

I 次の英文(A), (B)を読み, それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表わせ。

(A)

The mass media, printed and broadcast, are probably the most pervasive influences on attitudes and opinions in the modern world. Access to mass media is, in fact, one of the defining characteristics of modernity. Other, more powerful forces may exist within a given region or culture. On a global basis, however, in terms of sheer numbers reached, other forms of communication cannot compete with the words and pictures carried in newspapers, broadcasts, magazines, and advertising. For example, the ways women are presented in the mass media strongly affect people's notions on woman's place, as it is and as it ought to be.

(B)

Any grouping of human beings has its own world: a certain range of knowledge and certain modes of evaluation. Such a worldview is subject to constant modification as time rolls on. Nor can its association with the particular grouping prevent it from being adopted, to a greater or a lesser extent, by members of some other grouping. On the contrary, information, tastes, habits, modes of feeling and judgement can be transmitted from one sociocultural grouping to another, and individuals can in any case have loyalties to more than one grouping, so that they themselves are mobile between different worldviews accordingly.

## II 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えよ。

According to Stanley Coren, the author of *The Intelligence of Dogs*, dogs can understand about one hundred and fifty of our words, signs, and signals, and in turn produce some thirty or forty sounds that we can understand. Add to that their multitude of looks and gestures, and you have the basis for genuine communication — if not quite cocktail-party conversation. An example: Your dog goes over to the bedroom fireplace every night at about ten o'clock and looks up, and you know he wants a glass of water. You once gave him water from a glass on the mantel, and with that initial interaction, he trained you to understand.

Indeed, we may be so intimate with our animals precisely because they do not speak. They listen to us, and they communicate with us, but they do not have the capability to use words that can cause misunderstandings. Alan Beck and Aaron Katcher, in their book *Between Pets and People*, say that when people interact with pets, they are calmer than when interacting with other humans. A number of studies have shown that blood pressure rises during human-to-human conversation, but it drops when we are touching and talking to pets. The fact that the animal cannot speak is one reason that the bond is so relaxed. Animals keep conversation going by giving knowing looks, full of feeling and acknowledgment. “They are intimates because they cannot talk,” write Beck and Katcher. “They ask no questions. They say no words that hurt. They offer no advice.” Despite all the talking animals in myths, fables, and children’s stories, they conclude, “we prefer them ( b ) words.”

Cathy Hermann, a speech therapist and actress, has always been amazed at the way her cats’ faces seem to reveal their thoughts and feelings. Once, she says, she came home with a Persian, and her two other cats were outraged by the intrusion. They would look at her with disdain, she says, “as if to say, ‘You’re a nice lady, but what were you thinking when you brought this ugly, boorish thing into the house?’” She

(c)

says their expressions allow her to read their minds: “A facial expression, a tilt of the head — you know exactly what they’re thinking.”

Such a liberal interpretation of a cat’s body language is not simply wishful thinking, according to Michael W. Fox, a specialist on animal behavior. “There is a continuum of consciousness between animals and people,” he says.

Cats also communicate audibly, of course. In *Understanding Your Cat*, Fox writes that sixteen voice patterns have been found in cats. They fall into three groups: murmur patterns, such as purring, which are made in a friendly, relaxed state; vowel patterns, more articulated sounds, like the meow used to ask for food; and strained, intense sounds, such as the hiss and growl, reserved for attack, defense, or mating. The sound most associated with cats is purring, yet, Fox says, there is no good explanation for it, except that it always signals contentment. Sometimes when cats are stressed, they will even purr as a way to relax themselves. Since purring first occurs during nursing, he says, it may have evolved as a signal to the mother to let down milk. <sup>(d)</sup>

Fox, who also wrote *Understanding Your Dog*, says dogs express contentment quite often through sighing, which has a similar role to purring. When they lick people, he says, they are showing care-giving: “It comes from the animal’s desire to give affection.”

Not all communication between pets and people is about love and kindness, of course. Sometimes our animals make clear their displeasure by hiding or turning their backs on us, or even snarling or hissing. If they seem stressed, there is a reason for their behavior. If they are acting oddly, your goal is to figure out ( e ). For instance, if your dog is lifting his leg indoors, he is communicating something — perhaps that the house is *his* territory, a perception that may reflect feelings of insecurity or dominance. A similar message from your cat may reflect upset over a change — like moved furniture — or be a sign of illness.

The messages our animals send us are relatively straightforward once you understand them. In fact, the more you project your own feelings or needs onto your animals, the greater the chance for misunderstandings and confusion. Guilt is one emotion that's often projected onto pets, according to Coren. It's not something animals have the capacity to feel, but other basic emotions like happiness, depression, anger, fear, and excitement are quite real; they have been bred into pets during centuries of domestication. "Animals have the traits that we've trained them to have, including responsiveness," says Coren. "A dog that cannot communicate will not survive in a human environment."

設問(1) 本文中の下線部(a)の代名詞には二つの内容が含まれている。それを日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

設問(2) 本文中の空所(b)を補うのに最も適当な語はどれか。(イ)～(ホ)から一つを選び、解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) in      (ロ) without      (ハ) to      (ニ) beyond      (ホ) for

設問(3) 本文中の下線部(c)は具体的に何を指しているか、日本語で答えよ。

設問(4) 本文中の下線部(d)の意味を日本語で表せ。ただし、itの指す内容を明確にすること。

設問(5) 本文中の空所(e)を補うのに最も適当な語はどれか。(イ)～(ニ)から一つを選び、解答欄に記号で答えよ。

(イ) how      (ロ) what      (ハ) why      (ニ) where

設問(6) 本文中の下線部(f)の意味を日本語で表せ。

Ⅲ 携帯電話(mobile phone)について、それが必要だと思う人と、そうは思わない人がある。あなたの場合はどうか。理由を明らかにして、70 語程度の英語で述べよ。

IV 次の日本文(A)と(B)の下線部の意味を英語で表せ。ただし、(B)では、**文学部志願者**は(イ)を、**文学部以外の学部**の志願者は(ロ)を選んで解答せよ。

(A) (すべての学部の志願者)

生き物の生命の営みの奥深さを知ると、生命がいとおしく思えてくる。人間だけが特別ではないと分かる。それによって、自分が人生の中心という考え方に陥らないでいられる。命の実感を失いがちな現代の子どもたちには最も必要なことかもしれない。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者)

本を読む。本で調べる。内界にも外界にも目が向く、向けられるようになる。それが高校生の読書です。

自分自身への問いかけから生まれてくる疑問や思いを、人の「頭」を借りながら網の目のようにつなげて広げていく、深めていく。だからこそ、いろいろな分野の本に接するのがいいのです。自分の考えを変えてもいいんだということも知ってほしいですね。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

自宅でくらししていると、いろんなものがほとんど自動的にすすんでいるように思えたよね。食事だって洗濯だって、みんなお母さんまかせだっただろ？ あの人、そんなことを子どもに恩着せがましく言う人じゃないから、きみだってそう気にもとめなかったんじゃないかな。

でも、ひとりぐらしを始めると、まあいろいろとわかってくるじゃない、そういうことが。それで両親に感謝！っていうのがぼくの言いたいことじゃない。感謝なんかしなくていいから、ちょっと呆然としてほしいんだ。そうか、そういうわけだったのか。世の中そんなふうにできていたのかって。