

令和3年度・個別学力検査

英 語 (前)

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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17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。
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令和3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 冊 子

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問題 I

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

Creativity is much broader and more universal than what people typically consider the “artistic” fields. We think of creativity (ア) using your imagination to create something new in the world. Creativity comes into play ⁽¹⁾ wherever you have the opportunity to generate new ideas, solutions, or approaches. And we believe everyone should have access to that resource.

For much of the twentieth century the so-called “creative types”—designers, art directors, copy writers—were relegated* to the kids’ table, far from serious discussions. Meanwhile, all the important business conversations took place among the “grownups” in boardrooms and meeting spaces down the hall.

But the creative endeavors that seemed fanciful or extracurricular* a decade ago have now gone mainstream. Education thought leader Sir Ken Robinson—whose riveting 2006 TED Talk asking “Do Schools Kill Creativity?” was the most popular in history—says that creativity “is as important in education as literacy, and we should treat it with the same status.”

In the business world, creativity manifests itself (ア) innovation. Tech stars such as Google, Facebook, and Twitter have unleashed* their employees’ creativity to change the lives of billions of people. Today, in every department—from customer service to finance—people have opportunities to experiment with new solutions. Companies desperately need employees’ insights from across the organization. No individual executive or division holds a monopoly on new ideas.

Whether you live in Silicon Valley or Shanghai, Munich or Mumbai, you’ve already felt the effects of seismic* market shifts. Most businesses today realize that the key to growth, and even survival, is innovation. One recent IBM survey of more than 1,500 CEOs reports that creativity is the single most important leadership competency for enterprises facing the complexity of

global commerce today. An Adobe Systems poll of five thousand people on three continents reports that 80 percent of people see unlocking creative potential (了) key to economic growth. Yet only 25 percent of these individuals feel that they're living up to their creative potential in their own lives and careers. That's a lot of wasted talent.

How might we shift that balance? How might we help the other 75 percent unleash their creative potential?

We have been stunned at how quickly people's imagination, curiosity, and courage are renewed with just a small amount of practice and encouragement.

For the people we've worked with, opening up the flow of creativity is like discovering that you've been driving a car with the emergency brake on — and suddenly experiencing what it feels like when you release the brake and can drive freely. We see this a lot with executives during workshops, or when we have clients in to collaborate side by side with us. They've sat through seminars about innovation before, and they are convinced they know how creative — or how *uncreative* — they're going to be. So when we get to a point that's fuzzy* or unconventional — like doing an improv exercise — suddenly they take their smartphones, heading for the exits to make “really important” phone calls.

Why? ⁽²⁾ [they are / about / in those settings / their abilities / because / insecure]. They instinctively fall back on the defense that “I'm just not the creative type.”

In our experience, *everybody* is the creative type. ⁽³⁾ We know that if we can get individuals to stick with the methodology a while, they will end up doing amazing things. They come up with breakthrough ideas or suggestions and work creatively with a team to develop something truly innovative. They surprise themselves with the realization that they are a lot more creative than they had thought. That early success shakes up how they see themselves and makes them eager to do more.

What we've found is that we don't have to generate creativity from scratch. We just need to help people rediscover what they already have: the capacity to imagine — or build upon — new-to-the-world ideas. But the real value of creativity doesn't emerge until you are brave enough to act on those ideas. That combination of thought and action defines creative confidence: the ability to come up with new ideas and the courage to try them out.

Geshe Thupten Jinpa, who has been the Dalai Lama's chief English translator for more than twenty years, shared an insight with us recently about the nature of creativity. Jinpa pointed out that there's no word in the Tibetan language for “creativity” or “being creative.” The closest translation is “natural.” In other words, if you want to be more creative, you just have to be more natural. We forget that back in kindergarten, we were all creative. We all played and experimented and tried out weird things without fear or shame. We didn't know enough not to. The fear of social rejection is something we learned as we got older, that's why it's possible to regain our creative abilities so swiftly and powerfully, even decades later.

It turns out that creativity isn't some rare gift to be enjoyed by the lucky few — it's a natural part of human thinking and behavior. In too many of us it gets blocked. But it can be unblocked. And unblocking that creative spark can have far-reaching implications for yourself, your organization, and your community.

We believe that our creative energy is one of our most precious resources. It can help us to find innovative solutions to some of our most intractable problems.

出典：Tom and David Kelly, *Creative Confidence*, William Collins, 2013 (一部
改変)

*注

relegate：格下げする

extracurricular：課外活動

unleash：解き放つ

seismic：劇的な

fuzzy：あいまいな

問 1 文中の(ア)と表記されている部分について、共通して当てはまる前置詞を以下から選択しなさい。

- (a) with
- (b) from
- (c) as
- (d) to

問 2 下線部(1) comes into play の意味を下記の候補から選択しなさい。

- (a) 遊びに来る
- (b) 集中する
- (c) 作用する
- (d) 観劇する

問 3 下線部(2)の[]内を文意に合うように適切な順序に並び替えなさい。
ただし、文頭の文字は大文字に書き換えること。

問 4 下線部(3)を 80 文字以内で、日本語で訳しなさい。

問 5 チベットの言語において“creativity”や“being creative”と同義の概念は、英単語で何に対応すると書かれているか一単語で答えなさい。

問 6 この文章の著者の“creativity”に関する考えとして、正しいものを下記の選択肢から二つ選択しなさい。

- (a) “creativity”は、人々がよく考えているように「芸術的な」領域の概念である
- (b) “creativity”は、特別な才能のある人物に特有のものではない
- (c) “creativity”は、ゼロから作り出さなければならない
- (d) “creativity”を持った人々は、突然、携帯電話を取りだして「重要な電話」に応答する
- (e) “creativity”は、教育において読み書きと同じように重要視されている

問題Ⅱ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

The problem of rents is easy for a noneconomist, even a sparsely* educated low-wage worker, to grasp: it's the market. When the rich and the poor compete for housing on the open market, the poor don't stand a chance. The rich can always outbid* them, buy up their tenements* or trailer parks*, and replace them (A) condos, McMansions*, golf courses, or whatever they like. Since the rich have become more numerous, thanks largely (B) rising stock prices and executive salaries, the poor have necessarily been forced into housing that is more expensive, more dilapidated*, or more distant from their places of work. Recall that in Key West, the trailer park convenient to hotel jobs was charging \$625 a month for a half-size trailer, forcing low-wage workers to (C) for housing farther and farther away in less fashionable areas. But rents were also sky-rocketing in the touristically challenged city of Minneapolis, where the last bits of near-affordable housing lie deep in the city, while job growth has occurred on the city's periphery*, next to distinctly unaffordable suburbs. Insofar as the poor have to work near the dwellings of the rich — as in the case of so many service and retail jobs — they are stuck with lengthy commutes or dauntingly* expensive housing.

If there seems to be general (D) about the low-income housing crisis, this is partly because it is in no way reflected in the official poverty rate, which has remained for the past several years at a soothingly* low 13 percent or so. The reason for the disconnect between the actual housing nightmare of the poor and “poverty,” as officially defined, is simple: the official poverty level is still calculated by the archaic* method of taking the bare-bones cost of food for a family of a given size and multiplying this number by three. Yet food is relatively inflation-proof*, at least compared with rent. In the early 1960s, when this method of calculating poverty was devised, food accounted for 24 percent of the average family budget (not 33 percent even then, it should be

noted) and housing 29 percent. In 1999, food took up only 16 percent of the family budget, while housing had soared to 37 percent. So the choice of food as the basis for calculating family budgets seems fairly arbitrary today; we might as well abolish poverty altogether, at least on paper, by defining a subsistence* budget as some multiple of average expenditures on comic books or dental floss.

When the market fails to distribute some vital commodity, such as housing, to all who require it, the usual expectation is that the government will step in and help. We accept this principle — at least in a halfhearted and faltering way — in the case of health care, where government offers Medicare* to the elderly, Medicaid* to the desperately poor, and various state programs to the children of the merely very poor. But in the case of housing, the extreme upward trend of the market has been accompanied by a cowardly public sector retreat from responsibility. Expenditures on public housing have fallen since the 1980s, and the expansion of public rental subsidies came to a halt in the mid-1990s. At the same time, housing subsidies for home owners — who tend to be far more affluent than renters — have remained at their usual munificent* levels. It did not escape my attention, as a temporarily low-income person, that the housing subsidy I normally receive in my real life — over \$20,000 a year in the form of a mortgage-interest deduction — would have allowed a truly low-income family to live in relative splendor. Had this amount been available to me in monthly installments* in Minneapolis, I could have moved into one of those “executive” condos with sauna, health club, and pool.

But if rents are exquisitely sensitive to market forces, wages clearly are not. Every city where I worked in the course of this project was experiencing what local businesspeople defined as a “labor shortage” — commented on in the local press and revealed by the ubiquitous* signs saying “Now Hiring” or, more imperiously*, “We Are Now Accepting Applications.” Yet wages for people near the bottom of the labor market remain fairly flat, even

“stagnant*.” “Certainly,” the *New York Times* reported in March 2000, “inflationary wage gains are not evident in national wage statistics.” Federal Reserve* chief Alan Greenspan, who spends much of his time anxiously scanning the horizon for the slightest hint of such “inflationary” gains, was pleased to inform Congress in July 2000 that the forecast seemed largely trouble-free. He went so far as to suggest that the economic laws linking low unemployment to wage increases may no longer be operative, which [saying / like / little / is / a]⁽²⁾ that the law of supply and demand has been abolished. Some economists argue that the apparent paradox rests on an illusion: there is no real “labor shortage,” only a shortage of people willing to work at the wages currently being offered. You might as well talk about a “Lexus shortage” — which there is, in a sense, for anyone unwilling to pay \$40,000 for a car.

出典：Barbara Ehrenreich, *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America*, Owl Book, 2001 (一部改変)

*注

sparingly：ほとんど～ない

outbid：～よりも高い値をつける

tenement：住宅

trailer park：移動住宅のための駐車場

McMansions：豪邸

dilapidated：みすぼらしい

periphery：周辺

dauntingly：気が遠くなるほど

soothingly：穏やかに

archaic：古い

inflation-proof：インフレの影響を受けにくい

subsistence：生存最低生活

Medicare : 米国の高齢者向け医療保険制度

Medicaid : 米国の低所得者向け医療扶助制度

munificent : 気前の良い

installment : 分割払い

ubiquitous : よく見かける

imperiously : 差し迫った

stagnant : 低迷している

Federal Reserve : 米国の連邦準備制度理事会

問 1 空欄(A)と(B)に入る前置詞を, 下記の選択肢の中から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) over

(b) in

(c) to

(d) with

(e) at

問 2 空欄(C)に入る文脈上最も適切な動詞を, 下記の選択肢の中から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) give

(b) search

(c) leave

(d) wait

問 3 空欄(D)に入る文脈上最も適切な名詞を, 下記の選択肢の中から選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(a) criticism

(b) satisfaction

(c) exaggeration

(d) fear

問 4 下線部(1) this principle とは何か，日本語で 50 文字以内で述べなさい。

問 5 下線部(2)の [] 内の単語を文意に合うように適切な語順に並べ替えなさい。

問 6 本文の内容と合っているものに○，そうでないものに×をつけなさい。

- (a) In Minneapolis, low-wage workers tend to avoid expensive housing in the inner city and commute from the suburban area.
- (b) In 1999, food took up a larger percent of the family budget than the one in the early 1960s according to the old method of calculating poverty.
- (c) From the 1980s, the government decreased the budget for public housing.
- (d) Thanks to the “labor shortage,” the author gained a significant wage increase and purchased a luxury condo.
- (e) Alan Greenspan believes that there is no connection between inflationary wage increases and low unemployment.
- (f) The reason the author talks about a “Lexus shortage” is that she thinks a “labor shortage” is illusory and the real problem is stagnant wage growth.

問題Ⅲ

次の文章を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

In his 1872 book, Charles Darwin established the basis for studying the expression of emotions. He described emotions as innate*, universal, and endowed with communicative function. Darwin also proposed that facial expressions are the richest source of information (ア) emotions for humans and animals. Numerous studies tried to identify and correlate* facial expressions with emotions in nonhuman primates*, horses, sheep, and dogs. Several of the methods to recognize emotions using facial expression in rodents* are limited to a single emotion, require a long process of manual scoring, and are biased by human factors or difficult to reproduce. Dolensek *et al.** used machine learning to (A) investigate stereotyped* facial expressions and their neuronal* correlates in mice in response to emotionally salient* stimuli.

Emotions are functional brain states that usually cause external changes in behavior. Across animal species, emotions are used to communicate (1) information about internal states and influence the way an individual makes decisions and takes actions to maximize survival. It is difficult to accurately, rapidly, and reproducibly identify emotions in animal models. Indeed, in humans, the subjective component of an emotion can be measured through self-evaluation and verbal expression. In animals, (B) can only be estimated with indirect measures. Homology* to human behavior is currently used to recognize emotion in different animal species; identifying emotions using species-specific behavioral settings has been challenging so far.

Dolensek *et al.* report that, although it is possible for human observers to detect in animals facial movement in response to a set (イ) sensory* stimuli, it is difficult to intuitively* classify the intrinsic* attractiveness or aversiveness* of the relative emotion. To overcome these limitations, they created an unsupervised* learning algorithm* to cluster and classify facial

expressions of mice into different emotional events using quinine (disgust), sucrose (pleasure), lithium chloride (malaise*), escape (active fear), freezing (passive fear), and tail shock (pain). The authors showed that changes in facial expression are not reflex-like* reactions but reflected some of the properties of emotions, such as valence (positive or negative), scalability (graded nature of emotional intensity), and flexibility (ability to flexibly regulate emotions). Because facial expressions change quickly and the algorithm allows direct observation in real time, it became possible to investigate how neural circuits contribute to different emotions. By coupling the facial expression detection (ウ) in vivo* calcium imaging to detect neuron activation, Dolensek *et al.* identified activation of “face-responsive” neurons in the insular cortex* that correlate with facial expression but not with the stimuli per se*.

The insular cortex, or insula, is part of the cerebral cortex* that is important for the representation of feelings and emotions. Indeed, by integrating signals from within the body and the environment, the insula can delegate the emotional valence of a specific experience. The possibility of (2) identifying facial expression in mice will provide a tool for studying the neuronal mechanisms of insular functions.

In humans, identifying and understanding facial expression are important factors in social interaction that can be used to guide actions. Humans use constant facial expression to reveal moods and emotions to their peers. For example, a sad face could be considered an expression of mourning, but it could also be used to solicit a hug. Why do animals exhibit facial expressions, and why is it important to be able to detect them? Emotions help to prepare immediate action with minimal consciousness. (C), specific facial expression, such as disgust, modifies alertness* for perception and action. The neurobiological basis for accurately responding to unexpected events by changing facial expression could be shared across species. Animals can use

information provided by conspecifics (other members of the same species) to guide their own behavior. (C), rodents can change their food preference through interaction (工) a demonstrator or can learn spatial exploration through the observation of conspecifics. Furthermore, because rodents recognize and react to the pain of conspecifics, recognition of facial expressions will promote the investigation of empathy-associated* behaviors and their neuronal correlates. Investigation of facial expression could help understanding of advanced and unexplored social behaviors such as the nature of interpersonal relationships, requests of specific social behavior, or control of behaviors in perceivers*.⁽³⁾

Not all emotions are equally expressed by humans. (C), culture and society could shape the expression (才) emotion such that an individual may feel fear or pleasure differently to others. Applying the approach used by Dolensek *et al.* will make it possible to study facial expression induced by a defined stimulus in different individuals and investigate whether the neuronal mechanisms underlying emotions are strongly conserved. Moreover, not only are [large / different / the / expression / emotions / differences / in / of / there],⁽⁴⁾ but several psychiatric* disorders such as anxiety disorders and depression are associated with emotional dysfunctions. Preclinical animal models of psychiatric disorders offer the advantage of studying the neuronal basis of behavioral deficits. Facial expression may serve as a readout for emotional states associated with psychiatric disorders in rodent models.

Dolensek *et al.* provide an objective analysis tool that is essential to be able to understand the neurobiological mechanisms of emotions, to identify species-specific emotions, and to identify their variability across individuals. However, although facial expression often reflects a genuine emotion, humans can pose expressions even in the absence of an underlying emotion. Can animals do this too? It is also interesting to consider whether using the approach proposed by Dolensek *et al.* will allow sufficient understanding of

emotion to build robots that can read and react to human emotion to better interact with our society.

出典： *Science* 368, 6486, pp 33-34, 2020 (一部改変)

*注

innate：生来の

correlate：〈…を〉〔…と〕互いに関係づける

primate：霊長目の動物

rodents：齧歯(げっし)動物

Dolensek *et al.*：Dolensekら

stereotyped：類型的な

neuronal：神経細胞の

salient：顕著な

homology：相同関係

sensory：感覚の

intuitively：直感的に

intrinsic：本来備わっている

aversiveness：嫌悪感

unsupervised：一定の観察の下で

algorithm：演算法

malaise：不快感

reflex-like：反射作用の様な

in vivo：生体内の

insular cortex：島皮質

per se：それ自体は

cerebral cortex：大脳皮質

alertness：注意力

empathy-associated：共感に関連した

perceivers：五感を通して物事を知覚する人

psychiatric：精神医学の

問 1 空欄(ア)～(オ)に入る最も適切な前置詞を下の[]の中から
選びなさい。同じ単語を複数回使用してもよい。

[of with for about in]

問 2 空欄(A)と(B)に入る、最も適切な単語を下の[]の中から
選びなさい。

[subjective subjectively subjectivity objective
objectively objectivity]

問 3 空欄(C)にはすべて同じ語句が入る。下の[]の中から選びなさい。

[As a result By the way For example In addition
On the contrary]

問 4 下線部(1)を 70 文字以内で日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(2) delegate に最も意味が類似する単語を下の[]の中から選
びなさい。

[afford plan institute assign formulate]

問 6 下線部(3) requests of specific social behavior の具体例として本文中に挙
げられているものを英単語 10 文字程度で記載しなさい。

問 7 下線部(4)を文章の意味が通るように単語を並び替えなさい。

問 8 Dolensek らの研究はどのように応用される可能性があるか。3 点挙げ、
それぞれ 30 文字以内に簡潔に記載しなさい。

問題Ⅳ

Read the topic carefully. Write your answer in English in 120-150 words.

Cyberbullying* is not as bad as the traditional bullying that takes place in schools or workplaces!

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Please give clear reasons for your opinion.

*注

Cyberbullying : ネットいじめ

