

令和3年度(前期日程)
入学者選抜学力検査問題

英 語

(コミュニケーション英語Ⅰ・コミュニケーション英語Ⅱ・
コミュニケーション英語Ⅲ・英語表現Ⅰ・英語表現Ⅱ)

試験時間 120分

文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 理学部, 医学部, 工学部

問 題	ページ
Ⅰ ~ Ⅳ	1 ~ 12

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この冊子を開いてはいけません。
 2. 各解答紙の2箇所受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。
なお, 解答紙には, 必要事項以外は記入してはいけません。
 3. 試験開始後, この冊子又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
 4. この冊子の白紙と余白部分は, 適宜下書きに使用してもかまいません。
 5. 解答は, 必ず解答紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
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I 次の英文を読んで問1～問6に答えなさい。

Imagining things that do not exist in nature and weaving them into narratives or stories are unique signatures of the human mind. These abilities are abundantly evident in the earliest example of narrative art, which was recently discovered in a cave on the Indonesian island of Sulawesi. In these newly reported images, one or more prehistoric humans on this Southeast Asian island illustrated a scene containing several figures that seem to be people. But mysteriously, some have snouts, another has a tail and still another has a bird's beak. The human-animal hybrids must have lived only in the imagination of their creators. Far from a literal copy of the natural world, they offer a window into the creative minds of the prehistoric artists. The images' inventive mixing of forms reveals a surprisingly modern reasoning and a sophisticated narrative imagination. At 44,000 years of age, they are the oldest known cave paintings made by modern humans.

The arrangement of the figures and the presence of strange humanlike forms suggests that the artists were conveying a story. But if these paintings represent a narrative, what does it mean? The individuals who resemble people carry what appear to be weapons or, in some cases, ropes. They surround a group of animals, which includes pigs and a species of buffalo, suggesting that they are hunting those creatures. Could this scene be a literal illustration of a hunt, with humans wearing animal skins or masks for camouflage? Alternatively, could it be a record of a hunting strategy? Is it possible that the hunters wore animal costumes in order to imitate the strengths of those creatures? The researchers deny the notion that it is a literal representation of hunters in disguise because as large humans they would not be able to conceal themselves as little birds. Instead they write that most likely the paintings "may not be related to human experiences in the real world" but rather express a spiritual or mystical narrative. The combination of human and animal forms suggests a sense of inseparable association with the animal world. In any case, the significance the team found in these paintings is not so much about any specific story conveyed by the painting but the fact that there was an attempt to convey such a story, which provides evidence of how fundamental these narratives are to the human species.

Narrative is a core feature of the human mind. Autobiographical narrative, which ties together the events and experiences of life, is fundamental to an individual's sense of self; it represents the "self as storyteller." But narrative, as literature and drama scholar Brian Boyd has written, allows us to go "beyond the limits of our lives" to benefit from the experience of others, whether real or imagined. This human ability gives knowledge of an experience without requiring the risk associated with it, thereby offering our species an enormous selective

advantage. But even this advantage is modest, when measured against the ability to go beyond mere imitation of what is at hand and negotiate an imaginary universe that is free of the limitations of the natural world.

Sulawesi lies east of Borneo in Southeast Asia and northwest of Australia, and it is a particularly rich site for ancient art. More than 240 caves with wall paintings have been identified on the island. The researchers who announced the recent discovery previously described a 35,000-year-old cave painting of a babirusa, or pig deer, there. They also reported some examples of portable art in Sulawesi dating back 20,000 years, including engravings of an anoa (a wild ox sometimes called a midget buffalo) and of a sunburst pattern on plaquettes about the size of large coins. The cave containing the earliest ancient art they have now described is called Leang Bulu' Sipong 4. First discovered in 2017, it features a 15-foot-wide wall with red ochre drawings. Mineral deposits from water seeping into the cave that overlie several of the figures were taken for radiometric dating of the images. While many prehistoric cave paintings have been previously unearthed in Europe, these new discoveries demonstrate that .

Modern human thought allows us to categorize the world around us and to combine its features into novel inventions. When those features involve animals, new imaginary creatures that do not exist in nature come out in the imagination. Those characters become the source of narratives, where they behave in accordance with their newly combined features. Thus, to take an example from history, the Egyptian god Horus was illustrated as a falcon-headed man. Taking after the falcon's native habitat, he was regarded as god of the sky. The Sulawesi paintings point to an attempt at this type of symbolic reasoning.

These inspiring images, hidden until now in an Indonesian cave, are a combinatorial exploration of an imaginary world, mixing a human form with the head of a bird or the tail of a beast. The Sulawesi artists who composed the images left us the earliest example of the innovative combination of features and their symbolic meanings that became the heart of human culture. The paintings show modern thought at work in a prehistoric cave.

(問 1) 下線部(1)とほぼ同じ内容を示す語句を第一段落から抜き出さない。

(問 2) 下線部(2)の指す内容を 45 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし、句読点も字数を含む。)

(問 3) 下線部(3)を日本語に直しなさい。

(問 4) 下線部(4)は、何と比べてそう言えるのか、50字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(ただし、句読点も字数に含む。)

(問 5) に入る最も適切なものを(A)～(D)から選び記号で答えなさい。

- (A) artistic narrative is a universal human endeavor
- (B) cave paintings are associated with the idea of people wishing to transform themselves
- (C) many artistic drawings were done by ordinary people in the prehistoric era
- (D) prehistoric humans were not such enthusiastic artists

(問 6) 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

II

Read the following passage. Answer Questions 1—7 in English according to the text.

I went that morning—it was September 1st, a Friday—to the registry office at Bath, a city of England, to secure my marriage license. The official took our papers and was uncommonly friendly and generous. Like everyone else at this time, he understood our desire⁽¹⁾ for haste. The ceremony was set for the next day; he took his pen and began to write our names in his book.

Just then—it must have been about eleven o'clock—the door to the next room flew open. A young official burst in, getting into his coat while walking. “The Germans have invaded Poland. This is war!” he shouted into the quiet room. The word fell like a hammer blow upon my heart. But the heart of our generation is already accustomed to all sorts of hard blows. “That doesn’t have to mean war,” I said in honest conviction. But the man was angry. “No,” he cried out loud, “we’ve had enough!”⁽²⁾ We can’t let them start this sort of thing every six months! We’ve got to put a stop to it!”

Meanwhile, the clerk who had already begun to fill out our certificate laid his pen down thoughtfully. After all, we were aliens, he reflected, and in case of war would automatically become enemy aliens. He did not know whether marriage in such circumstances was still permissible. He was very sorry but in any event he would have to apply to London for instructions. Then came two more days of waiting, hoping, fearing, two days of terrible suspense. Sunday morning the radio gave out the news that England had declared war against Germany.

It was a strange morning. Silently we stepped back from the radio that had projected a message into the room which would last for centuries, a message that was destined to change our world totally and the life of every single one of us. A message which meant death for thousands of those who had silently listened to it, sorrow and unhappiness, desperation and threat for every one of us, and perhaps only after years and years a creative significance. I thought to myself, this war could be more terrible and far-reaching than ever before on earth any war had been. Once more an epoch came to an end, once more a new epoch began. Silently we stood in the room that had suddenly become deathly quiet and avoided looking at each other.

I went to my room and packed a small bag. If the prediction of a friend in high places were fulfilled then we Austrians in England would be counted as Germans and would be subject to the same restrictions; it seemed unlikely that I would be allowed to sleep in my own bed that night. Within an hour I was no longer merely a foreigner in this country but one of the _____⁽³⁾. There could not be a more absurd situation imaginable than

this. Here I was, a man in a strange land, compulsorily aligned with a Germany that had long ago expelled me because my race and ideas branded me as anti-German, and to which, as an Austrian, I had never belonged. By a stroke of a pen the meaning of a whole life had been transformed into a paradox; I wrote, I still thought in the German language, but my every thought and wish belonged to the countries which stood in arms for the freedom of the world. For my most treasured hope to which I had devoted all the power of my conviction for forty years, the peaceful union of Europe, had been destroyed. What I had feared more than my own death, the war of all against all, now had arrived for the second time.

Once more I wandered down to the town to have a last look at peace. It lay calmly in the midday sun and seemed no different to me from other days. People went their accustomed way in their usual manner. There were no signs of hurry, they did not crowd talkatively together. Their behavior was somehow calm and peaceful. At a certain moment I asked myself: “⁽⁴⁾_____” But they were English, and practiced in restraining their emotions. They needed no flags and drums, clamor and music to strengthen themselves in their tough, unemotional determination. How different from those days of July 1914 in Austria, but how different I was, too, from the inexperienced young man of that time, how heavy with memories! I knew what war meant, and as I looked at the well-filled, tidy shops I had an abrupt vision of those of 1918, cleared-out and empty. As in a waking dream I saw the long queues of careworn women before the food shops, the mothers in mourning, the wounded, the whole nightmare of another day returned spectrally in the shining midday light. I recalled our old soldiers, weary and in rags, how they had come back from the battlefield—my beating heart felt the whole past war in the one that was beginning today and which still hid its terror from our eyes. Europe, our home, to which we had dedicated ourselves had suffered a destruction that would extend far beyond our life.

The sun shone full and strong. Homeward bound I suddenly noticed before me my own shadow as I had seen the shadow of the other war behind the actual one. During all this time it has never left me. That irremovable shadow hovers over every thought of mine by day and by night. But, after all, shadows themselves are born of light. And only those who have experienced dawn and dusk, war and peace, ascent and decline, have truly lived their lives.

1. Which of the following is the most likely reason for Underline (1)?
 - (A) Being young and in love with each other, the author and his future wife did not want to wait any longer to get married.
 - (B) Living under the uncertain times, the author and his future wife wanted to waste no time to make sure their marriage was official.
 - (C) The author and his future wife wanted to finish preparing for the wedding the next day, but the official took a long time to examine their papers.
 - (D) The author and his future wife wanted to secure the wedding license because he would have to become a soldier and leave her alone if a war occurred.

2. Which of the following is closest in meaning to Underline (2)?
 - (A) Surrender is inevitable!
 - (B) The end justifies the means!
 - (C) We can't take anymore!
 - (D) We need to prepare!

3. What was the message the author heard on September 3rd? You may write from 5 to 10 words. Do not count punctuation such as periods and commas as words.

4. Fill in Underline (3) by using a two-word phrase from the passage.

5. Which of the following is best suited to Underline (4)?
 - (A) Can it be that they don't know it yet?
 - (B) Do they have a strategy for victory?
 - (C) Who do they think they are?
 - (D) Why are they quietly crying their hearts out?

6. Explain the message the author expresses in the last paragraph. You may add 10 to 15 words to complete the sentence below. Do not count punctuation such as periods and commas as words.

The author's message is that _____.

7. Select TWO statements that are true about the passage.
- (A) Although the author was an Austrian, he might be considered German in England; however, Germany had expelled him, for his ideas were believed to be anti-German.
 - (B) In the town of Bath, the author thought it amazing that most people were panicked to hear the news about the war, but that they tried their best to hide it.
 - (C) Right after the news about the war was broadcast, the author was surprised to see that there were already long lines of women, mothers and the wounded before shops to purchase food in the town of Bath.
 - (D) The author avoided using his first language, German, as much as possible because he did not want people to think he was a German during wartime.
 - (E) The author did not want to risk his own life to achieve the union of Europe because such union seemed impossible.
 - (F) The clerk who was filling out the marriage certificate had to check with other people because he was unsure whether the author was allowed to get married during wartime.

III Read the article below and give your opinion (agreement or disagreement) following the introductory paragraph on the answer sheet. You may write up to 80 words. Count the number of words you wrote and put the number in the box provided. Do not count punctuation such as periods and commas as words.

**SHOULD MARRIED COUPLES BE REQUIRED TO HAVE
THE SAME SURNAME?**

In most countries today, married couples are allowed to have either separate surnames, or combined surnames. According to Japanese law, however, married couples must share the same family name. This means that one or the other must change names. Although it is possible for a man to take his wife's family name, in the vast majority of cases, it is the woman who changes her name.

In recent years, this law has been challenged in Japanese courts. Some argue that it violates gender equality, while others cite the inconveniences involved in changing one's name. However, opponents feel that allowing for separate surnames goes against tradition and weakens the family structure.

In addition to lawsuits in Japanese courts, the United Nations has advised Japan to change the law. For now, however, the law remains in effect.

IV The following is an interview on a radio talk show focusing on lifestyle. The interview is with Yusuke Horie, who is a fictional Japanese health and fitness expert. Write the most appropriate word for each blank using the first letter provided. A sample answer (*) is given on the answer sheet.

Interviewer: Hello to everyone listening tonight, and thanks for joining the show. We are very p_(*)_____ to have Yusuke Horie with us. He's of course well known not only to health and sports enthusiasts, but also to anyone who's watched TV over the past few years. He's been a regular g₍₁₎_____ on TV talk shows whenever the topic turns to health and fitness. Welcome Yusuke, and I am sure our listeners are really l₍₂₎_____ forward to this interview.

Yusuke: Thank you so much for your invitation. I've been a fan of your show for many years now, and it was a pleasant surprise when you emailed and i₍₃₎_____ me. I often listen to your interviews while driving home in the early evening.

Interviewer: Well, that's great to hear. I didn't know you were a fan. I thought we might begin tonight by going into your own background and discussing how you got into the health and fitness business. I know you started in bodybuilding, so maybe you could begin there.

Yusuke: Yes, that's true. It was in the 1990s, when I was in my early twenties and at university, that I got into bodybuilding. I was studying engineering by the way, which had n₍₄₎_____ to do with health and fitness. But anyway, I signed up at a sports club for one year, and quickly became i₍₅₎_____ in weightlifting. I followed some of the top competitors in the sport internationally, but it was Frank Zane who really impressed me at the time.

Interviewer: Who is Frank Zane? Is he a weightlifter?

Yusuke: I wouldn't be s₍₆₎_____ if your listeners don't know him either, but he was actually Mr. Olympia three times. He followed a more balanced approach to bodybuilding which targeted beauty or aesthetics o₍₇₎_____ pure size, and he's now recognized for this. It was a rare approach even then, and of course these days pure size has taken over the sport completely which really saddens me.

Interviewer: Oh, okay. Sorry, the only bodybuilder I've h⁽⁸⁾_____ of is Arnold Schwarzenegger, and that's more because of his movies than his bodybuilding. So, you're saying that Zane's approach influenced you over the long term.

Yusuke: Oh yes, absolutely. In fact, you could say he influenced me in the short term too, because I switched from engineering to physical education, aiming to become a teacher and specialist in this a⁽⁹⁾_____. But overall, this idea of balancing physical strength with fitness and endurance has stayed with me.

Interviewer: Can you talk a little more about that balance? I am sure the listeners would like to hear more.

Yusuke: Yes, of course. Well, we typically make a d⁽¹⁰⁾_____ between anerobic and aerobic training. Anerobic training includes things like lifting heavy weights and sprinting, and it requires explosive power which can only be maintained for a short time. Aerobic training includes things like jogging and swimming laps at the pool. It basically involves physical work which can be maintained over a longer p⁽¹¹⁾_____.

Interviewer: Does diet connect with these two types of training in any way?

Yusuke: That's a complicated question, and the answer is most definitely yes, it does connect, but not in a very s⁽¹²⁾_____ way. A bodybuilder, for example, will require certain foods to provide the explosive energy needed to lift heavy weights, but will a⁽¹³⁾_____ require certain other foods containing a lot of protein to help rebuild muscle tissue after exercise is finished. It's this rebuilding w⁽¹⁴⁾_____ actually produces muscle growth. A long-distance runner, on the other hand, probably needs all the foods a bodybuilder needs but in d⁽¹⁵⁾_____ proportions.

Interviewer: So, a carefully planned diet is important then?

Yusuke: Yes, it is. But we need to be watchful that we do not become overly concerned with diet. There is a difference between the needs of an athlete reaching for peak performance, and the average person. Basically, you need to eat well, but without stressing out about it.

Interviewer: How would you summarize eating well in a few words?

Yusuke: I like that question. It's probably one of my f⁽¹⁶⁾_____, because there's so much said about diet these days, and the average person gets the impression that everything is controversial. But actually, there's a surprising amount of consensus too. It's important to stay away from processed foods, for example, and instead, just eat a good balance of meat, fish and vegetables cooked in the traditional way. By traditional way, I mean cooked w⁽¹⁷⁾_____ too many sauces and sugars added. Get sugars from fresh fruit rather, and throw in a variety of raw nuts, and make sure there is enough natural fiber in your diet. These are the sort of things most professionals agree about.

Interviewer: So, you're saying eat the food that our grandmothers cooked.

Yusuke: You're b⁽¹⁸⁾_____ at summarizing than me, which makes me laugh. But that captures the issue in a nutshell. Almost all of the weaknesses in our diet have emerged in the past 50 years or so with the industrialization of food production, and the preoccupation with convenience.

Interviewer: Yes, it's amazing how much we sacrifice for convenience. I'd love to chat more, Yusuke, but we're r⁽¹⁹⁾_____ short of time, and my producer is pointing at the clock. Thanks so much for coming in, and let's have you on again soon.

Yusuke: My p⁽²⁰⁾_____. I'd love to come back.

SOURCES

- I Robert Martone. Signs of Modern Human Cognition Were Found in an Indonesian Cave. *Scientific American*, 2020. <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/signs-of-modern-human-cognition-were-found-in-an-indonesian-cave/> (一部変更)
- II Stefan Zweig. *The World of Yesterday*, 1943. The Viking Press. (一部変更)
- III Original text.
- IV Original text.

