

2014 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 10:30~11:50 80分)

1. この問題は、入学願書提出時に選択した科目の問題です。科目名を確認のうえ、解答してください。
2. 解答用紙は、記述解答用紙とマーク解答用紙の2種類がありますので注意してください。
3. 解答は、必ず解答欄に記入してください。なお、解答欄以外に書くと無効となりますので注意してください。
4. 解答は、HBの鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し、訂正する場合は、プラスチック製の消しゴムを使用してください。特に、マーク解答用紙には鉛筆のあとや消しくずを残さないでください。また、折りまげたり、汚したりしないでください。記述解答用紙の下敷きにマーク解答用紙を使用することは絶対にさけてください。
5. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
6. マーク解答用紙の受験番号および受験番号のマーク記入は、コンピュータ処理上非常に重要なので、誤記のないよう特に注意してください。
7. 設問文にある配点は、満点が150点となるような配点表示になっていますが、日本史学専攻、社会学専攻、社会情報学専攻、心理学専攻の配点は100点となります。

I 次の(1)~(10)の対話文を完成させるために () に入れるべきもっとも適切な語句を、それぞれ㉠~㉤の中から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

(1) A : I haven't read the book completely. I've turned the pages quickly and read bits and pieces.

B : Do you mind if I borrow it for a week or so?

A : (). Please do.

㉠ Don't mention it

㉡ I hope so

㉢ Not at all

㉣ Yes, you may

(2) A : Ted, can you help me with my homework? There's so much of it today.

B : I'm afraid that type of mathematics is all rather ().

㉠ above me

㉡ between you and me

㉢ despite myself

㉣ in my favor

(3) A : I have no idea how to address this political issue.

B : We have to consider the problem in its all ().

㉠ aspects

㉡ matters

㉢ means

㉣ ways

(4) A : How was the weather in the last few days while I was away?

B : We had nice weather last week, but it's () so cold today.

Ⓐ come

Ⓑ continued

Ⓒ kept

Ⓓ turned

(5) A : If people know that their illness can't be cured, at the moment they don't have the right to ask the doctor to switch the machine off.

B : This is a difficult problem, but I think they () do that rather than suffer.

Ⓐ could be intended to

Ⓑ might be going to

Ⓒ must have expected to

Ⓓ ought to be able to

(6) A : Smoking in this restaurant will be () next month.

B : My brother will be bitter about it. He'll say smokers' rights are being abused.

Ⓐ arrested

Ⓑ prohibited

Ⓒ quit

Ⓓ stopped

(7) A : How did you find the movie? I wasn't satisfied with the ending.

B : Because the mystery was left unexplained? I don't agree. It was
() impressive for that.

- Ⓐ all the more
- Ⓑ more and more
- Ⓒ more or less
- Ⓓ no more than

(8) A : How did the kids react when you appeared before them in that ghost-like costume?

B : () to my surprise, they weren't frightened at all. They even greeted me.

- Ⓐ According
- Ⓑ As
- Ⓒ Due
- Ⓓ Much

(9) A : Do you have much snow in your country?

B : No, we () have any snow, but windy weather is common.

- Ⓐ hardly
- Ⓑ little
- Ⓒ neither
- Ⓓ only

(10) A : When will your term exams begin?

B : We are () to have them at the end of this month.

Ⓐ considered

Ⓑ meaning

Ⓒ supposed

Ⓓ willing

II 次の(1)~(5)の()内の語群に1語を補って並べかえると、それぞれの日本語の文に相当する英文ができます。補うべき1語を下の㉠~㉥の中から選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。(文頭に来る語も小文字にしてあります。)(15点)

(1) 彼女が部屋を出ようとしたときに電話が鳴った。

(leave, phone, rang, room, she, the, the, to, was, when).

(2) もう少しコーヒーを召し上がりますか？

(coffee, for, more, some, would, you)?

(3) 一週間いなかで過ごす体に良いでしょう。

(a, countryside, good, in, the, week, will, you).

(4) 以前に比べると、状況はいちじるしく良くなった。

(compared, has, improved, it, significantly, situation, the, was, what).

(5) 湖を背景にグループ写真を撮ってもらった。

(a, background, group, in, lake, photo, taken, the, the, we, with).

㉠ about	㉡ as	㉢ by	㉣ care	㉤ do
㉥ drink	㉦ feel	㉧ had	㉨ have	㉩ let
㉪ made	㉫ make	㉬ on	㉭ unable	㉮ with

III 次の(1)~(5)の英文には、それぞれの日本語の文の意味を表す上で1つだけ適切でない箇所があります。その箇所を㉗~㉜の中から選び、マーク解答用紙にその記号をマークしなさい。(15点)

- (1) Great works of art seem to look differently every time one stands before them. They seem to be as complex and unknowable as real human beings.

偉大な美術作品はその前に立つたびに異なってみえるようだ。本物の人間のように複雑ではかり知れないように思われる。

- (2) If you're saving your photos on a hard drive only, you run the risk of losing priceless content in the happening your PC crashes or your hard drive gets damaged.

もし写真をハード・ドライブだけに保存しているのなら、パソコンがクラッシュしたりハード・ドライブが破損した場合、貴重な内容を失う危険があります。

- (3) She had a little appetite for the food on the tray, but she knew that she must eat something or else she would faint from hunger.

彼女は盆の上の食べ物にほとんど食欲がわかかなかったが、何か食べなければならず、さもなければ空腹で気絶してしまうだろうとわかっていた。

- (4) Wildlife which lives alongside well-used paths becomes accustomed to the presence of people, which applies in particular for birds.

人がよく通る道沿いに生息する野生動物は人の存在に慣れる。それは特に鳥について言えることである。

- (5) Strictly speaking, calories are units of heat measurement: a calorie is the amount of energy it takes to raise the temperature of one gram of water up to one degree centigrade.

厳密に言えば、カロリーとは熱を測る単位である。1カロリーとは、1グラムの水を摂氏1度上げるのに要するエネルギーの量である。

IV 次の英文の下線部(1)(2)を日本語に直して、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(30点)

There are many differences in creation myths around the world, but there are also some striking similarities. For one thing, their imagery often comes from the idea of a supreme craftsman. The beauty of the natural world is represented as ⁽¹⁾ the work of a skilled craftsman, instances of which are found in all cultures. Another common image is the growth of order from chaos, mirroring the progressive organization of human society. Yet another parallel is the universe as a biological process. The most striking examples of this occur in myths that ⁽²⁾ describe the universe as forming from an egg or seed.

V 次の文を英語に直して、記述解答用紙に記入しなさい。(15点)

私たちは桜の花をとてもいつくしみ、その美しさをたたえる歌や絵画をあらゆる時代に生み出してきているほどだ。

VI 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。*の付いた語句は注を参照しなさい。(45点)

If making music isn't the most ancient of human activities, it's got to be pretty close. Melody and rhythm can stir up feelings from sadness to peace to joy to wonder; they can bring memories from childhood vividly back to life.

From an evolutionary point of view, however, music doesn't seem to make sense. Unlike sex, say, or food, it did nothing to help our distant ancestors survive and reproduce. Yet music and its effects are in powerful evidence across almost all cultures, so it must satisfy some sort of universal need — often in ways we can't begin to understand. A few years ago when she was feeling depressed, a single work of Brahms made Valorie Salimpoor feel much better almost immediately, and from that moment, she decided it would be her life's work to figure out music's mysteries.

It's working out pretty well so far: in the latest issue of *Science*, Salimpoor, now a neuroscientist* at McGill University in Montreal, and other researchers in her field report that music stimulates activity in the part of the brain that releases the "pleasure chemical" dopamine during sex and eating. Animals get that same thrill from food and sex, but not from music.

But music also affects other parts of the brain. "Music also activates the amygdala*," says Salimpoor, "which is involved with the processing of emotion, as well as areas of the prefrontal cortex* involved in abstract* decision-making. When we're listening to music, the most advanced areas of the brain link up with the most ancient."

That, it turns out, may be the key to music's power. In the experiments reported in *Science*, Salimpoor's research team tested subjects* for their responses to music by having them listen not to songs they already knew (which might be too closely linked to pleasurable memories such as their first kiss), but to songs they have never heard. Researchers chose these songs according to each subject's preferences.

The subjects listened to the first 30 seconds of each tune as the scientists monitored their brains with an fMRI imager*. Then, to provide some objective way to measure how much the subjects actually liked each piece of music, they were asked how much they'd pay to buy the whole song, from zero up to \$2.

What the scientists found was that the subjects were willing to pay more for songs that had the strongest response from both the emotional and intellectual parts of the brain. And that suggests that people get not just pleasure from listening to music but a direct intellectual reward too — even if they're not aware of it. The nature of that reward, Salimpoor believes, based on this and earlier research, has to do with pattern recognition and prediction. She claims that as an unknown song progresses, our brains predict how it will go on.

These predictions are culture-dependent and based on experience: someone who grew up on rock or Western classical music won't be able to predict the course of an Indian folk song, for example. But if a song develops in a way that's both slightly unexpected and still in line with our brain's prediction, we tend to like it a lot. And that, says Salimpoor, "is because we've made a kind of intellectual step forward."

Music may, in other words, stimulate a brain mechanism that was key to our evolutionary progress. The ability to recognize patterns and generalize from experience, to predict what's likely to happen in the future — in short, the ability to imagine — is something humans do far better than any other animals. It's what allowed us to endure.

If music is closely related to this most important of survival mechanisms, no wonder (カ). "People often put music on the list of the top five things that are most pleasurable for them," says Salimpoor. You surely thought of none of this the first time you heard your all-time favorite song — nor would you have wanted to — but it helps explain why you've listened to it ever since.

注	neuroscientist	神経科学者
	amygdala	(大脳)の扁桃核 ^{へんとう}
	prefrontal cortex	(大脳)の前頭葉前部皮質
	abstract	抽象的な
	subjects	被験者
	fMRI imager	機能的磁気共鳴映像装置

(1) 下線部(ア) reproduce ともっとも近い意味をもつ語を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① draw ② make ③ multiply ④ pretend ⑤ save

(2) 下線部(イ) the most advanced areas of the brain link up with the most ancient の内容を表すものとしてもっとも適切な文を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 脳においては高度に発達した知性と原始的感情が区別されないこと。
 ② 現在の瞬間の知覚が古い記憶に結びついていること。
 ③ 脳内において高度に発達した部分と原始的な部分が連動すること。
 ④ 脳は最先端の進化をとげたにもかかわらず、音楽という原始的なものに反応すること。
 ⑤ 進化のために必要な決定を下す脳の部分は、実は肉体的欲求によって動かされていること。

(3) 下線部(ウ) nature ともっとも近い意味をもつ語を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① absence ② amount ③ chemistry ④ earth ⑤ essence

(4) 下線部(㍉) experience ともっとも近い意味をもつ語を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① background ② data ③ formulas ④ location ⑤ science

(5) 下線部(㍊) intellectual step forward の内容を表すものとしてもっとも適切な文を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 知性が感情に先行すること。
② パターンを理解し、初めて聴く曲にもそれを適用できること。
③ 新しい曲に対する好奇心を満足させられること。
④ 聴覚による快楽は知的活動とは全く関係ないということ。
⑤ 人類の知性が進化した証となっていること。

(6) 空所 (カ) に入るもっとも適切な文を下の①～⑤から1つ選び、マーク解答用紙にその番号をマークしなさい。

- ① it is basically an emotional experience
② it is so complex
③ we compete through music
④ we like it so much
⑤ we tend to have too much of it

(7) 以下の①～⑨について、本文の内容と一致するものには①の記号を、一致しないものには②の記号を、マーク解答用紙にマークしなさい。ただし、すべて①を選んだ場合、またはすべて②を選んだ場合は、0点になります。

- ① Making music is probably one of the oldest human activities we know.
- ② While music is very pleasant for listeners, it has no purpose other than to bring back old memories or make us feel certain emotions.
- ③ The scientist featured in this article decided to conduct research because music had little impact in her daily life.
- ④ There is evidence to suggest that animals derive pleasure from music as much as humans do.
- ⑤ When listening to music, the listener's brain is affected in several ways.
- ⑥ In the research experiment, the subjects only listened to songs they knew.
- ⑦ In the research experiment, the subjects had to judge each song according to the difficulty of memorizing the melody.
- ⑧ Music may be a universal activity, but when we hear a short phrase from an unknown folk song from another culture, we have a hard time predicting the entire melody.
- ⑨ Listening to music is important not only because it gives us pleasure. It also stimulates our capacity to predict the immediate future in terms of sound.