性は種の存続にとって重要である。

2 次の問いに答えなさい。(30点)

世界の多くの国では、18歳になると成人と見なされます。成人になると、投票、運転、喫煙などの権利を得ますが、同時に多くの責任を負うことにもなります。日本の法律では、20歳を迎えて初めて成人と見なされます。この法律は改定すべきでしょうか、それともそのままが良いと思いますか。200語程度の英語で、改定に賛成か反対か、あなたの立場を明確にし、その理由を述べなさい。なお、内容を含め、文法やスペリングも採点の対象となります。

3

リスニングテスト(30点)

(注意) このテストはAとBの2部に分かれていて、それぞれ録音放送によって行ないます。放送の間、メモを取ってもかまいません。

A. Aの部は会話を聞いて、その内容について答える問題です。これから2つの会話とそれに関する質問をそれぞれ2回放送します。(15点)

Conversation 1

会話の後で流れる1～5の英文について、会話の内容と一致する場合にはT、しない場合にはFを記入しなさい。○×で解答した場合は不正解とします。質問6については、下線部に英語を記入して答えなさい。

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. According to the report, what is the confidence level of owners of black cars?

It's _____.

Conversation 2

会話の後で流れる1～6の英文について、会話の内容と一致する場合にはT、しない場合にはFを記入しなさい。○×で解答した場合は不正解とします。質問7については、下線部に英語を記入して答えなさい。

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
7. According to the experts, if you plan to go to bed at eleven o'clock, by what time should you stop your activity under bright lights?

By _____.

B. Bの部はスピーチを聞いて、その前半(Section 1)では実際に使われている語を聞き取り、後半(Section 2)では内容について答える問題です。スピーチは2つのセクションに分かれています。(15点)

Section 1:

セクション1では、スピーチの前半を聞いて放送で実際に使用されている語を空欄(1)~(5)に1つずつ入れなさい。放送は2回行います。

Road to Fluency Paved with Misunderstanding

When a friend once visited me in London, I drove him around the neighborhood a few times to get a (1) for the area. On one of those occasions, he suddenly said, "This town has so many (2), but the signs seem to be missing one (3)." I had no idea what he meant. Eventually I found out that he was looking at the signboards and posters on buildings along the streets that said, "(4) (5)," which means "For Rent" in American English. After I had explained the misunderstanding, we shared a good laugh.

Section 2:

セクション2はスピーチの後半を聞いてその内容について答える問題です。スピーチを聞いて、あとの質問に対する正しい答えをa~dの中から1つ選び、その記号を記入しなさい。スピーチおよび質問は2回放送します。

Question 1

- a. misunderstandings of foreign events
- b. misunderstandings of foreign friends
- c. misunderstandings of foreign cultures
- d. misunderstandings of foreign phrases

Question 2

- a. It has exactly the same meaning as "easygoing."
- b. It could possibly have a negative meaning.
- c. It's a very rude way to describe people.
- d. It could not possibly be a compliment.

Question 3

- a. “Easygoing”
- b. “Happy-go-lucky”
- c. “Happy”
- d. “Good Guy”

Question 4

- a. a sort of potato chip
- b. a new type of couch
- c. a new kind of potato
- d. a popular young person

Question 5

- a. as a simple task
- b. as a creative task
- c. as a boring task
- d. as a hard task