

'17

前期日程

英 語

(社会情報学部)

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 問題冊子は1冊(13頁)、解答用紙は7枚です。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合には申し出てください。
3. 氏名と受験番号は解答用紙の所定の欄に記入してください。
4. 解答は指定の解答用紙に記入してください。
5. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
6. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

1

次の英文は、世界最大級のアイスクリーム会社である米国の Baskin-Robbins (日本名サーティワンアイスクリーム)の創業者の一人息子である John Robbins が自らの半生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。(①～⑦の数字は段落番号を表す。)

- ① I was born into ice cream. Well, not literally, but just about. My father, Irv Robbins, founded, and for many years owned and ran what would become the world's largest ice cream company: Baskin-Robbins (31 Flavors). Along with my uncle, Burt Baskin, he built an empire,^(a) with thousands of stores worldwide and sales eventually measuring in the billions of dollars. We had an ice cream cone-shaped swimming pool, our cats were named (b) ice cream flavors, and I sometimes ate ice cream (c) breakfast. Not all that surprisingly, many people in the family struggled (d) weight problems, my uncle died of a heart attack (e) his early fifties, my father developed serious diabetes and high blood pressure, and I was sick more often than not.
- ② None of that showed up on the balance sheets, however, and my father was grooming me to succeed him. I was his only son, and he expected me to follow in his footsteps. But things did not develop that way.^(f) I chose to leave behind the ice cream company and the money it represented, in order to take my own rocky road. I walked away from an opportunity to live a life of wealth to live a different kind of life, a life in which I might be able to be true to my values and learn to make a contribution to the happiness of others.^(g) It was a choice for integrity. Instead of the Great American Dream of financial success, I was pulled forward by a deeper dream.
- ③ Explaining that kind of thing to my father, a conservative Republican businessman who sometimes drove a Rolls Royce and never to my knowledge went a day without reading the *Wall Street Journal*, was not easy. At one

point I told him, “Look, Dad, it’s a different world than when you grew up. The environment is deteriorating rapidly under the impact of human activities. Every two seconds somewhere on Earth a child dies of starvation while elsewhere there are abundant food resources going to waste. Do you see that for me, under these circumstances,^(h) inventing a thirty-second flavor just would not be an adequate response for my life?”

- ④ My father was not pleased. He had worked hard his whole life and had achieved a level of financial success most people can only dream of, and he wanted to share his success and his company with his only son. From his point of view, I am sure, he got the only kid in the country who would turn down such a golden (j).
- ⑤ But turn it down I did, and, hungering for connection to the natural world and life’s deeper rhythms, I moved with my wife, Deo, in 1969, to a little island off the coast of British Columbia. There we proceeded to build a one-room log cabin, where we lived for the next ten years, growing most of our own food. We were financially poor, some years spending less than \$1,000 total, but we were rich in (k). Four years into our time on the island, our son Ocean was born into my hands. Deo and I are still happily together all these years later, by the way — a rarity^(l) in our generation.
- ⑥ During this time we began to live by the values that would lead to the publication of my book *Diet for a New America*. I was learning to perceive the immense toll exacted by the standard North American diet — and the benefits that might be gained by a shift in a healthier direction. I was learning that the same food choices that do so much to prevent disease were also the ones that did the least damage to the environment, protected our precious natural resources, and were the kindest to our fellow creatures.^(m)
- ⑦ In *Diet for a New America*, I attempted to show in full detail the impact of diet on our health, and in addition on the vigor of our society, on the health of our world, and on the welfare of its creatures. I had no idea, while

writing that book, that it would become a bestseller. I never suspected that I would receive 75,000 letters from people who read the book or who heard me speak about its message. And even if I had known how widely the book would be read, and how deeply it would impact the course of many people's lives, I don't think I could ever have imagined that it might help to impact choices on a larger scale. In the five years immediately following the book's publication, beef consumption in the United States dropped nearly 20 percent.

(John Robbins, *The Food Revolution*, 2001 から一部内容を変更して引用)

注

literally(第①段落) 文字通り

measure in(第①段落) (金額などが)～で測られる, ～に上る

diabetes(第①段落) 糖尿病

balance sheet(第②段落) (企業の財務状態を表した)貸借対照表

groom(第②段落) 教育する, 仕込む

integrity(第②段落) 誠実さ

Republican(第③段落) (米国の)共和党(支持)の

Rolls Royce(第③段落) 高級車のブランド

the *Wall Street Journal*(第③段落) 国際的な日刊経済新聞

deteriorate(第③段落) 悪化する

starvation(第③段落) 飢餓

abundant(第③段落) 多くの, 豊富な

British Columbia(第⑤段落) カナダ西部の州

diet(第⑥段落) 食べ物, 食生活

immense toll(第⑥段落) 多大な犠牲

exact(第⑥段落) 強いる

vigor(第⑦段落) 活力

設 問

問 1 下線部(a)(第①段落)の“built an empire”はどのような意味で用いられているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 2 第①段落の空欄(b)～(e)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つずつ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) after
- (イ) for
- (ウ) in
- (エ) of
- (オ) with

問 3 下線部(f)(第②段落)の“that way”の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4 下線部(g)(第②段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(h)(第③段落)の“these circumstances”の指す内容について具体例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(i)(第④段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 7 第④段落の空欄(j)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) hour
- (イ) opportunity
- (ウ) road
- (エ) rule

問 8 第⑤段落の空欄(k)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

(ア) culture

(イ) love

(ウ) money

(エ) nature

問 9 下線部(1)(第⑤段落)の“rarity”(珍しいこと)の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問10 下線部(m)(第⑥段落)を和訳しなさい。

問11 下線部(n)(第⑦段落)を和訳しなさい。

問12 下線部(o)(第⑦段落)の“it might help to impact choices on a larger scale”はどのようなことを言っているのか、“it”の指す内容を明らかにした上で本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

2

次の英文は人間と動物のコミュニケーションの違い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。(①～⑤の数字は段落番号を表す。)

- ① The term *language* is frequently applied to a range of human and non-human activities loosely linked to communication. Zoologists will frequently talk about “animal language”, for instance, and psychologists about “body language”. Such usages have their own logical ground, but they all take their cue from human verbal language, the language we speak and write. The verbal language of humans is special in the animal kingdom. There is nothing which duplicates it in (a) of either its form or its function. This article aims to describe some of the features which make it so distinctive.^(b)
- ② Verbal language is not the only form of communication. As human beings we communicate in a number of ways, through images, drawings and music, but all these achievements are subtly dependent on language. An artist has to think how to arrange the objects on his or her canvas, and such thinking can employ language. We also communicate, of course, through gestures and expressions, so called “non-verbal communication”. This in itself is capable of great subtlety. We can sometimes learn more from someone’s body language than we can from what they say.^(c) Certainly, if we wish to discover whether a person is lying to us then the tell-tale signs will often be small physical movements, such as rapid blinking or eye movement, which are largely unconscious. Experts refer to these micro-gestures as “leakage”.^(d) Our bodies are constantly leaking information to others, whether we like it or not. Animals, of course, communicate in this way too. A dog can tell from the way another dog approaches whether its intentions are friendly or not. In addition, animals also have their own systems of communication, systems which often operate in a similar way to human language. Research in this area^(e) has been prolific over the past decade, and, as a consequence, we

know a lot about the different sorts of pant hoots emitted by chimpanzees, and the varieties of song used by birds to signal to each other. Such language-like activity does not always consist of noises made by the mouth. Bees, for example, tell each other by dancing where a good store of nectar is to be found.

- ③ However, it is (g) thing for us to know that a bee dance is communicating travel information to its fellow bees, and quite (h) to be able to decipher the information itself. No researcher has yet been able to observe a bee dance and from that work out where the source of nectar is. This is because we cannot fully interpret the code the bees are using. Every form of communication relies on a code to convey meaning. This is true of body language as well. We have to know what a shrug means in order to interpret it properly. What distinguishes human verbal language from any other variety is that the code it uses is much more complex. As a consequence, the range of meaning it can communicate is far greater. An animal gesture, or pant hoot, may convey feelings of great subtlety, but, as far as we know, cannot tell a fellow animal about feelings experienced yesterday, or hopes and fears for tomorrow, or next week. But the language that we humans speak can. Only human language can range freely over time and space. This is a phenomenon known as “displacement”, and it is one of the distinguishing features of the language we speak. Every other form of language-like activity is tied to the here and now.
- ④ But there is another crucial difference between human language and other systems of communication. We not only use language to communicate to other people, we also use it to communicate to ourselves. As already mentioned, language helps us to think. Most of us have an internal monologue running inside our heads which enables us to debate whether we should do the shopping now or later. This is not to say that thought is not possible in the absence of language. Quite a lot of thinking can go on in images and

daydreams, and, of course, we would not want to say that animals can't think. But there is a certain type of thought which is dependent on language. Language enables us to reason about the world. We may not need language in order to conceptualize experience; but we do need it to communicate those concepts to others. Concepts such as time, love and honesty, are abstract. Language helps clarify them as ideas that we can manipulate and use to construct our lives.

- ⑤ One of the reasons language is able to do this is because it has a naming function. Learning the names of things is an enormous step forward for children in the process of language acquisition. But equally significant is learning that things are attributed with names. As far as we know, animal cries do not have a similar naming function. Vervet monkeys, for example, have warning cries that seem to mean “Look out, here comes a leopard” or “Look out, there’s a snake” as the case may be. But although the cries vary according to the nature of the predator, they are not pure acts of naming. There doesn't seem to be an isolable bit that means “leopard” or “snake”. The cries are rather like the holophrastic utterances of very small children. These are one-word utterances, like *shoe* or *daddy*, but the individual words function as whole sentences, such as “I want my shoe”, or “Here comes daddy”. At about 18 months a naming explosion occurs with children and they realize that the word *shoe* doesn't mean “I want my shoe”, but that it stands for the thing to put their foot into. This is a revelation to them and from then onwards their vocabulary expands very quickly.

(Keith Allan, Julie Bradshaw, Geoffrey Finch, Kate Burridge and Georgina Heydon, *The English Language and Linguistics Companion*, 2010 から一部内容を変更して引用)

注

zoologist(第①段落) 動物学者

cue(第①段落) 手がかり

verbal(第①段落) 言葉による

duplicate(第①段落) 匹敵する

subtly(第②段落) 微妙に, 巧妙に

tell-tale(第②段落) (感情・秘密などを)おのずと表す, 隠しきれない

blinking(第②段落) まばたき

prolific(第②段落) 実り豊かな

pant hoot(第②段落) (霊長類などが)鳴いたり, あえいだりして通信すること

emit(第②段落) 発する

nectar(第②段落) (花の)蜜

decipher(第③段落) 解読する

code(第③段落) コード, 記号体系

shrug(第③段落) 肩をすくめること

phenomenon(第③段落) 現象

displacement(第③段落) 転位(言語学の用語で, 時間的・空間的にその場に
存在しないものなどを表すこと)

internal monologue(第④段落) 内面的な独白

conceptualize(第④段落) 概念化する

abstract(第④段落) 抽象的な

manipulate(第④段落) 巧みに扱う

leopard(第⑤段落) ヒョウ

predator(第⑤段落) 捕食者, 捕食動物

isolable(第⑤段落) 分離できる

holophrastic utterance(第⑤段落) (句や文を一語で表す)一語表現的な発話

revelation(第⑤段落) 意外な新事実

設 問

問 1 第①段落の空欄(a)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) charge
- (イ) favor
- (ウ) spite
- (エ) terms

問 2 下線部(b)(第①段落)について“it”の指す内容を明らかにした上で和訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(c)(第②段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(d)(第②段落)の“leakage”(漏洩^{ろうえい})とは(1)どのような現象や様子のことか、(2)それに関して第②段落で人間と動物のどのような具体例が挙げられているか、それぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5 下線部(e)(第②段落)の“Research in this area”の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。

問 6 下線部(f)(第②段落)を和訳しなさい。

問 7 第③段落の空欄(g)と(h)を含む英文が「しかしながら、～を知っていることと、…を解読できることはまったく違う」という意味になるように、空欄(g)と(h)に入る最も適切な単語を以下の選択肢の中から1つずつ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (ア) another
- (イ) one
- (ウ) others
- (エ) some

問 8 下線部(i)(第③段落)の“This”の指す内容を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 9 下線部(j)(第③段落)のように筆者が主張する理由を本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

問10 下線部(k)(第③段落)はどのようなことを言っているのか、動物の伝達と人間の言語を用いた伝達との比較の観点から、第③段落で述べられている例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問11 以下の文が第④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) 人間は他人とコミュニケーションを取るためだけでなく、自分自身に語りかけるためにも言語を使う。

(イ) 言語なしでも思考は可能であると筆者は考えている。

(ウ) 愛といった抽象的な概念を伝えるために言語は必要でない。

問12 下線部(l)(第⑤段落)の“the process of language acquisition”(言語習得の過程)とはどのようなものか、(1)(生後 18 か月以前の)非常に幼い子供、(2)生後 18 か月頃、(3)それ以降の 3 つの段階について、第⑤段落で述べられている例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

問13 下線部(m)(第⑤段落)のように筆者が主張する理由を、第⑤段落で述べられているサバンナモンキー(vervet monkey)の例を挙げて日本語で説明しなさい。

3

次の日本文(1)と(2)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。

(1) A：新しいプロジェクトについての同僚とのディスカッションはどうになりましたか？

B：私がかっとなってうまくいきませんでした。

(2) 政治家にとって、その地位を利用して不法な利益を得ることは問題外です。