

弘前大学 一般

平成 24 年度入学試験問題(前期)

英語Ⅱ・リーディング・ライティング

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見てはならない。
2. 本冊子には ㊦ から ㊨ までの 4 問題が印刷されていて、7 ページある。
落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所等がある場合には、申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙と下書き用紙を別に配付している。解答は、解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。所定の箇所以外に記入したものは無効である。
4. 日本語で解答する問題と、英語で解答する問題があるので、注意すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定された欄に、学部名および受験番号を記入すること。
6. 提出した解答用紙以外は、すべて持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

The societies of Japan and the United States are quite different and because of these differences, Japanese and American people often have a difficult time (**a. communicate**). This difficulty is not only based on the mastery of the other's language. It is based on different sets of social conventions and the underlying stories for these conventions. (**A**) underlying stories, I mean our cultures' unspoken assumptions.

One example of social convention can be seen when visiting an acquaintance's house. In the United States, it is not unusual for friends, or even co-workers, to drop by your house. While certainly we have formal dinners or visits as well, I'm (**b. refer**) to the custom of stopping by more casually — although (1) it is generally considered rude to arrive unannounced. In Japan, it is rather unusual to visit a friend's house this casually, and extremely rare (**B**) a co-worker to do so.

We could say that once you get to the friend's/co-worker's house, (**C**) you might expect to be treated would be different. In Japan, you would probably be (**c. show**) a considerable amount of respect, treated as an honored guest. In the United States, things would be more casual, and you might be treated almost as a family member. (2) This leads us to underlying stories. In Japan, the underlying story in this social situation is that "the other person is to be treated as a superior, and with great respect." In the United States, the story is that "we are equals, and very relaxed with each other."

If we take this illustration further, on entering a friend's house in a casual visit in the United States, the host may say something like "Grab a seat anywhere," or he/she may not even pay attention to (**D**) you sit. This continues the idea that "You are a near-family member." In Japan, the host would likely show you to a seat, since the underlying notion is "You are an honored guest."

(3) Another example of social convention is the use of speech in the two cultures. In Japan, during a discussion it might be considered respectful to listen silently to the other's opinion, but in the United States, a person who does not contribute their opinion to a discussion might be considered (d. bore). Generally speaking in the United States, the social convention is to offer opinions, whereas in Japan it may be to stay silent. (4) The underlying story for the former here is "We all have valuable opinions," and in the latter "I'm respecting you by listening to your opinion."

To enhance intercultural communication it is important to understand the other's social conventions, and even more important to understand the underlying stories on (E) these conventions are based.

(Adapted from Rob Schwartz, "Conventions and Underlying Stories,"
Shukan ST ONLINE, 25 July 2008)

設問 1 (a)から(d)の中の動詞を適切な形に変えなさい。

設問 2 (A)から(E)の中に適語を一語ずつ入れなさい。

設問 3 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 4 下線部(2)の This の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 下線部(2)の underlying stories の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 6 下線部(3)の具体的な内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 7 下線部(4)の the former と the latter とは、それぞれの国の social convention ですか、日本語で答えなさい。

2

次の英文の中にある(1)から(5)の日本語を英語に訳しなさい。

Student 1: Did you make any sense of the questions in that English test?

Student 2: No, it was terrible. (1) 不合格に決まっている。

Student 1: What are we going to do? This way we'll never graduate!

Student 2: They say your English picks up tremendously if you go study abroad for a while.

Student 1: Study abroad? Isn't that very expensive? (2) 何百万円もかかるそう
だ。

Student 2: Not that much! If you attend a summer course at a sister school,
it may only cost ¥300,000 or so, and it's more fun than repeating
courses here.

Student 1: It's still a lot of money. (3) 親にはそんなにお金があるかどうか分か
らない。Anyway, where are those sister schools?

Student 2: I forget the names, but I know we have sister schools in the U.S.,
in Canada and in New Zealand.

Student 1: New Zealand? Isn't that where they made *Lord of the Rings*? Boy,
I really liked that movie!

Student 2: Yes, but they also had a really bad earthquake there last year,
remember?

Student 1: That's right! (4) でも、日本でも地震があっただろう。And the one
here was even worse. As far as that goes, you could say it is safer
in New Zealand.

Student 2: I don't know. You never know when the next earthquake may
strike. I think I'd rather go to Canada. I've never heard of an
earthquake in Canada.

Student 1: Neither have I. But this whole discussion is pretty meaningless,
don't you think? You know you're never going to study abroad.

Student 2: Don't be so sure. If I fail that English test, I think I'm going to
talk to my Dad. (5) もう一年大学で勉強するよりも、夏に留学する
方が安い。

3 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後に星印[*]が付いている語句には、英文の後に注がある。)

If you're looking for the latest in home exercise equipment, you may want to consider something with four legs and a wagging tail.

Several studies now show that dogs can be powerful motivators to get people moving. Not only are dog owners more likely to take regular walks, but (1) new research shows that dog walkers are more active overall than people who don't have dogs.

(2) One study even found that older people are more likely to take regular walks if the walking companion is canine* rather than human.

"You need to walk, and so (A) your dog," said Rebecca A. Johnson, director of the human-animal interaction research center at the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine*. "It's good for both ends of the leash*."

Researchers from Michigan State University reported that among dog owners who took their pets for regular walks, 60 percent met United States government criteria for regular, moderate or vigorous exercise. Nearly half of dog walkers exercised an average of 30 minutes a day at least five days a week. By comparison, only about a third of those without dogs got that much regular exercise.

The dog walkers had higher overall levels of both moderate and vigorous physical activity (B) the other subjects, and they were more likely to take part in other leisure-time physical activities. On average, they exercised about 30 minutes a week more than people who didn't have dogs.

(3) Dog walking was highest among the young and educated, with 18-to-24-year-old owners twice as likely to walk the dog as those over 65, and college graduates more than twice as likely as those with less education. Younger dogs were more likely to be walked than older dogs; and larger dogs (20

kilograms or more) were taken for longer walks than smaller dogs.

And (4) the question remains whether owning a dog encourages regular activity or whether active, healthy people are simply more likely to acquire dogs as walking companions.

A 2008 study in Western Australia found that one of the motivations for getting a dog was a desire (C) get more exercise. Before getting a dog, the new dog owners had clocked about 89 minutes of weekly walking, but dog ownership boosted that number to 130 minutes a week.

A study of 41,500 California residents found (D) dog owners were about 60 percent more likely to walk for leisure than people (E) owned a cat or no pet at all. That translated to an extra 19 minutes a week of walking compared with people without dogs.

(5) A study last year from the University of Missouri showed that for getting exercise, dogs are better walking companions than humans. In a 12-week study of 54 adults at an assisted-living home*, some people selected a friend or spouse as a walking companion, while others took a bus daily to a local animal shelter, where they were assigned a dog to walk.

To the surprise of the researchers, the dog walkers showed a much greater improvement in fitness*. Walking speed among the dog walkers increased by 28 percent, compared with just 4 percent among the human walkers.

Dr. Johnson said that human walkers often complained about the heat and talked each other out of exercise, but that people who were paired with dogs didn't make those excuses.

"They (F) themselves by helping the dog," said Dr. Johnson, co-author of the new book "Walk a Hound, Lose a Pound," to be published in May. "If we're committed to a dog, it enables us to commit to physical activity ourselves."

(Adapted from Tara Parker-Pope, "Just Get a Dog and Forget the Treadmill," *The New York Times Weekly Review*, 10 April 2011)

(注)

canine	イヌ科の動物
Veterinary Medicine	獣医学
leash	紐(ひも)
assisted-living home	介護施設
fitness	調子の良さ

設問 1 (A) から (F) に適語を一語ずつ入れなさい。

設問 2 下線部(1)の結果わかったことを日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 3 下線部(2)の結果わかったことを日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 4 下線部(3)で筆者が述べていることを日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問 5 下線部(4)の the question の内容に相当する部分を本文中の英語から抜き出しなさい。

設問 6 下線部(5)の内容を(ア)研究内容, (イ)研究結果, (ウ)研究結果から結論としてわかったこと, の3つに分けて, 日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 7 本文の内容に沿って, 以下の設問に日本語で答えなさい。

(A) According to researchers from Michigan State University, what percentage of dog owners who took their pets for regular walks met United States Government criteria for regular, moderate or vigorous exercise?

(B) On average, how many minutes more did dog walkers exercise a week than those who did not have dogs?

(C) According to a 2008 study in Western Australia, how many minutes did dog ownership boost the time of weekly walking?

4

Because of the trouble at the nuclear power plant in Fukushima Prefecture, many people are saying that Japan should no longer rely on nuclear energy. But can Japan really afford to close down its nuclear reactors? Will it not face a shortage of electricity, with possibly enormous consequences for its industry? What do you think? State your opinion in about 100 English words. You can use some of the vocabulary given below if you like.

原発	nuclear power
熱エネルギー	thermal energy
火力発電(所)	thermal power (plant)
水力エネルギー	hydro-energy
水力発電(所)	hydraulic power (plant)
太陽エネルギー	solar energy
太陽光発電(所)	solar power (plant)
地熱エネルギー	geothermal energy
地熱発電(所)	geothermal power (plant)
風力	wind power
風力発電(所)	wind-power (plant)
代替エネルギー	alternative energy
再生可能エネルギー	renewable energy
化石燃料	fossil fuels
天然ガス	natural gas
蓄電(技術)	electricity storage (technology)
蓄電池	storage battery/batteries
地球温暖化	global warming
二酸化炭素	carbon dioxide
核廃棄物	nuclear waste
環境汚染	environmental pollution
～を汚染する	to pollute something
節電する	save electricity
停電	blackout
計画停電	rolling blackout
雇用	employment
補助金	government subsidy
輸出	export
産業生産	industrial production
効率の良い	efficient