

'14

前期日程

受験
番号

見
本

英 語 問 題

(社会情報学部)

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10頁です。問題に落丁や乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所があった場合は申し出てください。
3. 受験番号は必ず答案用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は必ず答案用紙の所定の各欄に記入してください。
5. 答案用紙は1 a, 1 b, 1 c, 2 a, 2 b, 2 c, 3の7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記の設問に答えなさい。解答は答案用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑦の数字は段落番号を表す。)

① You might be surprised to hear it, but good communication keeps us healthy. We humans are such social beings that when we are denied the ^(a) opportunity for interaction, our mental and physical health can suffer. That is a major reason why solitary confinement is considered to be such a harsh punishment. Several studies have shown that when people are prevented from having contact, and thus from communicating with others for an extended period, their health can quickly deteriorate. Similarly, individuals ^(b) who feel socially isolated because of poverty, homelessness, mental illness, or other hardships can also suffer from the lack of quality interaction with others.

② It may sound like an exaggeration to say that we cannot survive without human contact, but that statement isn't far from the truth, as an unusual experiment in the thirteenth century helped to show. Frederick II, emperor of Germany, wanted to know what language humans would speak naturally if they weren't taught any particular language. To find out, he placed 50 newborns in the care of nurses who were instructed only to feed and bathe them but not to speak to the babies or hold them. The emperor never discovered the answer to his question because all the infants died. Clearly, Frederick's experiment was unethical by modern standards. Such an experiment wouldn't be repeated today. However, more recent studies in orphanages and adoption centers, conducted according to ethical guidelines, have shown that human interaction—especially touch—is critical for infants' survival and healthy development.

③ Positive social interaction ^(c) keeps adults healthy, too. Research shows that people without strong social ties such as close friendships and family relationships are more likely to suffer from major ailments (for example, heart disease and high blood pressure) and to die earlier than are people

who have close, satisfying relationships. They are also more likely to suffer basic ailments, such as a cold; and they often take longer to recover from illnesses or injuries. Certainly, not everyone needs the same amount of interaction to stay healthy. Nevertheless, communication plays an important role in maintaining health and well-being.

④ Besides our physical needs, each of us also has relational needs—the essential elements we look for in our relationships with other people. Relational needs include companionship and affection, relaxation, and escape. We don't necessarily have the same needs in all our relationships —^(d)
for instance, you probably value your friends and your relatives for
somewhat different reasons. The bottom line,^(e) though, is that we need relationships in our lives, and that communication is a large part of how we establish and maintain them.

⑤ Many features of our day-to-day lives are designed to promote the development of human relationships. Neighborhoods, schools, workplaces, malls, theaters, and restaurants, for example, are all social settings in which we almost always interact with people in some way. Technology is also an^(f)
avenue for promoting our relationships. Mobile phones allow us to call or exchange text messages with virtually anyone at the touch of a button; the Internet offers multiple ways of connecting with others, and many people have met new friends or romantic partners online. Just imagine how challenging it would be to form and maintain strong social relationships if you did not have the ability to communicate with others. The lack of communication channels is a common experience for many immigrants, who often struggle to adapt to their new culture and to learn its language — and who may feel lonely or ignored in the process.^(g)

⑥ Some scholars believe that our need for relationships is so fundamental that we can hardly get along without them. For example, research has shown that having a rich social life is one of the most powerful predictors of a person's overall happiness. The single most important predictor of

happiness in life — by far — is the degree to which an individual has a happy marriage. Marital ^(h) happiness is more important than income, job status, education, leisure time, or anything else in accounting for how happy people are with their lives. On the negative side, people in unhappy marriages are much more likely to suffer from serious depression, and they even report being in worse physical health than happily married people.

- ⑦ The cause-and-effect relationship between marriage and happiness isn't a ⁽ⁱ⁾ simple one. It may be that strong marriages promote happiness and well-being, or it may be that happy, healthy people are more likely than others to be happily married. Whatever the reason, personal relationships clearly play ^(j) an important role in our lives, and communication helps us form and maintain them.

(Kory Floyd, *Communication Matters*, 2010 から一部内容を変更して引用)

Floyd, Kory. *Communication Matters*, 1st Ed. Copyright (c) 2011

McGraw Hill Education. Used with permission.

注

interaction (第①段落) the activity of talking to other people or working together with them

solitary confinement (第①段落) 独房監禁

harsh (第①段落) 厳しい

deteriorate (第①段落) 悪化する

quality (第①段落) fulfilling, very good

bathe (第②段落) 入浴させる

unethical (第②段落) 非倫理的な

orphanage (第②段落) 孤児院

adoption (第②段落) 養子縁組

companionship (第④段落) 仲間付き合い, 交際

predictor (第⑥段落) 予測の判断材料

marital (第⑥段落) 結婚の

depression (第⑥段落) うつ状態, 気分の落ち込み

設 問

- 問 1 下線部 (a) (第①段落) を和訳しなさい。
- 問 2 下線部 (b) (第①段落) を和訳しなさい。
- 問 3 フリードリヒ 2 世 (Frederick II) の行なった実験の (i) 目的, (ii) 方法, (iii) 結果について, それぞれ本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問 4 下線部 (c) (第③段落) の “Positive social interaction” は, (i) 具体的などのようなものか, また (ii) それがないと, どのようなことが起こりやすいか, それぞれ本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。 (ii) については 4 つ挙げなさい。
- 問 5 下線部 (d) (第④段落) を和訳しなさい。
- 問 6 下線部 (e) (第④段落) の “The bottom line” と置き換えが可能な表現を選択肢の中から 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) the maximum
 - (イ) the minimum
 - (ウ) the point
 - (エ) the purpose
- 問 7 下線部 (f) (第⑤段落) の “an avenue for” と置き換えが可能な表現を選択肢の中から 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) a consequence of
 - (イ) a goal of
 - (ウ) a means of
 - (エ) a result of
- 問 8 下線部 (g) (第⑤段落) の “the process” は, (i) 誰が, (ii) 何をする過程のことか, それぞれ本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問 9 下線部 (h) (第⑥段落) の “by far” の意味に最も近いものを選択肢の中から 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。
- (ア) おそらく
 - (イ) 遠くまで
 - (ウ) ずばぬけて
 - (エ) これまでのところ

問10 下線部(i) (第⑦段落)のように主張されている理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問11 下線部(j) (第⑦段落)を和訳しなさい。

2 次の英文は、2000年頃のシンガポールについて書かれたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は答案用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

(①～⑦の数字は段落番号を表す。)

- ① Singapore, a tiny nation with a population of just over 3 million, seems to many to be an Asian paradise. Surrounded by poor societies that suffer from rapidly growing populations, unclean cities and rising crime rates, the wealth, cleanness and safety of Singapore make the European visitor think more of a theme park than a country.
- ② Since its independence from Malaysia in 1965, Singapore has surprised the world with its economic development; today, the economy is expanding rapidly and per capita income now rivals that of the United States. But, unlike Europe or the United States, Singapore has scarcely any social problems such as slums, unemployment, children living in poverty and anti-social activities. (c), people in Singapore do not even have the problem of traffic jams, graffiti on underground trains or trash in the streets.
- ③ The key to Singapore's orderly environment is the ever-present hand of government, which actively promotes traditional morality and controls just about everything. The state owns and manages most of the country's housing and has a stake in many businesses. It provides tax incentives for birth control and completing additional years of schooling. To keep traffic under control, the government charges high fees for cars, pushing the price of a basic sedan up to around £ 25,000.
- ④ Singapore drew international attention in 1994 after the government accused Michael Fay (from the United States) of vandalism and sentenced him to a caning — a penalty illegal in most Western countries. Singapore's laws also permit police to detain a person suspected of a crime without charge or trial and to order death by hanging for drug dealing. Even

smoking in public brings a heavy fine. To ensure that city streets are kept clean, the state forbids eating on the subway, imposes high fines for throwing away trash in public places and has even banned the sale of chewing gum.

- ⑤ In economic terms, Singapore does not fit any familiar categories. Government control of many businesses, including television stations, telephone services, airlines and taxis, seems socialist. Yet, unlike socialist enterprises, these businesses are operated efficiently and very profitably. Moreover, Singapore's capitalist culture celebrates economic growth (although the government warns its people about the evils of excessive materialism) and this nation is home to hundreds of multinational corporations.
- ⑥ Singapore's political climate is as unusual as its economy. Members of ^(e) this society feel the hand of government far more than their counterparts in Europe. Just as important, there is only one political party in Singapore, which has ruled the country without opposition since the nation's independence.
- ⑦ Clearly, Singapore is not a politically democratic country. But most people in this prospering nation seem satisfied with their lives. What Singapore's political system offers is a bargain: government demands complete obedience from the people; in return, it provides a high degree of security and prosperity. Critics call this system "soft authoritarianism" because it forbids opposition and gives government total control over people's lives. Most of ^(g) the people of Singapore, however, know how hard it is to live elsewhere and, for now at least, consider the government's deal a good one.

(John J. Macionis and Ken Plummer, *Sociology: A Global Introduction*, 2002 から一部内容を変更して引用)

MACIONIS, JOHN J., *SOCIOLOGY*, 11th Edition, © 2007. Adapted by permission of Pearson Education, Inc., Upper Saddle River, NJ.

注

per capita (第②段落) 国民1人当たりの

graffiti (第②段落) 落書き

have a stake in~ (第③段落) ~に出資する

tax incentive (第③段落) 税制上の優遇措置

sedan (第③段落) 普通乗用車

£ 25,000 (第③段落) 25,000 ポンド(当時約400万円)

Michael Fay (第④段落) マイケル・フェイ(1994年当時, シンガポールに住んでいた18歳のアメリカ人)

vandalism (第④段落) (公共物などの)破壊行為

caning (第④段落) 鞭打ち刑

detain (第④段落) 拘留する

charge (第④段落) 起訴

socialist (第⑤段落) (国家が企業や国民の生活を計画的に統制する)社会主義的な

capitalist (第⑤段落) (国家による統制を少なくし, 人々の自由な経済活動に重きを置く)資本主義的な

excessive materialism (第⑤段落) 度を越した物質主義

obedience (第⑦段落) doing what you are told to do

authoritarianism (第⑦段落) 独裁政治

設問

問1 下線部(a)(第①段落)に“an Asian paradise”とあるが, なぜシンガポールはこのような思われているのか, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 下線部(b)(第②段落)を和訳しなさい。

問3 空欄(c)(第②段落)に入る最も適切な語句を選択肢の中から1つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(ア) However

(イ) In fact

(ウ) On the contrary

(エ) What is worse

問 4 第③段落では、シンガポール政府がほとんどすべてのことを統制していると述べられている。交通渋滞の解消のためにどのような統制が行なわれているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部 (d) (第④段落)に“Singapore drew international attention in 1994”とあるが、それはどのような理由によるものか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 第④段落では、公共の場の清潔さを保つためにシンガポール政府はどのような政策をとっていると述べられているか、本文に即して日本語で3つ挙げなさい。

問 7 第⑤段落では、シンガポールの経済の特徴が述べられている。以下の文で、第⑤段落の内容と一致しているものには○、一致していないものには×を書き入れなさい。

- (1) シンガポール政府はテレビ局や電話局などの多くの企業を管理している。
- (2) シンガポール政府の管理する事業は非効率的で、利潤もあげていない。
- (3) シンガポール政府は度を越した物質主義にも寛容である。
- (4) シンガポールには何百もの多国籍企業が拠点を置いている。
- (5) シンガポールの経済は社会主義的でもあり、資本主義的でもある。

問 8 下線部 (e) (第⑥段落)の“Singapore’s political climate”の特徴を第⑥段落の内容を踏まえて日本語で説明しなさい。

問 9 下線部 (f) (第⑦段落)に“a bargain” (契約)とあるが、国民と政府が結んでいる(暗黙の)契約について、(i) 政府が国民に要求すること、(ii) 政府が国民に提供することを、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問10 下線部 (g) (第⑦段落)を和訳しなさい。

3

次の日本語を英訳しなさい。解答は答案用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

- (A) 重要な違いは、日本人のカナダのイメージは、カナダ人の日本のイメージよりもより肯定的であり、より現実に近い傾向があることである。
- (B) このグローバル化の時代においては、私達の文化を共有しないかもしれない他者達との協力を、私達はますます頼るようになってきている。