’16

受験番号	

前期日程

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 17 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，氏名は必ず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１ａ，１ｂ，１ｃ，２ａ，２ｂ，２ｃ，３の７枚です。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1 次の英文は言語と人間の関係について述べたものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑥の数字は段落番号を表す。)

① Language is one of the defining traits of humankind. Language is tied up with our thought processes, our ability to reason, to self-reflect, and to develop advanced civilizations. Other animal species have developed communication systems, but they pale in comparison to human language(a). A simple illustration of this is the fact that no system of animal communication appears to be able to communicate events that occurred in the past or events that are imaginary. Neither are there animal communication systems that have adverbs or other devices that allow for detailed descriptions of actions. Animals have nothing comparable in scale, complexity, subtlety, or adaptability to human language.

② Humans use language for a wide variety of purposes. For one thing, we describe innumerable things using language, from simple facts like *The capital of France is Paris* to inner thoughts like *I've done all I can do*. On the other hand, we sometimes use language to make things happen; for example, if you say, *Don't smoke next to me!* or *I want a new smartphone for Christmas*, your intention or wish may well be realized. Also we entertain, encourage, or even inspire people by means of language. Thus we perform various tasks simply by speaking or writing. (　b　), language is functional as a tool of human communication. The fact that language is used for a wide variety of tasks has direct implications for how it is structured. Linguistic structures are flexible and adaptable, able to express all that humans convey to each other in the course of a conversation, a day, a lifetime, a civilization.

③ Language is also human in that language is a form of human social behavior. It can be used to build or (　c　) social bonds. It serves as a

social cue to the formality or informality of a situation, and to the degree of social intimacy or (d) among the people speaking. When children acquire language, they do so by using it as a tool of social interaction within particular social settings. The social component of human language is also reflected in how language is used and structured.

④ Humans use language to interact, and using language is an inherently interactional task. When interacting, not only are we listening to our conversational partner and capturing the many subtleties of word choice, sentence structure, rate of speech, and intonation; (e) we are also constantly assessing when and how to take a turn, and how to communicate our message so that the person to whom we are speaking will correctly interpret what we are saying. Suppose a friend says to you, "Do you want to play soccer after school?" and you answer, "Oh, I've got a lot of homework to do," your friend would know that you mean "No, I don't." If you think that your friend may not understand, you would have to say instead, "I've got a lot of homework to do after school, so I can't play soccer." But in reality, you know for sure that the listener will understand what you mean to say, so (f) you choose a shortcut, and the listener grasps more than is expressed in words. In this way, the interactional component of language is both deep and subtle. The structures of human language reflect our interactional needs.

⑤ Humans are creative and language is structured to take advantage of human creativity. All languages are constructed in a way that allows for the creation of novel utterances; any language can produce an infinite number of sentences. Therefore (g) we cannot describe a language by simply making a list of all the possible sentences it contains. Instead, our task is to describe the principles underlying language that make that infinite number of sentences possible. Obvious instances of human creativity with language include word games, puns, and puzzles. Humans also use language creatively when they

innovate new expressions, or use one or more words in a new way. For example, the English word *way* has been used for some time to intensify the meaning of certain types of quantifiers (*way more than 100 years, way too much*) or prepositions (*way up the mountain, way out of town*). Younger speakers of some English dialects can now use this intensifier with adjectives; e.g., *way cool*. We don't know who first used *way* to intensify an adjective, but in doing so that person was performing a creative act, using the word in a new grammatical environment. People (h)do this every day. Most of the time grammatical innovations are not repeated, but sometimes certain innovations (i)catch on. Other speakers hear the innovation and use it themselves, spreading it wave-like across a significant portion of the speech community, a group of people who share a common language or dialect and cultural practices. (j)If an innovation continues to spread, it could become a regular feature of the language, resulting in a language change. Many instances of language change are direct reflections of human creativity.

⑥ (k)To summarize, just as language is deeply a part of humankind, the human element is deeply a part of language. The structures of language take the form they do because language is closely interrelated to the workings of human communication, and is embedded in human interaction within societies and cultures. The infinite variety of phrases and sentences, as well as the invention of new words and expressions, is the product of human creativity. Language is at the core of what it is to be human, and (　1　) is at the core of language.

(Carol Genetti and Allison Adelman (eds.) *How Languages Work*, 2014から一部内容を変更して引用)

注

trait（第①段落）　特徴

self-reflect（第①段落）　自己省察する

adverb（第①段落）　副詞

subtlety（第①段落）　緻密（ちみつ）さ

innumerable（第②段落）　数えきれない

cue（第③段落）　手がかり

intimacy（第③段落）　親しいこと

inherently（第④段落）　本質的に

turn（第④段落）　an opportunity to say something before or after other people

utterance（第⑤段落）　発話

infinite（第⑤段落）　無限の

pun（第⑤段落）　だじゃれ，ごろ合わせ

innovate（第⑤段落）　make changes in something established

intensify（第⑤段落）　強調する

quantifier（第⑤段落）　数量詞

preposition（第⑤段落）　前置詞

dialect（第⑤段落）　方言

intensifier（第⑤段落）　強意語

adjective（第⑤段落）　形容詞

e.g.（第⑤段落）　例えば

embedded（第⑥段落）　埋め込まれた

設　問

問 1　下線部ⓐ(第①段落)の “they pale in comparison to human language” とは，⑴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。また，⑵その主張を裏付ける事実として，以下の文が第①段落の内容と一致している場合には○，一致していない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

㋐　人間以外の動物は，過去に起こった出来事や，想像上の出来事を伝えることができる。

㋑　人間以外の動物の伝達体系には，副詞に相当するような表現形式がない。

㋒　人間以外の動物の伝達体系は，行動に関する詳細な描写をすることができない。

㋓　人間以外の動物の伝達体系は，人間の伝達体系と同じように複雑である。

問 2　第②段落では，目的の異なる 2 種類の言語使用の例が挙げられている。以下の ⑴，⑵ の例文は，それぞれどのような目的を持つと述べられているか，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

⑴　*“The capital of France is Paris.” / “I’ve done all I can do.”*

⑵　*“Don’t smoke next to me!” / “I want a new smartphone for Christmas.”*

問 3　第②段落の空欄(　b　)に入る最も適切な表現はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

㋐　In contrast

㋑　In other words

㋒　In particular

㋓　In the meantime

問 4　第③段落の空欄(　c　)と(　d　)に入る最も適切な単語の組み合わせはどれか，以下の表の㋐～㋓の中から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

	(　c　)	(　d　)
㋐	speak	background
㋑	weaken	problem
㋒	maintain	language
㋓	break	distance

問 5　下線部ⓔ(第④段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 6　下線部ⓕ(第④段落)の内容を，第④段落で述べられている具体例を用いて，日本語で説明しなさい。

問 7　下線部ⓖ(第⑤段落)のように主張される理由を，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 8　下線部ⓗ(第⑤段落)の⑴“do this”の指す内容を，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。また，⑵その具体例として *“way”* という単語のどのような用法が挙げられているか，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 9　下線部ⓘ(第⑤段落)の“catch on”の意味に最も近いものはどれか，以下の選択肢の中から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

㋐　捕まえる

㋑　追いつく

㋒　生み出す

㋓　流行する

問10　下線部(j)(第⑤段落)を和訳しなさい。

問11　下線部(k)(第⑥段落)を和訳しなさい。

問12　第⑥段落の空欄(　1　)に入る最も適切な単語はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) freedom

(イ) grammar

(ウ) humanity

(エ) vocabulary

2 次の英文はイヌ派とネコ派の人間を比較したものである。これを読んで下記の設問に答えなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。(①～⑨の数字は段落番号を表す。)

① I am almost certain that you think of yourself as either a dog person or a cat person. (a)That's because, if asked, most people will instantly put themselves into one of these categories. And according to a recent Gallup poll, 70% of Americans say they are dog people. This aspect of pet demography, however, doesn't reflect reality as there are more cats than dogs in American homes.

② (b)But is it true that dog people and cat people have different personalities, or is this yet another piece of common sense that proves to be wrong?

③ This question was taken on by (c)Samuel Gosling, a psychologist at the University of Texas who studies individual differences in people and in animals. His research on human personality has shown that while some of our personal preferences reveal aspects of our personality traits, others do not. He can, for example, tell a lot about you from knowing what music is loaded on your iPod, how messy your bedroom is, and whether you hang inspirational posters on your office wall. On the other hand, he has found that the contents of your refrigerator say nothing about what you are really like.

④ But before we can answer the question of dog people versus cat people, a brief lesson in the psychology of personality serves as a useful reference. Psychologists have been arguing about the nature of human personality for a hundred years. One issue they fight about is how many personality traits there are. (d)While there are a few holdouts, most psychologists agree that we can get a good description of a person's personality by measuring five basic traits. (Technically this is (e) to as the Five Factor Model; psychologists usually just (f) it the Big Five.)

⑤ The Big Five traits are:

・(　g　) Versus Closed to Experience
・(　h　) Versus Impulsiveness
・(　i　) Versus Introversion
・(　j　) Versus Antagonism
・Neuroticism Versus Emotional Stability

⑥ Gosling and an anthrozoologist at Cambridge University named Anthony Podberscek wondered if the personalities of pet owners were different from non-pet owners. They scoured the scientific literature, located dozens of studies comparing the two groups, and found a hodgepodge of results. For every study reporting that pet owners were less introverted or more (k) emotionally stable or less independent than non-pet owners, there was another one that found no difference between the two groups. They concluded that there was no evidence that pet owners were different from non-pet owners in their basic personalities.

⑦ Is this also true of the dog person/cat person dichotomy (l)? Gosling maintains an online version of the Big Five Personality Test that thousands of people have taken over the last ten years. In 2009, he temporarily added an item in which participants were asked if they considered themselves to be a dog person, a cat person, (　m　), or both. In a little over a week, 2,088 dog people and 527 cat people had taken the personality test.

⑧ Here are the results:

・Dog people are more *extroverted*.
・Dog people are more *agreeable*.
・Dog people are more *conscientious*.
・Cat people are more *neurotic*.
・Cat people are more *open to new experiences*.

⑨ So, in this case, folk psychology is right — there is a difference between dog people and cat people, and most of the differences are along the lines that you probably would have predicted. But in science, there is often a (n) catch. In this case, the catch is that the differences in their personality scores were relatively small. (The exception was extroversion, which was in (o) the moderate size range.) So all we can say is that whether you call yourself (p) a dog person or a cat person tells us something about your personality — not as much as the contents of your iPod, but more than the state of your refrigerator.

（Hal Herzog, Some We Love, Some We Hate, Some We Eat, 2010 から一部内容を変更して引用）

注

Gallup poll（第①段落） ギャラップ調査

demography（第①段落） （人口等の）統計

take on（第③段落） 取り組む

trait（第③段落） 特徴

messy（第③段落） 散らかった，だらしない

holdout（第④段落） 同意しない人

impulsiveness（第⑤段落） a tendency to act on feeling rather than thought

introversion（第⑤段落） a tendency to direct one's thoughts and feelings toward oneself

antagonism（第⑤段落） a tendency to resist or shut out other people or ideas

neuroticism（第⑤段落） a tendency to be unreasonably anxious or afraid

anthrozoologist（第⑥段落） 人類動物学者（「人と動物の関係学」の研究者）

scour（第⑥段落） くまなく調べる

hodgepodge（第⑥段落） ごた混ぜ

folk psychology（第⑨段落） 通俗的な心理学

設　問

問 1　下線部ⓐ(第①段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 2　下線部ⓑ(第②段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 3　下線部ⓒ(第③段落)の Samuel Gosling について，以下の文が第③段落の内容と一致している場合には○，一致していない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

(ア)　Gosling は，人における個人差や動物における個体差について研究している。

(イ)　Gosling は，個人的好みを知れば人の性格の特徴のすべてが明らかになると考えている。

(ウ)　Gosling は，寝室の散らかり具合で人の性格はかなりわかると考えている。

(エ)　Gosling は，オフィスの壁にインスピレーションを与えるポスターを貼るかどうかでは，人の性格はほとんどわからないと考えている。

問 4　下線部ⓓ(第④段落)の “While” と置き換えが可能な単語はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア)　Although

(イ)　Before

(ウ)　During

(エ)　Until

問 5　第④段落の空欄(　e　)と(　f　)に入る最も適切な単語の組み合わせを，以下の表の㋐～㋓の中から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

	(　e　)	(　f　)
㋐	called	call
㋑	called	refer
㋒	referred	call
㋓	referred	refer

問 6　第⑤段落の空欄(　g　)～(　j　)に入る最も適切な単語はどれか，以下の選択肢の中からそれぞれ 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

㋐ Agreeableness

㋑ Conscientiousness

㋒ Extroversion

㋓ Openness

問 7　下線部㋕(第⑥段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 8　下線部㋘(第⑦段落)の “dichotomy” とほぼ同じ意味となる単語はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

㋐ difference

㋑ parallel

㋒ resemblance

㋓ similarity

問 9　第⑦段落の空欄(　m　)に入る最も適切な単語はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) either

(イ) neither

(ウ) none

(エ) nothing

問10　第⑧段落の記述に従って，以下の文が “dog people” と “cat people” の性格の特徴に一致している場合には○，一致していない場合には×を書き入れなさい。

(ア) Dog people are less open to new experiences.

(イ) Cat people are not as agreeable as dog people.

(ウ) Dog people are no less conscientious than cat people.

(エ) Cat people are more apt to be anxious or afraid.

問11　下線部(n)(第⑨段落)の “a catch” とほぼ同じ意味となる表現はどれか，以下の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) a clear advantage

(イ) a good explanation

(ウ) a hidden problem or difficulty

(エ) a smart solution

問12　下線部⑽(第⑨段落)はどういう意味か，以下の選択肢の中から最も適切なものを１つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

⑺　例外は外向性であり，テストのスコアは両者にまったく差がないことを示した。

⑴　例外は外向性であり，テストのスコアは両者にある程度差があることを示した。

⑼　外向性はテストの回答数が例外的に少ないため，両者に差があるのかないのかわからなかった。

⑻　外向性はテストの回答数が例外的に多いため，両者にかなり大きな差があることがわかった。

問13　下線部⑾(第⑨段落)を和訳しなさい。

問14　本文中で使われている次の単語をそれぞれ指示に従って書き換えなさい。(ただし -ing 形，-ed 形や -er 形は除くものとする。)

⑺　inspirational(第③段落)動詞形

⑴　conclude(第⑥段落)名詞形

⑼　add(第⑦段落)名詞形

⑻　participant(第⑦段落)動詞形

3 次の日本文⑴と⑵を英訳しなさい。解答は解答用紙の所定の欄に書きなさい。

⑴ A：私は来週の水曜日にオーストラリアに向けて旅立つ予定です。
B：私たちはあなたがいなくなるととても寂しいけれど，これはあなたにとって大きなチャンスです。
A：落ち着いたら様子を知らせます。

⑵ 言論の自由が守られている国々では，あなた方は人々が公共の場やテレビで政治家たちをからかっているのを見るかもしれない。