A

令和３年度

前期日程

英語問題

〔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いてはいけない。
2. **受験番号は，解答用紙の受験番号欄（計２か所）に正確に記入すること。**
3. 問題冊子のページ数は，表紙を除き８ページである。脱落している場合は直ちに申し出ること。
4. 解答用紙は１枚である。
5. 解答は，解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。枠からはみ出してはいけない。
6. 問題冊子の余白は，適宜下書きに使用してよい。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I　次の英文(A)と(B)を読み，それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。(B)については，引用符の中の単語は英語のままでよい。

(A) One of the oddest aspects of American culture is our general dismissal of commensality. Most human cultures have considered food preparation and consumption, especially consuming food together, as essential to family, tribal, religious, and other social bonds. Some people would go even further and say that as social creatures, eating together makes us more socially adept and indeed happier human beings. However, in our highly individualistic society the value of eating and drinking together is probably honored more in the breach than in the observance.

(Ludington, Charles C. & Booker, Matthew M. 2019. *Food fights: How history matters to contemporary food debates.* The University of North Carolina Press より一部改変)

(B) In language, the relationship between the form of a signal and its meaning is largely arbitrary. For example, the sound of "blue" will likely have no relationship to the properties of light we experience as blue nor to the visual written form "blue," will sound different across languages, and have no sound at all in signed languages. No equivalent of "blue" will even exist in many languages that might make fewer or more or different color distinctions. With respect to language, the meaning of a signal cannot be predicted from the physical properties of the signal available to the senses. Rather, the relationship is set by convention.

(Boroditsky, Lera. 2019. "Language and the brain." *Science*, 366(6461), October 4. DOI: 10.1126/science.aaz6490 より一部改変)

II 次の英文を読んで，以下の設問に答えなさい。

Is any environment more secluded from our imagination than the seas surrounding Antarctica? Icebergs grind above a seabed dotted with salps, sea squirts, sponges, and other barely animate organisms. The sun scarcely rises for half the year. Under the elemental conditions at these latitudes, Antarctic blue whales exist in a world defined by bioacoustics. Blue whales, Earth's largest animals, call to others of their kind, though exactly what these cries communicate remains a mystery. Whether to attract a mate, to repel (i) a rival, or for some other social purpose, the sounds blue whales make are less song, more drone — a tectonic rumble on the furthest edge of human hearing. That the sounds of blue whales seem simple might suggest they are unchanging across generations. But these atonal sounds have begun evolving. Since at least the 1960s, their pitch has downshifted the equivalent of three white keys on a piano. Scientists have theories as to why — some worrisome, some hopeful, all involving humans.

The deepening of Antarctic blue whales' sounds is not unique to the (A) subspecies. Groups of pygmy blue whales found near Madagascar, Sri Lanka, and Australia, as well as fin whales, which live in seas around the world, have also dropped their pitch. (Even before this change, fin whales emitted sounds so low as to be nearly imperceptible to humans; the wavelengths of their calls were often longer than the bodies of the whales themselves.) In a study last year that analyzed more than 1 million individual recordings of whale calls, scale shifts were found across species, and among populations that don't necessarily interact with one another. Which is to say (ii), whatever has triggered the change doesn't seem to have a specific geographic origin.

The underwater clamor caused by maritime traffic and extractive industries might seem a likely culprit. After all, such noise is known to interrupt whales' foraging and interfere with their vocal interactions. But although some whales

do adapt (B), in limited ways, to artificial sounds in the ocean — by pausing their calls to avoid competing with the passage of cargo ships, for example — scientists don't believe that the deepening whale calls are a response to sonic pollution. They have identified lowered pitches even across populations of whales that live in seas without major shipping routes, where mechanical noise is negligible (iii).

Another possible explanation for the change in whale calls is the achievements of global conservation efforts. At the start of the 20th century, an estimated 239,000 Antarctic blue whales occupied the Southern Ocean. By the early 1970s, decades of commercial whaling — initially by Norwegian and British whalers, and later by illegal Soviet fleets — had decreased the blue-whale population in the region to a mere 360. But since protection of the subspecies began in 1966, that number has begun to rebound. Scientists have speculated that the whale's anatomy (iv) determines that the louder it gets, the higher the pitch of its calls. As populations have grown, then, the whales may have decreased their volume because they are more likely to be communicating over short distances. In other words, Antarctic blue whales may be lower-toned today than in previous decades simply because they no longer need to shout.

Last year's study of whale calls also suggests a more ominous reason for the drop in pitch, however: Perhaps whales don't need to be so loud because sound waves travel farther in oceans made acidic by the absorption of carbon dioxide.

Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, meanwhile, may indirectly influence whale voices in other ways. Recent monitoring of Antarctic blue whales shows that, during the austral summer, their pitch rises. Researchers have hypothesized that in warmer months, the whales must use their forte volume to be heard amid the cracking ice — a natural sound amplified by unnatural (C) processes, as rising temperatures exacerbate (v) ice-melt. So the impacts of a warming planet may modulate animal sounds even in remote places with barely any humans, and where the most thunderous notes come not from ships, but from the clatter of breaking ice.

We may not yet know what the sounds of blue whales mean. But whether through our intent to preserve these creatures, or as a result of refashioning their environment, our deeds echo in(vi) their voices.
(Giggs, Rebecca. "Whale songs are getting deeper." *The Atlantic*, October 2019.)

設問(1) 下線部(i)～(vi)の語句の本文中での意味に最も近いものを，(イ)～(ニ)から１つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(i) repel

(イ) call on　　(ロ) drive away
(ハ) escape from　　(ニ) reconcile with

(ii) Which is to say

(イ) Moreover　　(ロ) None the less
(ハ) On the other hand　　(ニ) Put another way

(iii) negligible

(イ) extremely limited　　(ロ) hardly pleasant
(ハ) relatively loud　　(ニ) very significant

(iv) anatomy

(イ) animal language　　(ロ) body structure
(ハ) musical ability　　(ニ) space science

(v) exacerbate

(イ) delay　　(ロ) freeze
(ハ) reduce　　(ニ) worsen

(vi) echo in

(イ) are irrelevant to　　(ロ) become unnoticeable in
(ハ) have an impact on　　(ニ) work in favor of

設問(2)　下線部(A) the subspecies が指すものを本文中の英語で答えなさい。

設問(3)　下線部(B) adapt は具体的にはたとえばどういう行動をとるのか。本文の内容に従い，25 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も 1 字に数えます。

設問(4)　下線部(C) unnatural はどのような意味で unnatural であると考えられるか，25 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。句読点も 1 字に数えます。

設問(5)　本文の内容に従い，この文章のタイトルである “Whale songs are getting deeper” という現象の原因であると考えられるものを下記の(イ)～(ヘ)から 2 つ選び，記号で答えなさい。

(イ) Drones are spotted by blue whales.

(ロ) Many ships pass over blue whales.

(ハ) Some nations have resumed commercial whaling.

(ニ) The number of blue whales has increased.

(ホ) Seawater now has a higher level of acidity.

(ヘ) The sound of melting ice is getting noisier.

Ⅲ　長期にわたって何かに取り組む場合，前向きな姿勢を保ち続けるのが難しいことがあります。そのような状況になった時，具体的にどうすれば抜け出せるでしょうか。あなた自身もしくは他の人の経験を1つ例に挙げて，70語程度の英文で述べなさい。

Ⅳ　次の日本文(A)と(B)のそれぞれの下線部の意味を英語で表しなさい。ただし，(B)では**文学部の志願者は(イ)を，文学部以外の学部の志願者は(ロ)**を選んで解答しなさい。

(A)　**(すべての学部の志願者)**

私が「学ぶことって楽しいな」と思えるようになったのは，大学を卒業して社会に出てからです。

一度学びの楽しさを味わってからは，やみつきになりました。学べば学ぶほど，いままでわからなかったことがわかるようになり，それによって自分の視野が広がります。知らないことや新しいことに出合うと好奇心が刺激され，もっと多くのことを学びたくなります。

(池上彰．2020．『なんのために学ぶのか』SB クリエイティブ より一部改変)

(B)

(イ)　**(文学部の志願者)**

ある登山家がひとつの登山をして，その記録を文章に起こし単行本にまとめたとする。しかし彼が本を書いたからといって，その本の読者は，彼の登山の根本がこの本によって侵食されているとは感じないだろう。登山家にとっての表現はあくまで登山行為そのものであり，その登山行為をあとから文章にまとめたところで，そんなものは所詮“おまけ”，彼の登山の副次的な生産物にすぎない。あとから本を書こうが書くまいが，いずれにせよ彼は山には登っただろうし，登っている最中にあとから本を書く自分を意識するなどということもない。つまりこのとき登山家は純粋に行動者――あるいは行動的表現者――として完結できている。

(角幡唯介．2020．『旅人の表現術』集英社)

(ロ)　**(文学部以外の学部の志願者)**

なぜ「表現の自由」は守るに値するものなのか？

残念ながら，その問いに対する答えは憲法本文には書かれていない。書かれていないのは，それが自明だからではない(自明なら「表現の自由」をめぐって

論争が起きるはずがない)。書かれていないのは，その答えは国民が自分の頭で考え，自分の言葉で語らなければならないことだからである。

表現の自由にしろ，公共の福祉にしろ，民主主義にしろ，それにいかなる価値があるのかを自分の言葉で語ることができなければ，「そんなものは守るに値しない」と言い切る人たちを説得して翻意させることはできない。

(内田樹．「民主主義をめざさない社会」
http://blog.tatsuru.com/2020/03/26_1503.html より一部改変)