

'14

前期日程

受験号

見本

英語問題

(教育学部)

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 本冊子の頁数は9頁です。問題に落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明の箇所があった場合は申し出てください。
3. 受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は必ず解答用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は10枚です。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

著作権者の意向により非公表

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(Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *Spoken and Written Language* より抜粋, 一部書き換え・削除)

設 問

1. 下線部(1) can read and write とほぼ同じ意味で使われている形容詞を一語, 本文中から抜き出さない。
2. 下線部(2) that は何を指しているのか, 日本語で答えなさい。
3. 下線部(3) vehicle とほぼ同じ意味で使われている語を, 同じパラグラフから一つ選んで書きなさい。
4. 下線部(4)を日本語にしなさい。
5. 下線部(5) the two are not identical とはどのようなことなのか, the two が指し示しているものがわかるように日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 下線部(6) some learn more through the ear, others through the eye について, 省略されている語句を補って書き直しなさい。
7. 下線部(7) more at home とはどのような状態を示しているのか, 日本語で説明しなさい。
8. 下線部(8) these differences を日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
9. 下線部(9)を日本語にしなさい。
10. 下線部(10)と下線部(14)はそれぞれどのようなことを言っているのか, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

11. 下線部(11) encode の意味を以下から一つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。
- ア. To convert linguistic symbols into ideas in order to learn language.
イ. To try to understand the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence.
ウ. To turn an idea into linguistic symbols as part of communication.
12. 下線部(12) a thing that exists を文中の一語で書き換えなさい。
13. 下線部(13) in how it got the way it is, or in where it is going next を同じ意味になるよう 3 語で書き換えるとすれば, in the の後にはどのような語が入るか, 本文中の一語で答えなさい。
14. 下線部(15)の内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
15. (ア) (イ)には同一の単語が入ります。最もふさわしいものを以下から一つ選び, その記号を書きなさい。
- a. culture b. medium c. significance
d. history e. pattern
16. (A)~(D)に当てはまる最もふさわしい語を以下からそれぞれ選び, その記号を書きなさい。
- a. Similarly b. Whether c. Although d. Furthermore

2 次の〔1〕から〔4〕の日本語を英文にしなさい。なお、〔1〕の英文は解答用紙(英語) 2 Aに、〔2〕の英文は解答用紙(英語) 2 Bに、〔3〕の英文は解答用紙(英語) 2 Cに、〔4〕の英文は解答用紙(英語) 2 Dに記入しなさい。

〔1〕 ある文化圏でしばらく暮らしていると、その文化が過去においてどのようにして誕生してきたか、そしてどのような発展の道をたどってきたのかと自問することが多くなるものだ。一方では目を未来に向けて、遠い将来に、この文化にはどのような運命が待ち構えているのか、どのような変遷をとげるようになるのかと問いたくなることもある。しかしすぐに、こうした未来への問いはさまざまな観点からして、価値のないものであることに気づかされることになる。

〔2〕 その第一の理由は、人間の営みをそのすべての広がりにおいて展望することのできる人はごくわずかだということにある。多くの人にとっては、一つあるいはごく少数の分野だけに考察を限らざるをえないのである。さらに過去と現在についての知識が限られていると、未来についての判断も不確実なものとならざるをえない。

〔3〕 第二に、そうした未来についての判断において、個人の主観的な期待がはたす役割を評価するのは困難である。このような個人的な期待は、その人に固有な経験の純粋に個人的な側面や、人生にたいする多かれ少なかれ希望的な見方によって決まるものである。気質とか、人生における成功や失敗などによって、それぞれの人ごとに決まっているものなのだ。

〔4〕 最後に、人間は一般に現在という時間をただ素朴に生きているだけであって、その内容を正しく評価することができないという注目すべき事実がある。未来について判断するためには、現在と距離をとり、現在を過去にしななければならないのである。

(フロイト著、中山元訳『幻想の未来—文化への不満』光文社(2007)より抜粋)

3 英文を聞いた後、その内容に関する質問に答えなさい。問1～問8は、それぞれの質問に最も適切な解答を選び、その記号を解答用紙(英語)3Aの解答欄に書きなさい。問9は、聞いた英文の要旨を日本語で解答用紙(英語)3Bに書きなさい。英文と問1～問8の問題文は、2回読まれます。問9の問題文は読まれません。必要があれば、メモをとってもかまいません。

- 問 1. A. 17 million dogs and 74 million cats.
B. 17 million dogs and 74 billion cats.
C. 70 million dogs and 74 million cats.
D. 70 billion dogs and 74 million cats.
- 問 2. A. The growing number of news reports and medical studies linking pet ownership to better health.
B. It was not a good time to investigate alternative approaches to risk reduction for heart disease.
C. Traditional methods of risk reduction for heart disease had proven to be ineffective.
D. It reached the point where it would be unreasonable to formally investigate.
- 問 3. A. Pets would be needed to drag people outside.
B. Pets would not be needed to drag people outside.
C. Very few people meeting their exercise goals.
D. Very few people meeting in exercise halls.
- 問 4. A. People with dogs were in better health than people without pets.
B. People without dogs were in better health than people with cats.
C. People with pets were in worse health than people without pets.
D. People without pets were in better health than people with dogs.

- 問 5. A. An increase in heart rate and blood pressure.
B. An increase in heart rate but a decrease in blood pressure.
C. A decrease in heart rate and blood pressure.
D. A decrease in heart rate but an increase in blood pressure.
- 問 6. A. They could prove that healthy people are more likely to bring pets into their homes.
B. They could prove that bringing pets into your home causes you to become healthy.
C. They could not prove effect but proved cause between good health and owning pets.
D. They could not prove cause and effect between good health and owning pets.
- 問 7. A. The heart and blood vessels.
B. The brain and nerve system.
C. The kidneys and urinary tract.
D. The stomach and digestive tract.
- 問 8. A. Americans Depend on Pets for Exercise
B. Owning a Pet Is a Good Way to Stay Healthy Without Exercising
C. Adopting Pets Gives Them a Good Home
D. Owning a Dog Is Linked to Reduced Heart Risk

問 9. 聞いた英文の要旨を日本語で書きなさい。要旨は解答用紙(英語) 3 Bに書きなさい。下の余白は下書きに使ってもかまいません。



2014 Entrance Exam Listening Test

The largest cardiovascular health organization in the United States has a new message for Americans: Owning a dog may protect you from heart disease.

The unusual message was contained in a scientific statement published late last year by the American Heart Association, which convened a panel of experts to review years of data on the cardiovascular benefits of owning a pet. The group concluded that owning a dog, in particular, was “probably associated” with a reduced risk of heart disease.

People who own dogs certainly have more reason to get outside and take walks, and studies show that most owners form such close bonds with their pets that being in their presence blunts the owners’ reactions to stress and lowers their heart rate, said Dr. Glenn Levine, the head of the committee that wrote the statement.

But most of the evidence is observational, which makes it impossible to rule out the prospect that people who are healthier and more active in the first place are simply more likely to bring a dog or cat into their home.

“We didn’t want to make this too strong of a statement,” said Dr. Levine, a professor at the Baylor College of Medicine. “But there are plausible psychological, sociological and physiological reasons to believe that pet ownership might actually have a causal role in decreasing cardiovascular risk.”

Nationwide, Americans keep roughly 70 million dogs and 74 million cats as pets.

The heart association publishes about three scientific statements each month, typically on more technical matters, but the group was prompted to take a stance on the pet issue by the growing number of news reports and medical studies linking pet ownership to better health.

Dr. Levine noted that the more traditional methods of risk reduction for heart disease had proven effective and now is a good time to investigate alternative approaches. “We felt that this was something that had reached the point where it would be reasonable to formally investigate,” he said.

Dr. Richard Krasuski, a cardiologist at the Cleveland Clinic, viewed the new statement as a bad sign of society’s attitudes toward exercise.

“Very few people are meeting their exercise goals,” he said. “In an ideal society, where people are actually listening to doctors’ recommendations, you wouldn’t need pets to drag people outside.”

The new report reviewed dozens of studies, and overall it seemed clear that pet owners, especially those with dogs, the focus of most of the studies, were in better health than people without pets.

“Several studies showed that dogs decreased the body’s reaction to stress, with a decrease in heart rate, blood pressure and adrenaline-like hormone release when a pet is present as opposed to when a pet is not present,” Dr. Levine said.

Pet owners also tended to report greater amounts of physical activities, and modestly lower cholesterol and triglyceride levels. Some research showed that people who had pets of any kind were also more likely to survive heart attacks.

In one of the only randomized controlled studies included in the report, 48 stressed stockbrokers with hypertension were put on medication that lowered their blood pressure, and then researchers divided them into groups. Those in one group were told to adopt a dog or cat. Six months later, the researchers found that when the stockbrokers who had adopted pets were around their new companions, they were markedly calmer in the face of stressful events than the stockbrokers without pets.

But nearly all of the other studies included in the report were correlational, meaning they could not prove cause and effect. And the research also strongly suggested that among dog owners, there was a sharp contrast between those who walked their dogs themselves and those who did not.

Data for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention shows that pet owners are just as likely to be overweight as people without pets. One large study involving thousands of people found that 17 percent of those who walked their dogs were obese, compared with 28 percent of dog owners who did not walk their dogs and 22 percent of those without pets.

Dr. Levine said that he and his colleagues were not recommending that people adopt pets for any reason other than to give them a good home.

“If someone adopts a pet, but still sits on the couch and smokes and eats whatever they want and doesn’t control their blood pressure,” he said, “that’s not a good strategy to decrease their cardiovascular risk.”

Questions

1. According to the article, approximately how many pets do Americans keep?
2. According to the article, what prompted the heart association to take a stance on the pet issue?
3. According to Dr. Richard Krasuski, what would characterize an ideal society where people actually listen to doctors’ recommendations?

4. According to a new report that reviewed dozens of studies, what information is clear overall ?
5. According to Dr. Levine, when a pet is present, what happens to a pet owner in addition to a decrease in adrenaline-like hormone release?
6. What does the article say about the correlational studies that were mentioned?
7. Inferring from the article, what do you think the term 'cardiovascular' refers to?
8. In your opinion, which of the following items would be the best title for this article?