

# 名古屋市立大学

平成 28 年度・入学試験問題

## 英 語 (前)

### 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. この冊子は 14 ページあります。
3. 試験開始後、落丁・乱丁・印刷不鮮明の箇所があれば申し出なさい。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙に、それぞれの問題の指示にしたがって記入しなさい。
5. 解答は特に指示のない限り日本語で書きなさい。
6. この冊子のどのページも切り離してはいけません。ただし、余白等は適宜利用してかまいません。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰りなさい。

平成28年度個別学力検査 前期日程

医・経済・人文社会・芸術工・看護 学部

英 語 問 題

名古屋市立大学 入試広報課 052-853-8020

許可なしに転載、複製  
することを禁じます。

**問題 I**

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

He almost didn't see the old lady, stranded on the side of the road, but even in twilight, he could see she needed help. So he pulled up in front of her Mercedes\* and got out. His old car was still making noise when he approached her.

— ( あ ) —

Even with the smile on his face, she was worried. No one had stopped to help for the last hour or so. Was he going to hurt her? He didn't look safe; he looked poor and hungry. He could see that she was frightened, standing out there in the cold. He knew how she felt. It was the kind of chill you feel when you are scared.

— ( い ) —

Well, all she had was a flat tire, but for an old lady, that was bad enough. Bryan crawled under the car looking for a place to put the jack\*, skinning\* his knuckles a time or two. Soon he was able to change the tire. But he had to get dirty and his hands hurt.

As he was tightening ( A ) the lug nuts\*, she rolled ( B ) the window and began to talk ( C ) him. She told him that she was from St. Louis and was only just passing through. She couldn't thank him enough for coming to her aid.

— ( う ) —

Bryan just smiled as he closed her trunk. The lady asked how much she owed him. Any amount would have been all right with her. She already imagined all the awful things [ ① happened / ② that / ③ not / ④ could / ⑤ had / ⑥ he / ⑦ stopped / ⑧ have ]. Bryan never thought twice about being paid. This was not a job to him. This was helping someone in need, and God knows there were plenty who had given him a hand in the past. He had lived his whole life that way, and it never occurred to him to act any other

way.

— ( え ) —

He told her that if she really wanted to pay him back, the next time she saw someone who needed help, she could give that person the assistance they needed, and Bryan added, "And think of me."

— ( お ) —

He waited until she started her car and drove off. It had been a cold and depressing day, but he felt good as he headed for home, disappearing into the twilight.

— ( か ) —

A few miles down the road the lady saw a small cafe. She went in to grab a bite to eat, and take the chill off before she made the last leg\* of her trip home. It was an old and dirty looking restaurant. Outside were two old gas pumps. The whole scene was unfamiliar to her. The waitress came over and brought a clean towel to wipe her wet hair. She had a sweet smile, one that even being on her feet for the whole day couldn't erase. The lady noticed the waitress was nearly eight months pregnant\*, but she never let the strain and aches change her attitude. The old lady wondered how someone who had so little could be so giving to a stranger. Then she remembered Bryan.

After the lady finished her meal, she paid with a hundred dollar bill.

( a ) She was gone by the time the waitress came back. ( b )  
( c )

There were tears in her eyes when she read what the lady wrote: "You don't owe me anything. I have been there too. Somebody once helped me out, the way I'm helping you. If you really want to pay me back, here is what you do: Do not let this chain of love end with you."

(3)

Under the napkin were four more \$100 bills.

Well, there were tables to clear, sugar bowls to fill, and people to serve, but the waitress made it through the day. That night when she got home from

work and climbed into bed, she was thinking about the money and what the lady had written. How could the lady have known how much she and her husband needed it? With the baby due\* next month, it was going to be hard. . . .

She knew how worried her husband was, and as he lay sleeping next to her, she gave him a soft kiss and whispered soft and low, “Everything’s going to be all right. I love you, Bryan Anderson.”

出典 The Flat Tire, Guide of 20 Spiritual Articles (2013) Paul Green より一部修正

\*注

Mercedes : 車種名

jack : ジャッキ

skinning : こする

lug nuts : タイヤを固定するねじ

leg : 部分

pregnant : 妊娠している

baby due : 出産予定日

問 1 以下の文は、( あ )～( か )のどこかに入ります。もっとも適切な場所を記号で答えなさい。

He said, "I'm here to help you, ma'am. Why don't you wait in the car where it's warm? By the way, my name is Bryan Anderson."

問 2 ( A )～( C )に入るもっとも適切な言葉を下の[ ]の中から選んで文章を完成させなさい。

[ over up to in down ]

問 3 下線部(1)を文意に合うように番号を並べなさい。

問 4 下線部(2)を 70 字以内の日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 文意に合うように( a )～( c )に入る文章を下記から選んで番号で答えなさい。

- ① Then she noticed something written on the napkin.
- ② The waitress wondered where the lady could be.
- ③ The waitress quickly went to get change for her hundred dollar bill, but the old lady had slipped right out the door.

問 6 下線部(3)について、以下の問に答えなさい。

What is the old lady's meaning when she writes this on the napkin?

Complete the sentence with the most appropriate phrase from (A) to (E).

She wants the waitress to ( ).

- (A) give the money to someone else
- (B) do a kind deed in the future
- (C) find love in her life
- (D) pay her back
- (E) not follow her out of the restaurant

問 7 Choose one statement that is true.

- (A) The old lady had been waiting for a little less than one hour on the side of the road.
- (B) The man was unaware that the old lady was frightened.
- (C) It took a long time to change the tire.
- (D) The old lady was planning to stay in the area for a while.
- (E) Bryan had thought at least two times about how much he would be paid.
- (F) It was almost dawn when he returned home.
- (G) The lady left the waitress 500 dollars.

## 問題Ⅱ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Despite the complexity of the world, most of us manage to function quite successfully. We even manage well in novel situations, where we do not have the benefit of prior knowledge or experience. In part, this is through the subtle cues provided by the activities of others. People's actions have side effects, leaving behind traces and trails of their activities that enable us to retrace their steps. Most of this is done without conscious awareness, but the side effects are important social signals: what I call "social signifiers." Social signifiers allow us to navigate in otherwise complex, potentially confusing environments.<sup>(1)</sup>

A "signifier" is some sort of indicator, some signal in the physical or social world that can be interpreted meaningfully. Deliberate signifiers are intentionally created and deployed. Incidental signifiers are accidental by-products of activities and events in the world. Social signifiers result from the behavior of others. Designers use deliberately placed signifiers to aid appropriate usage.

In the vocabulary of design, signifiers are often called affordance or, more precisely, "perceived affordances." This is actually my fault, due to my introduction of the term in *The Design of Everyday Things*\*. Unfortunately, the term affordance has deeper meaning than that of a signal: an affordance does not even have to be perceivable. The introduction of "signifier" is intended to make the design vocabulary more precise.

Suppose you are rushing to catch a train. You hurry to the train platform at the station: did you miss the train, or has it not yet arrived? How can you tell? The state of the platform serves as a signifier.

The crowd of waiting people can be considered strong evidence that the train has not yet arrived, while the empty platform suggests that the train might have already left. Of course, if the platform is empty, it is possible that the train has not yet arrived, but (      a      ) wanted to catch this particular train. In a busy train station, say, one at the center of a large city,

there are many trains arriving at frequent intervals, so the presence of a crowded platform provides no information about a particular train. Instead, it signifies the usual rush of commuters. Even here, however, the presence or absence of a crowd that differs from expectations can be significant: “Why is it so crowded?” you might wonder, surprised at seeing a crowd on a weekend in the middle of the day. “What is happening?” Similarly, the absence of people in what should be a busy period is significant, even if exactly what is being indicated remains ambiguous. <sup>(2)</sup> The exact interpretation of a signifier depends on other knowledge, such as the time of day (rush hour versus a quieter time of day).

Signifiers indicate critical evidence, even if the signifier itself is an incidental by-product of the world. Many signifiers are deliberate: deliberately designed and installed to be informative. Some are unintentional side effects. A shadow is a side effect of the presence of a person or object in front of a light source, but when we see the shadow we immediately infer the presence of the object. A shadow is both incidental and natural: it was not designed or put into place, but rather is a natural result of the physical world.

Does this restaurant want you to seat yourself or wait for a host? Look around. How to eat an unfamiliar food, or use unfamiliar utensils? Watch others. What path to take through the snow? Follow the footsteps. Have trouble navigating a dense crowd of people? Follow closely behind someone else. What book to read, movie to see, restaurant to select? Ask what others have done, especially friends whose ① believe / ② tastes / ③ your / ④ to / ⑤ similar / ⑥ you own. <sup>(3)</sup> Crowds, society, other people have a lot of wisdom, <sup>(4)</sup> which they share sometimes explicitly, as when they answer questions or post messages, sometimes implicitly, as when the impact of their activities creates signals that can be interpreted.

出典 Donald A. Norman, *Living with Complexity*, The MIT Press, 2011 より一部修正

\*注

*The Design of Everyday Things* : 本文著者の 1988 年の著作



問 1 下線部(1)を、解答欄の「ソーシャルシグニファイアは」に続けて、50 字以内の日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 空欄 a に入る、文脈上もっとも適切な言葉を下記の選択肢から選んで、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) anybody
- (B) nobody else
- (C) almost everyone
- (D) everyone
- (E) somebody

問 3 下線部(2)を 70 字以内の日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4 下線部(3)を文意に合うように番号で並べなさい。

問 5 下線部(4)の具体例を本文の中から 1 つ選び、日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 本文の内容と合っている文章を以下から 1 つ選んで記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Signifier and affordance are exactly the same concepts.
- (B) People create incidental signifiers to help others.
- (C) You can tell how to behave at an unfamiliar restaurant by observing other people.
- (D) A crowded platform always means that a particular train has not arrived yet.
- (E) A shadow is a kind of social signifier.

### 問題Ⅲ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

In Britain could we within two decades improve life expectancy to the point that would be achieved by abolishing heart disease and most cancers? In the past 20 years Japan has achieved improvements in life expectancy of this<sup>(1)</sup> magnitude. Japanese people now have the longest life expectancy in the world, with people in England and Wales falling far behind.

<sup>(2)</sup> Morishima wrote a book entitled *Why has Japan Succeeded?* Although he was referring to economic success, Japan's economic development and health development are probably closely linked. The same factors may have benefited both, and, in addition, economic development may itself lead to reductions in mortality. We obtained data on the recent fall in mortality in Japan and investigated some of the reasons that might lie behind it. Although the study focused on Japan, it may also contribute to current debates on the degree to which social and health policies influence the British public's health.

Evidence of Japan's economic miracle is beginning to intrude on the beautiful countryside. Now, a typical rural vista is a rice field framed by a factory chimney. This supports the contention that industrial growth has proceeded with little regard for environmental concerns. Much of what we know of cadmium and mercury poisoning in the environment comes from Japan. Thus it is not obvious that "green"<sup>(3)</sup> concerns are protecting the Japanese worker.

The effects of work on health are not confined to physical hazards. Increasingly it is being recognized that psychosocial work environments, autonomy\*, a sense of control, earnings, and psychological factors may be important in generating social class differences in health. Japanese workers work long and hard. Figures from one Japanese company showing that their workers took about half of their legal entitlement\* to annual leave\* seem strange in Britain. The Japanese workers' commitment to their workplace, and

the large companies' lifelong commitment to their workers, are now considered unremarkable. Although only a fifth of Japanese workers enjoy the guarantee of lifetime employment, employment in Japan is probably more secure than <sup>(4)</sup>that of Britain. As increased use of casual labor may contribute to the widening social class inequalities in mortality in the United Kingdom, this is an important topic for future research.

Modern production line processes imply boring, repetitive tasks, and work of this nature has been linked to increased rates of cardiovascular disease\*. Manufacturing output per employee has grown by a factor of two in Britain since 1970 and 2.5 in Japan. One striking difference between the two countries is that in Britain this growth has been accompanied by a massive decline in <sup>(5)</sup>total manufacturing output; presumably because mean efficiency has improved, partly because less efficient companies have gone out of business. By contrast in Japan there has been no decrease in either output or employment in the manufacturing sector. A greater development of automation in Japan may actually have replaced unskilled repetitive tasks with jobs requiring the skills necessary to manage robots and other complex machines.

Working conditions and participation in the labor force are rarely the same for men and women. If women show the same mortality trends as men, it means either that in the Japanese case improvements have affected both sexes similarly or that factors outside work are more important.

The Japanese will tell the Western observer that everything in Japan is rapidly changing and becoming westernized. Interestingly, this observation <sup>(6)</sup>has been constant over time. When the feudal Tokugawa régime became firmly established in the seventeenth century there was concern that contacts with Dutch traders would irrevocably\* change Japan. In the mid-nineteenth century, during the restoration of the Emperor Meiji, when American warships steamed into Japanese waters, there was widespread concern at Westernization. The novelist Tanizaki, writing about the 1920s, vividly

portrays the Japanese enchantment with Western ideas. Ishiguro, writing about the postwar period, also conveys the concern that the traditional Japanese way was seen to be going for good.

What strikes the Western observer is not the similarity between Japan and the West but the differences. Baseball and “fast food” notwithstanding, the way people relate to each other and to organizations is very different in Japan. The loyalty and commitment to the group, the family, and the organization and the sense of duty to one’s superiors in age or status are particularly noticeable. Many of the superficial trappings\* of status are dispensed with in industry; the managers wear the same spotless white overalls as the workers and there is no executive dining room, although there is never any doubt about who is in charge, who should be deferred to, or who is earning the most.<sup>(7)</sup> Matsumoto suggested that this clear sense of the appropriate order of things<sup>(8)</sup> and commitment to the group together with the Japanese practice of socializing with coworkers reduce stress. There is some empirical evidence that this might account for the low rate of coronary heart disease\* in Japan and the increased rate of the disease among men of Japanese ancestry living in the United States.

出典 M.G. Marmot & G.D. Smith, Why are the Japanese living longer?,  
BMJ, 1989 より一部修正

\*注

autonomy : 自主性

legal entitlement : 法的な権利の付与

annual leave : 年次有給休暇

cardiovascular disease : 心血管疾患

irrevocably : 取り消すことができない

trappings : 飾り

coronary heart disease : 冠状動脈性心臓病

- 問 1 下線部(1)の内容を 15 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問 2 下線部(2)の内容を 25 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問 3 下線部(3)の内容を表す 1 語を本文の中から抜き出して書きなさい。
- 問 4 下線部(4)と反対の意味で用いられている部分を本文の中から抜き出して書きなさい。
- 問 5 日本が下線部(5)にならなかった理由を本文の中から探し、45 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。
- 問 6 下線部(6)の内容を 20 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
- 問 7 下線部(7)の内容をよく表す 1 語を本文の中から抜き出して書きなさい。
- 問 8 下線部(8)の内容を本文の中から探し、15 字以内の日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

#### 問題Ⅳ

Famous philosopher Lao Tsu wrote; “*A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.*” In other words, beginning a difficult task or new activity takes time and effort.

In 120 to 150 words, explain clearly in English your own personal experience that demonstrates this idea.