大分大学一般

平成23年度入学試験問題

医　学　科（前　期）

英　　語

（注　意）

1. 問題冊子及び解答用紙は試験開始の合図があるまで開かないでください。
2. 問題は全部で3問題あります。
3. 問題冊子は表紙を除いて9ページ，解答用紙は1枚です。
4. 監督者の指示に従い，解答用紙の所定欄に受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入してください。
5. 解答は，必ず解答用紙の指定されたところに横書きで記入してください。
6. 問題冊子は，持ち帰ってかまいません。
7. 下書きは，問題冊子の余白部分を使用してください。

I 次の文章を読み，下の設問に答えなさい。

Eyewitness identification typically involves selecting the alleged perpetrator from a police lineup, but it can also be based on police sketches and other methods. Soon after selecting a suspect, eyewitnesses are asked to make a formal statement confirming the ID and to try to recall any other details about events surrounding the crime. At the trial, which may be years later, eyewitnesses usually testify in court. Because individuals with certain psychological disorders are at high risk for criminal involvement, they are also at heightened risk for false identifications by eyewitnesses.

Surveys show that most jurors place heavy weight on eyewitness testimony when deciding whether a suspect is guilty. But although eyewitness reports are sometimes accurate, jurors should not accept them uncritically because of the many factors (1) that can bias such reports. For example, jurors tend to give more weight to the testimony of eyewitnesses who report that they are very sure about their identifications even though most studies indicate that highly confident eyewitnesses are generally only slightly more accurate — and sometimes no more so — than those who are less confident. In addition to educating jurors about the uncertainties surrounding eyewitness testimony, adhering to specific rules for the process of identifying suspects can make that testimony more accurate.

The uncritical acceptance of eyewitness accounts may stem from a popular misconception of how memory works (2). Many people believe that human memory works like a video recorder: the mind records events and then, on cue, plays back an exact replica of them. On the contrary, psychologists have found that memories are reconstructed rather than played back each time we recall them. The act of remembering, says eminent memory researcher and psychologist Elizabeth F. Loftus of the University of California, Irvine, is "more akin to putting puzzle pieces together than retrieving a video recording." Even questioning by a lawyer can alter the witness's testimony because fragments of the memory may unknowingly be combined with information provided by the questioner, leading to inaccurate recall.

Many researchers have created false memories in normal individuals; what is more, many of these subjects are certain that the memories are real. In one well-known study (3), Loftus and her colleague Jacqueline Pickrell gave subjects written accounts of four events, three of which they had actually experienced. The fourth story was fiction; it centered on the subject being lost in a mall or another public place when he or she was between four and six years old. A relative provided realistic details for the false story, such as a description of the mall at which

the subject's parents shopped. After reading each story, subjects were asked to write down what else they remembered about the incident or to indicate that they did not remember it at all. Remarkably about one third of the subjects reported partially or fully remembering the false event. In two follow-up interviews, 25 percent still claimed that they remembered the untrue story, a figure consistent with the findings of similar studies.

Given the dangers of mistaken convictions based on faulty eyewitness testimony, how can we minimize such errors? The Innocence Project has proposed legislation to improve the accuracy of eyewitness IDs. These proposals include videotaping the identification procedure so that juries can determine if it was conducted properly, putting individuals in the lineup who resemble the witness's description of the perpetrator, informing the viewer of the lineup that the perpetrator may or may not be in it, and ensuring that the person administering the lineup or other identification procedure does not know who the suspect is. Although only a few cities and states have adopted laws to improve the accuracy of eyewitness identifications, there seems to be a growing interest in doing so.

In addition, [eyewitness identification, juries, experts, allowing, on, to, in, court, educate, testify, could](4) and perhaps lead to more measured evaluation of the testimony. Most U.S. jurisdictions disallow such experts in courtrooms on the grounds that laboratory-based eyewitness research does not apply to the courtroom and that, in any case, its conclusions are mostly common sense and therefore not very enlightening. Yet psychologist Gary Wells of Iowa State University and his colleague Lisa Hasel have amassed considerable evidence showing that the experimental findings do apply to courtroom testimony and that they are often counterintuitive.

Science can and should inform judicial processes to improve the accuracy and assessment of eyewitness accounts. We are seeing some small steps in this direction, but our courts still have a long way to go to better ensure that innocent people are not punished because of flaws in this very influential type of evidence.(5)

〔註〕

adhere：固守する

administer：行う

amass：集める

counterintuitive：直観に反した

eyewitness：目撃者

flaw：不備，欠陥

ID：身分証明

Innocence Project：冤罪救済プロジェクト

jurisdiction：法廷

juror：陪審員

lineup：(警察で行なう)面通しの列

mall：ショッピングセンター

perpetrator：犯人

設　問

1. 下線部(1)としては次の3つが考えられる。それぞれ日本語で説明しなさい。
   1) Extreme witness stress at the crime scene or during the identification process.
   2) Brief viewing times at the lineup or during other identification procedures.
   3) A lack of distinctive characteristics of the suspect such as tattoos or extreme height.
2. 下線部(2)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
3. 下線部(3)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
4. (4)の〔　〕内の下線部の語句を正しく並べ替えなさい。
5. 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の文章を読み，下の設問に答えなさい。

(1) As attraction transitions to a relationship, humor's role changes, but sharing a laugh is no less important. Many agree it is the connection that humor fosters that makes it so good for relationships, especially over the long term. Humor often becomes a private language between two people. A couple's in-joke can make a mundane or tense moment hilarious.

But here, each gender's role is different — and interestingly, in some ways men and women change places. Unlike during courtship, when men are usually the humor producers and women are the appreciators, in long-term relationships it can sometimes be harmful for men to use humor. When women are the humorous partners, however, relationships tend to thrive.

Funny men are not necessarily a curse, of course, but in certain situations male humor might be dangerous. In 1997 psychologists Catherine Cohan of Pennsylvania State University and Thomas Bradbury of the University of California, Los Angeles, analyzed the marriages of 60 couples over an 18-month period, using data from self-reports and audiotaped conversations of the couples working through a specific marital issue. They found that in couples who had a major life stressor such as a death in the family or a lost job, the husband's use of humor during problem solving was a warning sign. These couples were more likely to wind up divorced or separated within 18 months than couples with a life stressor where the male did not use humor. This result may be about men knowing how and when to crack the tension with a joke. Timing is key. "Particularly with men's humor we see it used to avoid problems or serious conversations," Martin says. "And if it's used aggressively — in a teasing or putdown way — or at an inappropriate time, it can be detrimental to the relationship."

The idea that male humor might sometimes be bad for a relationship is supported by results from the Coping Humor Scale (CHS) test developed by Martin and psychologist Herbert Lefcourt of the University of Waterloo, which measures how much one uses humor to cope with life stress. (2) They found in 1986 that men who score high on the CHS report less marital satisfaction than their peers who do not use humor as much to cope. They also discovered that men tend to use more disparaging forms of humor, directed at others, when coping with a tough situation. If this is the type of humor men are referring to when they take the CHS, Lefcourt notes, it might explain the lower relationship satisfaction.

Women, on the other hand, have been shown by many studies to often use self-deprecating humor, which may bring relief to a tense situation. And the CHS study found that (3) [use, cope, reported, who, women, humor, greater, more, to, satisfaction, marital].

A recent physiological study may help explain why. Couples psychologist John Gottman of the Gottman Institute analyzed 130 couples discussing their top three most problematic issues. Starting when they were newlyweds, couples came to Gottman's lab once a year for six years and had private discussions while Gottman measured their physiological responses, such as blood pressure and pulse, with a polygraph and electrocardiogram.

Gottman found that the reduction of the male's heart rate during these intense discussions was critical for a successful marriage (whereas the women's heart rates made no difference). Some men were good at soothing themselves, but the next best way to lower these husbands' heart rates was for their wives to crack a joke to relieve the tension. Couples in which the women deescalated the conflict in this way(4), according to Gottman, were more likely to have a stable marriage through at least the study's six years, as compared with couples in which the wives did not use humor.

As a relationship progresses, then, a man's humor becomes less important — perhaps even counterproductive in certain situations — whereas a woman's sense of humor becomes a blessing. During courtship, a man's wit attracts a woman, and her appreciative laughter, in turn, is attractive to him. But as commitment increases, the challenge becomes less about landing a mate and more about keeping one around. "Here it is more about sympathy and attunement to the other's feelings and perspectives," Martin says. "The goal is less to entertain and impress and more to reduce interpersonal tensions, convey understanding, save face for oneself and one's partner. Women may be more skilled at these uses of humor(5)."

Of course, in real life men and women inhabit a wide spectrum, with far greater individual variation than is reflected in the trends that show up in the lab. Many people have traits that are the opposite of those normally associated with their sex. But in general, the way men and women use humor betrays its deeper purpose — to help us connect and bond with one another. A genuine laugh is one of the most honest ways to convey: I'm with you.

〔註〕

attunement：調和

blessing：ありがたいもの

commitment：(約束による)掛かり合い

courtship：求婚期間

curse：災いのもと

deescalate：緩和する

detrimental：有害な

disparage：見くびる

electrocardiogram：心電図

hilarious：愉快な

land：手に入れる

mundane：平凡な

peer：同等者

physiological：生理的な

polygraph：うそ発見器

self-deprecate：自己卑下する

soothe：落ち着かせる

thrive：成功する

設　問

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に直しなさい。
2. 下線部(2)を日本語に直しなさい。(CHS はそのままでよいです。)
3. (3)の〔　〕内の下線部の語を正しく並べ替えなさい。
4. 下線部(4)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。
5. 下線部(5)の内容を具体的に日本語で説明しなさい。

Ⅲ 次の文章の空欄(1)～(8)に入る最も適切な語を下の語群から選び，必要に応じて適切な形にして，解答用紙に書き入れなさい。(同じ語を2度以上使わないこと。)

In a 1958 paper British psychiatrist John Bowlby debuted a then controversial idea that became known as attachment theory: to develop properly, all children require a safe, secure relationship with an adult, he claimed. He called his opus, "The Nature of the Child's Tie to His Mother." But some of the first studies to actually assess fathers, in the 1970s, found that dads are just as capable as mothers at (1) for their children. Dads are equally able to interpret their infants' distress as, say, a sign of hunger or fatigue and to (2) accordingly. Men and women have the same physiological responses — changes in heart rate, respiration, skin temperature, and more — when they encounter fussy newborns. Just like mothers, blindfolded dads can pick their babies out of a nursery lineup merely by touching all the infants' hands.

Research also shows that dads and dads-to-be (3) through many of the same physiological changes that pregnant women do. For example, in a study published in 2000 psychologist Anne E. Storey of Memorial University of Newfoundland in Canada and her colleagues found that expectant dads had elevated levels of prolactin, a hormone that is also sky-high in new mothers who are attached and responsive to their children. The researchers also discovered that the men's testosterone levels dropped by about one third in the first few weeks after their kids (4), a change that may make a man less aggressive and more nurturing. A follow-up study published in 2001 revealed that new fathers had lower testosterone levels than age-matched controls. Fathers can even suffer from postpartum depression: from a 2005 survey of 26,000 mothers and fathers, psychiatrist Paul G. Ramchandani of the University of Oxford determined that 4 percent of fathers had symptoms of depression within eight weeks after their children were born. Fatherhood can alter the brain in other, more positive ways as well.

But although parenting is just as biologically natural a role for men as it is for women, fathers typically interact with their kids in a way distinct from that of mothers. In traditional two-parent households, moms tend to (5) most of the care and comfort to infants, whereas dads are more likely to play with them. "Fathers spend proportionally more of their time engaging in play with kids, which tends to be highly arousing and usually quite positive," Lamb says. Classic studies conducted in the 1970s and 1980s show this discrepancy is pervasive in the U.S. And in a 2006 assessment Lyn Craig, a senior research fellow at the

University of New South Wales's Social Policy Research Center, and her colleagues found that Australian fathers spend about 40 percent of their child care time engaging in interactive activities such as play or reading as compared with 22 percent in the case of mothers.

By eight weeks old, babies have noticed this pattern. An infant picked up by his mother will calm down, showing decreases in heart rate and respiration. When Dad picks up his child, however, the child's heart rate and respiration (6) — a sign that Junior's getting excited for a rollicking game.

One reason for fathers' particular playfulness may lie in the traditional division of labor in American families. In her study, Craig found that 51 percent of mothers' child care time — but only 31 percent of fathers' — is spent performing physical and emotional care such as feeding, bathing, cuddling and soothing. If mothers are doing the bulk of the caretaking, fathers have the luxury of goofing off with Junior. Note that these differences are proportional and do not mean that men spend more total time playing with their children. In fact, a second reason for fathers' emphasis on play may stem from the fact that they tend to be around their children less than mothers are. "If you had a young child and only had an hour to be with that child, you might tend to use that time to have a lot of fun, to play a lot," says Catherine Tamis-LeMonda, a psychologist at New York University.

Cultural comparisons support the notion that the division of labor (7) some of this parenting behavior. In cultures in which men take on more child care — such as the Aka foragers of Central Africa, a society in which fathers are equal partners in caregiving — they spend less of their time in play. And in the U.S., cultural norms regarding masculinity may also contribute, making some men more comfortable rolling a truck on the floor than (8) their infants to sleep. So although dads are biologically wired to take on any aspect of parenting, for cultural reasons they often end up carving out their own niche within that multifaceted job.

〔註〕

Aka forager：狩猟採集民アカ

debut：初公開する

discrepancy：相違

fussy：小うるさい

goof off：時間をつぶす，サボる

niche：適した地位，場所

opus：著作

pervasive：普及して

physiological：生理的な

postpartum depression：産後鬱(うつ)病

psychiatrist：精神科医

respiration：呼吸

rollick：はしゃぎ回る

testosterone：テストステロン(男性ホルモンの一種)

〔語　群〕

arrive	care	drive	go
increase	provide	respond	rock