

2012 年度 入学 試験 問題

英 語

(試験時間 12:55～14:25 90分)

1. 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。
2. 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。
3. 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。
4. 解答用紙には、受験番号と氏名を必ず記入してください。
5. 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。

I 次の英文の下線部(a)と(b)を日本語に訳しなさい。(30点)

Economists tend to assume people know what they are doing when they open their wallets. They can assess the benefit they will derive from whatever it is they are buying and figure out whether it's worth their money. It's hard to exaggerate the importance of this assumption. It is one of the fundamental principles upon which classical economics was built over the last 250 years. It is often true, and has yielded deep and far-reaching conclusions about human behavior.

But as a general principle, the assumption is misleading in a subtle yet important way. Markets may be the most effective institution known to humanity to determine the value of goods and services to the people who consume them. Still, the price-setting process is by no means a transparent and straightforward interaction between rational, all-knowing calculators of costs and benefits. That's because market transactions do not necessarily provide people with what they want; they provide people with what they think they want. These two things are not the same. Consumers often have only the weakest grasp of why they pay what they do for a particular object of their desire. Sometimes they don't know why the object is desirable at all. Moved by any number of unacknowledged biases, they easily become victim to manipulative devices made use of by those who want to sell them things.

II 次の日本語(a)と(b)を英語に訳しなさい。(30点)

(a) この記事を誰が書いたか 100 パーセントの確信をもって特定する方法はないが、私たちが集めた証拠は彼が作者であるという私たちの仮説を支持している。

(b) 本という概念そのものが時代遅れになってしまっていると思われるこの時代において、図書館に本を置き続けるのは無意味だという人もいる。

III 次の1～5において、(a)の中の1語の品詞（名詞・動詞・形容詞・副詞など）を変えて適切な形にし、(b)の空所に入れて、(b)を筋の通った文にきなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。（15点）

(例)

(a) Everything I know about this case is information from sources I considered confidential.

(b) The teacher will take your recent illness into () when marking your exams.

(答) consideration

1 (a) On the day before the incident a stranger was observed hanging around the house.

(b) The doctor told him he must be kept under medical ().

2 (a) He was destined to become an outstanding scholar.

(b) The final () of their trip has not been decided.

3 (a) Employees said that they would prefer more flexible working hours.

(b) Many people expressed a strong () for the original plan.

4 (a) I would like to propose that the number of staff in the office be increased by half.

(b) The committee made a () that we thought was very reasonable.

5 (a) It is almost impossible to make everyone happy in this world of complexity.

(b) All fairy tales end with “and they lived () ever after.”

IV 次の2人の人物の会話において、空所1～5にあてはまる語を、下の語群から1つ選び、また必要な場合はそれを適切な形に変えて、当該箇所の文を筋の通ったものにしなさい。語群にある語は1回のみ使用でき、また使用しない語が入っているので注意しなさい。解答は解答欄に書きなさい。(15点)

A: Hello, my friend, where are you going?

B: I'm going for a little walk, because I have decided to buy a second-hand car and I wish to look at a dealer that has recently (1).

A: But having decided to buy a car, why not wait until you have enough money for a new one?

B: Not being an (2) driver as yet, I prefer to learn in a second-hand car. But tell me, why, despite having the funds, have you still not (3) a car?

A: What would I need a car for?

B: To go wherever you wanted to go.

A: And where would that be?

B: Oh, I don't know ... To and from work, for example, since, living as you do in the suburbs, you have a half-hour walk every morning.

A: And you think I find all this walking distasteful?

B: Surely I do.

A: As a matter of fact, dear friend, I enjoy walking very much. I can admire the beauties of nature as much as I like. Moreover, don't you realize that driving a car would completely destroy any chance of (4) my friends?

B: What you say may well be (5) where short distances are concerned, but not long ones. Without a car, how can you reach the remote places worth visiting in a reasonable time?

A: A car-owner's only ambition is to get from point X to point Y, covering a particular distance in a given space of time, isn't it?

語群 [appoint buy experience justify meet open play]

V 次の英文1～10の空所に入れるのに最も適切な語(句)を(a)～(d)の中から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(20点)

- 1 Historical research has shown that the idea of “race” has always () more meanings than mere physical difference.
(a) attached (b) carried (c) designed (d) treated
- 2 A report claims cats () the highest number of the abandoned pets that have invaded the Everglades National Park in Florida.
(a) mean (b) represent (c) show (d) undertake
- 3 A () laugh lets you forget, at least temporarily, your worries and fears.
(a) glad (b) good (c) lot (d) numerous
- 4 The local doctor warned the city authorities that thousands of people could die from the terrible disease () they were treated properly.
(a) if (b) since (c) that (d) unless
- 5 The global war on drugs has “failed”, () to a new report by a group of politicians and former world leaders.
(a) according (b) assuming (c) relating (d) succeeding
- 6 Human rights groups have called for tighter () on the use of television cameras to record people in public places without their knowledge.
(a) connections (b) instructions (c) reflections (d) restrictions

- 7 Renewable sources of energy such as solar power have an important role to play in () electricity in the future.
(a) dominating (b) generating (c) innovating (d) participating
- 8 Some people went () to stay all night in front of the store to get the new software.
(a) as long as (b) as much as (c) so far as (d) so many
- 9 Rising prices of new vehicles and used trucks were mainly () for the increase in consumer prices of 0.4% in April.
(a) agreeable (b) capable (c) reasonable (d) responsible
- 10 Have you seen my pen? I can't find it anywhere. It's ().
(a) appeared out of the blue (b) scratched the surface
(c) seen the big picture (d) vanished into thin air

VI. 次の1～10の下線部(a)～(d)には、文法・語法・内容などの誤りを含むものが1つあります。その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

- 1 The rumor that the judging committee is hopelessly corrupt and that its president faces a challenge to his leadership from some of the committee members refuse to die down.
- 2 Soon after I got into university, I decided to become a diplomat, whom I found a selfless profession contrary to my earlier expectation.
- 3 We sat up until far into the night and discussed about our plans for the welcome party.
- 4 The first football match I went was a few years ago, when a friend gave me a ticket to the World Cup final. I had never been to such a big stadium.
- 5 Efforts to lost weight should focus on stopping snacking and eating smaller meals rather than on counting calories, say US researchers.
- 6 In many parts of the world, English is regarded as a language that can open doors to power, success and prestigious.
- 7 As English ability becomes more important in education and work, it may become another mechanism for dividing those who are access to wealth and information from those who don't.

- 8 People have always moved to other regions or countries in search to work and better living conditions, and this has led to much bilingualism. This is the situation in the United States, which has had high levels of immigration.
- 9 You have the right to be treated as a citizen of the country you come from. No one can take away your citizenship, or prevent you from change your country, without good reason.
- 10 When bushes are removing from an ecological system, the rabbit population will likely go down. The reduced rabbit population will lower the number of those animals which use rabbits as a food source.

VII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問1～10について、それぞれ最も適切な答を(a)～(d)から1つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。(30点)

The term *translation* is the neutral term used for all tasks where the meaning of expressions in one language (the *source* language) is turned into the meaning of another (the *target* language), whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed*.

It is sometimes said that there is no task more complex than translation—a claim readily believed when all the factors involved are taken into account. Translators not only need to know their source language well; they must also have a thorough understanding of the field of knowledge covered by the source text, and of any cultural or emotional implications that need to be specified in the target language if the intended effect is to be conveyed.⁽ⁱ⁾ The same special awareness needs to be present for the target language, so that points of special phrasing, contemporary fashions or taboos in expression, local expectations, and so on, can all be taken into account.

The aim of translation is to provide the equivalent meaning of the source text in the target language. This is what makes translation different from other kinds of linguistic activity, such as adapting and summary writing. However, there are many problems hidden within this apparently simple statement, all to do with what standards of equivalence of meaning should be expected and accepted.⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Exact equivalence is of course impossible: no translator could provide a translation that was a perfect parallel to the source text, in such respects as rhythm, plays with words, and cultural references. Such a parallel is not even possible when rewriting within a single language: there is always some loss of information.

On the other hand, there are many kinds of less than exact equivalence, any of which can be successful at a certain level of practical functioning. It therefore follows that there is no such thing as a 'best' translation. The success of a

translation depends on the purpose for which it was made, which in turn reflects the needs of the people for whom it was made. A rough, inelegant translation of a letter can suffice to inform a company of the nature of an enquiry from a customer. A translation of a scientific article requires careful attention to meaning but little attention to form. The provision of a dubbed* film script will require great care over the synchronization of lip movements, often at the
(iii) expense of content. Literary work requires a sensitive consideration of form as well as content, and may prompt
(iv) several translations, each of which emphasizes a different aspect of the original. It is easy to see that what might be 'best' for one set of circumstances may be entirely unsuitable for another.

Translators aim to produce a text that is as faithful to the original as circumstances require or permit, and yet that reads as if it were written originally in the target language. They aim to be 'invisible' people—transferring content without drawing attention to the considerable artistic and technical skills involved in the process. The complexity of the task is apparent, but its importance is often underestimated, and its practitioners' social status and legal rights undervalued. Some countries view translation as routine, unskilled work, and pay their translators accordingly.
(v) Others (such as the Japanese) regard it as a major intellectual task in its own right. The question of status is currently much debated.

*signed 手話の

*dubbed 吹き替えの

問 1 Which of the following is the closest to the meaning of the underlined word conveyed?

- (i)
- (a) arranged
 - (b) communicated
 - (c) explained
 - (d) transported

問 2 Which of the following is the closest to the meaning of the underlined word apparently?

- (ii)
- (a) comparatively
 - (b) obviously
 - (c) partly
 - (d) seemingly

問 3 Which of the following best explains the underlined part require great care over the synchronization of lip movements, often at the expense of content?

- (iii)
- (a) Attention to content often costs more than concern for lip movements.
 - (b) Attention to content often leads to less concern being given to lip movements.
 - (c) Attention to lip movements often costs more than concern for content.
 - (d) Attention to lip movements often leads to less concern being given to content.

問 4 Which of the following is the closest to the meaning of the underlined word prompt?

- (iv)
- (a) give rise to
 - (b) prepare
 - (c) quickly prove
 - (d) show the need for

問 5 Which of the following is the closest to the meaning of the underlined word

accordingly?

(v)

- (a) in front of this
- (b) in line with this
- (c) in place of this
- (d) in time with this

問 6 The author thinks that translation is complex because

- (a) knowledge of the source language, but not the target language, is required.
- (b) knowledge of the target language, but not the source language, is required.
- (c) knowledge of both languages and the latest styles of clothing is required.
- (d) knowledge of both languages, the subject area, and other issues is required.

問 7 The author thinks that a translator should

- (a) provide a perfect parallel of the source text in terms of rhythm, plays with words and cultural references.
- (b) provide a translation that has no equivalence between the source text and the target language.
- (c) provide a translation that is elegant and interesting to read.
- (d) provide a translation that is successful for the purpose and people it is made for.

- 問8 The author thinks that there is no such thing as a 'best' translation because
- (a) translation quality cannot be measured objectively.
 - (b) different characteristics are required in translations for different purposes, types of text, and readers.
 - (c) translating letters, scientific articles, film scripts and literature is very difficult.
 - (d) different translators have different approaches to translation.

- 問9 The author thinks that translators aim to produce a translation that is
- (a) as close as possible to the source text, reads like it was first written in the target language, and makes clear the work done by the translator.
 - (b) as close as possible to the source text, reads like it was first written in the source language, and makes clear the work done by the translator.
 - (c) as close as possible to the source text, reads like it was first written in the source language, and hides the work done by the translator.
 - (d) as close as possible to the source text, reads like it was first written in the target language, and hides the work done by the translator.

- 問10 The most appropriate title for this article is:
- (a) My Life as a Translator
 - (b) How to Become a Successful Translator
 - (c) The Complexity of Translation
 - (d) Why Translation Seems Complex But is Simple in Reality

VIII 次の英文を読んで、あとの問いに答えなさい。(30点)

It is clear that human infants are very social creatures from the moment they are born, if not before. From just a few hours after birth, human infants distinguish images of human faces from other patterns. Even before birth, they seem to be in the process of getting used to their mothers' voices. And from fairly early in development, infants clearly recognize other persons as living beings that are different from physical objects. All these capabilities are common to other primates*. However, there are two social behaviors that suggest that human infants are not just social like other primates, but rather are "ultra-social."

First, from soon after birth, human infants take part in "protoconversations*" with their parents. Protoconversations are social interactions in which the parent and infant focus their attention on each other—often face-to-face—and look, touch and use their voices to express and share basic emotions. Moreover, adults and infants clearly take turns in these protoconversations. Although there are differences in the way that protoconversations take place in different cultures—especially in the amount and nature of face-to-face visual communication—in one form or another they seem to be a universal feature of adult-infant interaction in the human species. These early interactions are deeply social in the sense that they have emotional content and a turn-taking structure.

Second, during these protoconversations, newborn human infants copy some of the body movements of adults, especially some movements of the mouth and head. Previous research found that from very soon after birth human infants copy the tongue protrusions*, mouth openings and head movements of adults. These actions are behaviors that infants already know how to produce by themselves, and they increase in frequency when they are stimulated by the same behavior in adults. However, an experiment showed that six-week-old infants could also change one of their natural behaviors (tongue protrusion) to match the

behavior of an adult who moved her tongue from one side of her mouth to the other in a purposeful way. It may be possible, therefore, that when infants copy the behavior of other human beings, they are identifying with them not just imitating them.

It is unclear whether nonhuman primates engage in protoconversations or copying in the same way as humans. Nonhuman primate mothers and infants do not usually take part in the kinds of intense face-to-face interactions characteristic of Western middle-class mothers and infants, but they do stay in constant physical contact and so their interactions may reflect protoconversations of a different sort, like the interactions of some non-Western mothers and infants. There is one study of a single chimpanzee that was raised by humans and could copy tongue protrusion in much the same way as human infants, but there are no studies of chimpanzees copying other kinds of actions or adjusting their own movements to produce new movements that they see in adults. It is therefore not yet certain whether very young human infants are already social in ways that are unique to the human species, or whether human social uniqueness does not appear until a later stage of development. It does seem reasonable, however, to suggest that human infants show an especially powerful social adjustment to their parents from soon after birth, as reflected in their tendency both to interact in mutually sensitive ways in protoconversations with their parents and to match the movements of adults as they attempt to copy adult behavior.

*primate 霊長類

*protoconversation 会話の原形

*protrusion 突き出すこと

問い 次の1～10の日本語を読み、本文の内容と合致するものにはTを、合致しないものにはFをマークしなさい。

- 1 他の霊長類同様、人間は生後かなり早い時期に周囲の大人を生き物と認識する。
- 2 人間の親子の会話の原形は感情を表現するために行われる。
- 3 会話の原形において、幼児と母親は同時に同じ動きをする。
- 4 会話の原形はすべての人間に見られる現象であると考えられる。
- 5 幼児は母親の動きを見て初めて舌の突き出し方を学ぶ。
- 6 生後6週間の幼児は母親の舌の左右の動きをまねることができる。
- 7 人間以外の霊長類の親子には会話の原形は見られない。
- 8 チンパンジーの子どもが母親の顔の動きをまねて、自分の動きを変えることが観察されている。
- 9 人間と人間以外の霊長類の社会性の違いは、発達初期の会話の原形の中にすでに見られることが分かっている。
- 10 生後間もない人間の会話の原形においては、親から子への働きかけだけが見られる傾向がある。