

E 6 英 語

この冊子は、英語の問題で 1 ページより 8 ページまであります。

〔注 意〕

- (1) 試験開始の指示があるまで、この冊子を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 監督者から受験番号等記入の指示があったら、解答用マークシートに受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに受験番号と志望学科をマークしてください。
- (3) 解答は、所定の解答用マークシートにマークしたものが採点されます。
- (4) 解答用マークシートについて
 - ① 解答用マークシートは、絶対に折り曲げてはいけません。
 - ② マークには黒鉛筆(HBまたはB)を使用してください。指定の黒鉛筆以外でマークした場合、採点できないことがあります。
 - ③ 誤ってマークした場合は、消しゴムで丁寧に消し、消しくずを完全に取り除いたうえで、新たにマークしてください。
 - ④ 解答欄のマークは、横 1 行について 1 箇所に限ります。2 箇所以上マークすると採点されません。あいまいなマークは無効となるので、はっきりマークしてください。
 - ⑤ 解答用マークシート上部に記載されている解答上の注意事項を、必ず読んでから解答してください。
- (5) 試験開始の指示があったら、初めに問題冊子のページ数を確認してください。
ページの落丁・乱丁、印刷不鮮明等に気づいた場合は、手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。
- (6) 問題冊子は、試験終了後、持ち帰ってください。

1

Read the following passage and answer the questions below. Mark the number on Answer Sheet. (37 points)

- [1] Robert Provine is a psychology professor and the assistant director of the neuroscience program at the University of Maryland-Baltimore County. He's also one of the world's experts on the science of laughter. He notes that people too often confuse humor and laughter, which can and do occur independently of each other. And from an evolutionary standpoint, Provine argues, laughter came before humor.
- [2] "Laughter is literally the ritualization of rough-and-tumble play, in which panting, ah-ah-ah, becomes ha-ha-ha," he said, adding that the first joke in human history was most likely a feigned tickle.
- [3] In his book, *Laughter: A Scientific Investigation*, Provine theorizes that laughter first became possible about six million years ago, when humans began to diverge from chimpanzees and walk upright. Bipedal locomotion offered humans many competitive advantages, not least of which was the use of two limbs for complex tasks other than walking.
- [4] But Provine suggests another advantage as well: walking upright freed the human thorax (roughly, the area enclosed by our ribcage) from the all-consuming mechanical demands associated with four-legged locomotion. This loosened the constraints that movement-related breathing had previously placed on the use of the lungs, allowing for greater and more frequent vocalization. "To speak, or to produce any other vocalization, is to periodically override or modify our most basic need, breathing," Provine writes. "The ability to override so vital a function as breathing in the service of sound making was a revolutionary event in neurobehavioral evolution." In other words, learning to walk upright laid the foundation that (A), which would not yet develop for millions of years, a feasible possibility.

- [5] Curiously, another species of four-legged land mammals overcame this same constraint between (B) and (C) in a completely different way, by evolving into whales. Like humans, these large mammals also have extraordinary breath control and intriguing vocalization skills.
- [6] Walking upright, (D), was not necessarily a step up in all-regards, at least not for women. An efficient gait, one with less side-to-side motion, came at the cost of the wider hips that make birthing relatively easy for other primates. The resulting, lower human birthrate required compensatory survival skills to make up the difference. Among those that emerged, most likely about 150,000 years ago in East Africa, were the interrelated capacities for language and for abstract thinking. In essence, these skills allowed people to envision and plan for one's survival and communicate with others to achieve it. Eventually, language and abstract thinking also enabled people to develop something else that's helpful in challenging circumstances: a sense of humor.

(Adapted from John Pollack, *The Pun Also Rises*)

- (1) In paragraph [1] Robert Provine maintains that...
- 1 laughter developed into humor in the history of human evolution.
 - 2 generally it is difficult to make a clear distinction between humor and laughter.
 - 3 our ancestors did not seem to have a sense of humor enough to laugh when they emerged for the first time.
 - 4 neuroscience shows our ancestors obtained the capacity of laughing when they heard a humorous story.

(2) According to Provine's argument in paragraph [3], a prominent benefit of bipedalism is

- 1 a distinction of humans from chimpanzees
- 2 the release of hands from the task of walking
- 3 two feet with which humans press the pedals of bicycles
- 4 two limbs with which humans run faster in an athletic competition

(3) In paragraph [4] "all-consuming" most nearly means

- 1 using up energy
- 2 spending much time
- 3 controlling all nerves
- 4 protecting from enemies

(4) By saying "To speak, ... breathing" in paragraph [4] Provine is stating that...

- 1 making various kinds of sounds needs fine adjustments in breathing.
- 2 the ability of producing sounds takes over that of four-legged locomotion.
- 3 the function of the lungs seems to have developed in order for human beings to be able to speak.
- 4 the manner of breathing of four-legged land mammals does not enable them to speak as human beings do.

(5) In paragraph [4] "vital" most nearly means

- 1 animated
- 2 essential
- 3 lively
- 4 vigorous

(6) For the bracket A in paragraph [4] select the best phrase from the choices provided.

- 1 made language
- 2 set up neuroscience
- 3 resulted in bipedalism
- 4 brought four-legged locomotion

(7) For the brackets B and C in paragraph [5] select the best pair of words or phrases from the choices provided.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 B breathing | C vocalization |
| 2 B humans | C large mammals |
| 3 B walking | C swimming |
| 4 B walking upright | C four-legged locomotion |

(8) For the bracket D in paragraph [6] select the best word or phrase from the choices provided.

- 1 as a result
- 2 however
- 3 instead
- 4 naturally

(9) Concerning paragraph [6] mark your answer choice with either T, if it is true, or F, if it is false.

- 1 Wider hips enable primates to give birth relatively easily.
- 2 Compared with primates, women tend to have a gait that helps birthing.
- 3 The birthrate of the first human beings was as high as that of other primates.
- 4 If it had not been for language and abstract thinking, it would have been difficult for our ancestors to achieve survival.
- 5 Those who had both capacity for language and for abstract thinking were able to escape to East Africa about 150,000 years ago.

2

Read the following passage and answer the questions below. Mark the number on Answer Sheet. (30 points)

It has been said that everyone is born either a Platonist or an Aristotelian; and the names of the two great Greek philosophers are often opposed to one another as representative of two contrasted and incompatible types of mind. Plato, it is thought, stands for the “mystical” or “idealistic” type, which supposes the facts of life to mean more than meets the eye or ear, and overleaps the bounds which nature has set to experience, in order to speculate on things which are guessed to lie beyond. Aristotle, on the other hand, is taken for the champion of a more cautious method, which, holding fast by the rules of a strict logic and keeping close to the facts of experience, reaches positive results, verifiable by observation and experiment, and which shuns the religions of vague speculation in which the Platonist, it is said, loves to explain.

- (1) The primary purpose of this passage is
- 1 to suggest that there are two types of thinking in the world
 - 2 to assume that an Aristotelian might reject a Platonist
 - 3 to emphasize similarities between a Platonic way of thinking and an Aristotelian one
 - 4 to explain how the Platonic way of thinking has contributed to the development of Christianity
- (2) According to the argument of the author, Aristotelians put importance to
- 1 anything ideal
 - 2 positive thinking
 - 3 something religious
 - 4 what we see

(3) Concerning the entire passage above, mark your answer choice with either T, if it is true, or F, if it is false.

- 1 Platonism formed the foundation of a religious organization.
- 2 Aristotle rejected those who avoided something supernatural.
- 3 Greek philosophy was the first to discover the relationship of human thought and their sensory organ.
- 4 The Platonic way of thinking is more hypothetical than that of an Aristotelian.
- 5 Compared with an Aristotelian, a Platonic way of explanation seems somewhat religious.
- 6 Every Greek philosopher is said to belong either to a Platonic school or to an Aristotelian one.
- 7 According to Aristotle, both observation and experiment are a process of getting results from the facts of experience.
- 8 It is a crucial difference between a Platonic and an Aristotelian way of thinking that the former puts more emphasis on something intangible.

- 3** Read passage [A] and fill in each blank in passage [B] and reproduce almost the same content. Mark the number on Answer Sheet. All choices are written in small letters. You can choose an answer only one time.

(33 points)

(1)

[A] There has been a continuing increase in the importance of communication in business on a worldwide scale—in all countries, among all peoples, and across all cultures. An awareness of other cultures—of their languages, customs, experiences and perceptions—as well as an awareness of the way in which other people carry out their business, are now indispensable ingredients of business communication.

[B] The importance of understanding the traditions, language, perceptions and the manner in which ((a)) ((b)) ((c)) ((d)) ((e)) ((f)) underestimated, and is a crucial component of business communication.

- | | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| 1 be | 2 conduct |
| 3 never | 4 people of other cultures |
| 5 should | 6 their business |

(2)

[A] Industrial nations including the United States, Germany and Japan are being transformed from industrial economies to service economies based on knowledge and information, whereas manufacturing has been moving to low wage countries. In a knowledge and information based economy, knowledge and information are the key components in creating wealth.

[B] There has been ((a)) in economies like the United States, Japan and Germany ((b)) industrial ((c)) service economies ((d)) in knowledge and information. As manufacturing shifts to countries ((e)) wages are low, economic growth and information economies must ((f)) ((g)) knowledge and information production.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| 1 a dramatic change | 2 focus | 3 from |
| 4 involved | 5 on | 6 to |
| 7 where | | |

(3)

[A] Long-term memory, that enormously complex storehouse, has also been most extensively studied with the use of linguistic materials, that is, usually uttering list of words subjects have memorized. This approach has resulted in some extremely important findings, but it has also been a bit misleading. After all, remembering lists of words is somewhat different from remembering a conversation, a story, or the plot of a movie.

[B] Researchers usually ((a)) long term memory ((b)) ((c)) subjects ((d)) to recall aloud items from long lists. ((e)) such a task is ((f)) in important ways ((g)) the kinds of tasks long term memory is usually called upon to perform, our findings are somewhat ((h)).

1 attempt

2 because

3 by

4 different

5 from

6 having

7 questionable

8 study