

法学部A方式Ⅰ日程・文学部A方式Ⅱ日程・経営学部A方式Ⅱ日程

1 限 英 語 (90分)

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

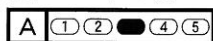
マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

[I] つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

If the U.S. were to ask the Chinese what it could learn from their example, it might gain some insight into what it's doing right and wrong. Here is one lesson from China's success story.

It's hard to imagine two that deal with their elderly as differently as the U.S. and China. And I can guarantee that first hand. My wife Junling is a Shanghai native, and last month for the first time we visited my father at a nursing home in the U.S. She was shaken by the experience and later told me, "You know, in China, it's a great shame to put a parent into a nursing home." In China the social contract has been straightforward for centuries: parents raise children; then the children care for the parents as they reach their old age. When, for example, real estate developer Jiang Xiao Li and his wife recently bought a new, larger apartment in Shanghai, they did so in part because they know that in a few years, his parents will move in with them. Jiang's parents will help take care of Jiang's daughter, and as they age, Jiang and his wife will help take care of them. As China slowly develops a better-funded and more reliable social-security ^(B) system for retirees — which it has begun — the economic necessity of generations living together will diminish a bit. But no one believes that as China gets richer, the cultural norm will shift too significantly.

To a degree, of course, three of relatives living under one roof has long happened in the U.S., but in the 20th century, America became a particularly mobile and rootless society. It is hard to care for one's parents when they live three time zones away. ^(D)

Home care for the elderly will most likely make a comeback in the U.S. out of economic necessity, however. The number of elderly Americans will soar from 38.6 million in 2007 to 71.5 million in 2030. But, says Arnold

Eppel, who recently retired as head of the Department of Aging in Baltimore County, Maryland*¹, “There won’t be enough spots for them” in the country’s overwhelmed nursing-home system. Appreciating the magnitude of the coming crisis, the U.S. government has begun to respond. Some new initiatives expand financial support for home care for the elderly. “The whole trend will be into home care, because nursing homes are too expensive,” Eppel says, noting that nursing-home care in the U.S. costs about \$85,000 annually per resident.

In China, senior-care costs are, for the most part, paid by families. For millions of poor Chinese, that’s a burden as well as a responsibility, and it unquestionably changes both spending and saving patterns in ways that China needs to change. For middle-class and rich Chinese, those costs are a more manageable responsibility but one that nonetheless influences their economic decision-making. Still, there are (E) that balance the financial hardship: Grandparents tutor young children while Mom and Dad work; they teach the youngest generation the values of family and nation; they provide a sense of cultural continuity that helps bind a society. China needs to make obvious changes to its elder-care system as it becomes a wealthier society, but as millions of U.S. (F) make the cruel decision about whether to send aging parents into nursing homes, a bigger dose of the Chinese ethos*² may well be returning to America.

*¹ Baltimore County, Maryland: メリーランド州, ボルティモア郡

*² ethos: 特性, 精神, 気質

1. 空所 (A) , (C) , (E) , (F) に入る最も適切な語をつぎの a ~ h から一つずつ選び、解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、各記号は一回しか使用できない。

- a. benefits
- b. committees
- c. disadvantages
- d. families
- e. generations
- f. nurses
- g. parents
- h. societies

2. 下線部 As と最も意味が近い as を含む文をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. His request will be considered at the next meeting as I explained on the phone.
- b. I couldn't mail the letter as I didn't have any stamps.
- c. It became colder as it grew darker.
- d. Let's leave things as they are until the police arrive.

3. 下線部 It is hard to care for one's parents when they live three time zones
(D)
away. の意味に最も近いものをつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. It is difficult for children to consider parents when their parents are in a nursing home.
 - b. It is difficult for children to get along with their parents when they live together.
 - c. It is difficult for children to look after their parents when they live far away.
 - d. It is difficult for children to take care of their parents when they live too close to each other.
4. 本文の内容に合うものをつぎの a ~ f から二つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Economic forces will make taking care of the elderly at home more common in the future in the U.S.
 - b. Home care for the elderly has never been common in the U.S.
 - c. It is common to send a parent into a nursing home in China.
 - d. More children will put their parents into a nursing home as Chinese economy expands and it will be normal in the future.
 - e. Parents bring up children and then the children take care of the parents when they get older in China.
 - f. The U.S. government has never worked on home care for elderly people.

[II] Read the passage from a British newspaper and answer the questions that follow.

Software developed to recognise terrorist faces (A) solve the mystery of portraits of unidentified people. In certain cases, innovative “face recognition” technology could identify faces from digital images, detecting similarities in facial structures. The data will come from scans of known features of individuals, such as in death masks or sculptures of famous people.

A study is being conducted by two art historians and an electronic engineer at the University of California. They describe FACES (Faces, Art and Computerised Evaluation Systems) as a “new tool for art historians”. The project has received a \$25,000 government grant.

Conrad Rudolph, professor of art history at the university, said, “Before the invention of photography, portraits were, almost by definition, illustrations of people who were important in their own worlds. But, as a walk through almost any major museum will show, a large number of these unnamed portraits from before the 19th century have lost the identities of their subjects.”

*The Laughing Cavalier**, the 1624 masterpiece in the Wallace Collection, London, is among famous portraits whose sitters remain unknown. The picture’s title was given in the 19th century. ^(B) Jeremy Warren, the Wallace’s director of collections, said, “With *The Laughing Cavalier*, everyone accepts that name, but actually he’s not laughing and he’s not a cavalier. I’d love to know who he is. If this technology can help us do it, we’d be absolutely delighted.”

Bendor Grosvenor, a specialist in portraits at the Philip Mould Gallery, London, would particularly like to identify a “rather beautiful portrait” by an unknown 17th-century artist, currently on show at the National Portrait

Gallery. He said, "It was traditionally called *The Duke of Monmouth on His Deathbed*, but it isn't him as the dates don't work. Deathbed portraits are

relatively rare, so who ^(C)

^(D) a good artist? I would love to know." But he added, "Most unknown sitters are unknown because they were only painted once, and there is no other likeness with which to compare them. So the new programme will most likely only help with portraits of people for whom we already have other portraits."

Professor Rudolph accepts that there are many difficulties due to variations in expressions, age, angle of pose and lighting. But initial tests — on identified 15th-century portraits of Lorenzo de' Medici, the Florentine ruler — have shown how faces can be reduced to labelled graphs and matched up.

* *The Laughing Cavalier*: 『笑う士官』

- 1 . Choose the word or phrase that best fills in (A) , and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a . adapts
 - b . is adapted
 - c . is adapting to
 - d . is being adapted to
- 2 . Choose the phrase that is most similar in meaning to sitters ^(B) as it is used in the passage, and mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a . people being painted
 - b . people taking care of children
 - c . types of chair
 - d . types of painting
- 3 . Which of the following sentences best explains as the dates don't work ^(C) as it is used in the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.
- a . During that period the painter was not working.
 - b . In those days portraits were produced by unknown painters.
 - c . The Duke did not get along with his date.
 - d . The times when the portrait was painted and when the Duke died do not match.

4. Reorder a to j below so that they fit into who
(D)

 a good artist. Choose the correct items for the third and eighth positions, and mark each letter on your answer sheet.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| a . a moving portrayal | b . by | c . enough |
| d . have been | e . important | f . in |
| g . painted | | |
| h . such | i . to | j . was |

5. Which of the following is true according to the passage? Mark the letter on your answer sheet.

- a . Before photography was invented, portraits were common among ordinary people.
- b . Bendor Grosvenor conducted a study supported by the government.
- c . Face recognition software identifies similar features in different images.
- d . Researchers took walks through major museums while developing the software.
- e . The first trial of the software was not successful because of difficulties such as variations in age and lighting.
- f . The software will help identify people who appear only in one portrait.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

The effectiveness of mental-training games may still be an untested theory, but there is another, easy-to-achieve, scientifically proven way to make yourself smarter. Go for a walk or a swim. Using sophisticated technologies to examine the workings of individual neurons^{*1}—and the makeup of brain matter itself—scientists have recently discovered that exercise appears to build a brain that resists physical shrinkage and enhance mental flexibility. Exercise, the latest neuroscience^{*2} suggests, does more to improve thinking than thinking does.

The most persuasive evidence comes from several new studies of lab animals living in busy, exciting cages. It has long been known that so-called “enriched” environments—homes filled with toys and interesting tasks—lead to improvements in the brainpower of lab animals. In most instances, such environmental enrichment also includes a running wheel, because mice and rats generally enjoy running. Until recently, however, there was little research done to reveal the particular effects of running versus those of playing with new toys or engaging the mind in other ways that don't increase the heart (A).

So, last year a team of researchers led by Justin S. Rhodes, a psychology professor at the University of Illinois, gathered four groups of mice and set them into four distinct living arrangements. One group lived in a world full of pleasures: dining on nuts, fruits and cheeses, their food occasionally dusted with cinnamon, all of it washed down with variously flavored waters. Their “beds” were colorful plastic houses occupying one corner of the cage. Brightly-colored balls, plastic tunnels, mirrors and seesaws filled other parts of the cage. Group 2 had access to all of these pleasures, plus they had small disc-shaped running wheels in their cages. The third group's cages held no decorations, and they received standard, dull

food. And the fourth group's homes contained the running wheels but no other toys or treats.

All the animals completed a series of mental capacity tests at the start of the study and were injected with a substance that allows scientists to track changes in their brain structures. Then they ran, played or, if their environment was unenriched, lay around in their cages for several months.

Afterward, Rhodes's team put the mice through the same tests and examined their brains. It turned out that (B), no matter how entertaining, had not improved the animals' brains.

"Only one thing had mattered," Rhodes says, "and that's whether they had (C)." Animals that exercised, whether or not they had any other enrichments in their cages, had healthier brains and performed significantly better on mental capacity tests than the other mice. Animals that didn't run, no matter how enriched their world was otherwise, did not improve their brainpower in the complex, lasting ways that Rhodes's team was studying.

Why, then, would (D) build brainpower in ways that (E) might not? The brain, like all muscles and organs, is a tissue, and its function declines with underuse and age. Beginning in our late 20s, most of us will lose about 1 percent annually of the volume of the hippocampus, that is, a key portion of the brain related to memory and certain types of learning.

Exercise, though, seems to slow or reverse the brain's physical (F), much as it does with muscles. In another study, scientists found that exercise stimulates neurogenesis — or the creation of new brain cells. Mice and rats that ran for a few weeks generally had about twice as many new neurons in the hippocampus part of their brains as less active animals. Their brains, like other muscles, were built up.

New brain cells, however, can improve (G) only if they join the

existing neuron network. Exercise seems to make it easier for neurons to build connections. In a third study, when researchers had mice run, the animals' brains readily wired many new neurons into their existing networks.

*1 neuron(s): ニューロン, 神経単位

*2 neuroscience: 神経科学

1. 空所 , , に入る最も適切な語をつぎの a～f から一つずつ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、各記号は一回しか使用できない。

a. decay b. degree c. impression
d. intellect e. rate f. weight

2. 空所 , に入る最も適切な語句の組み合わせをつぎの a～d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. a running wheel interesting practice
b. new tasks the mental capacity tests
c. the decorations and treats
 mental games
d. the toys and tastes a running wheel

3. 空所 , に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせをつぎの a～d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. exercise thinking
b. pleasure playing
c. pleasure training
d. training exercise

4. 本文の内容に合うものをつぎの a ~ g から二つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Mental training-games are as beneficial to the health as walking or swimming.
 - b. Studies have recently discovered that busy, exciting environments make lab animals smarter.
 - c. The cages of the second group of mice were more “enriched” than those of the first group.
 - d. The third group of mice as well as the fourth group had nothing to do in their cages.
 - e. It took months for Professor Rhodes’s team to conduct the study using four groups of mice.
 - f. It has long been known that the function of the brain rarely declines as we age.
 - g. Exercise does not help new neurons to join the neuron network.

〔IV〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

Gentlemen, take note: If your wife has stopped calling you (1)
(2) (3) (4) (5) (6) and you feel like you're
being replaced, you might be right to suspect that there's someone else in
her life. But it's not another man—it's another woman. And she's
probably your own daughter.

While men tend to maintain a woman as their closest confidant
throughout their adult lives, women's focus shifts from their spouse to their
adult daughter as they age, according to an analysis of nearly 2 billion
mobile phone calls and almost half a billion text messages.

The findings, released Thursday by the journal *Scientific Reports*,
suggest that women's urge to ensure the survival of their genes*1 may be
connected (E) the nature (F), and shift (G), these
intimate relationships.

Identifying the most important people in someone's life is a tricky task
for researchers, said Ruth Mace, an evolutionary anthropologist at
University College London who was not involved in the study.

"It's not politically correct to talk about some of these things," Mace said.
"If I said, 'Were you equally close to your son or your daughter?' you
wouldn't want to answer that question." "But if you're looking at phone
calls," she added, "you're getting a statistical picture that is quite
unbiased*2."

That's why an international group of researchers obtained electronic
communication records from 3.2 million customers of a mobile phone carrier
in an unnamed European country. They looked for patterns among 1.95
billion calls and 489 million text messages over a seven-month period,
noting the age and gender of the participants. The two contacts each
person called and texted most often were thought to be their first and

second “best friends.”

“No. 1 is very easy to distinguish,” said Vasyl Palchykov of the Aalto University School of Science in Finland. Palchykov and his colleagues found that in early adulthood, men and women tended to focus most of their attention on a member of the opposite sex—presumably their romantic partner.

Women seemed to focus on their significant others at the age of 18, about four years earlier than men. The intensity of the relationship peaked earlier too—at age 27, as opposed to age 32 for men—and lasted for about 14 years, twice as long as for men, the wireless records indicated. “Females invest more heavily in opposite-sex relationships,” Palchykov said.

But then, a twist: In their 40s, women’s most important relationship began to shift away from the same-aged male to a female about 25 years or so younger—presumably, an adult daughter. The strength of this relationship grew over the next 15 years or so—possibly reflecting the gradual arrival of grandchildren—and peaked about age 60.

(J), women’s second-best-friend slot became increasingly male—probably indicating that the husband had been put down to second-place status, the researchers said.

Men, (K), appeared to be more stable in their mobile communications, the scientists found. They tended to stick with a female “best friend,” presumably their wife. And when it came to second-best friends, they were remarkably gender-neutral and didn’t appear to have a strong preference for either their sons or daughters.

Though the data were very 21st century, the conclusions are nothing new from an evolutionary standpoint, Mace said. “We also know from traditional populations that men don’t get involved in child care so much, so they’re not so involved in helping with the grandchild,” she said. “I don’t think we’ve changed that much.”

Mace worked on a study of families in rural Gambia*³ that found that maternal grandmothers — mothers' mothers — played a key role in the survival of their grandchildren. “Grandmothers were materially helping daughters grandchildren and actually helping keep them alive,” she said. On the other hand, whether “your grandfather was dead or not didn't make much difference.”

But this doesn't necessarily mean that men's communication lacks a reproductive strategy, she added. “Men are capable of reproducing much later in life than females, so you might predict they'd still be more interested in talking to females that they were romantically involved with,” she pointed out.

*1 gene(s): 遺伝子

*2 unbiased: 偏りのない

*3 Gambia: ガンビア(アフリカ西海岸の共和国)

1. 下線部 calling you

(A)

の空欄に入る 6 個の語を、つぎの a ~ h から選び、それを並び替えて、意味の通るようにせよ。解答欄には 2 番目と 5 番目の語の記号をマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|---------|
| a. as | b. as | c. many | d. much |
| e. she | f. to | g. used | h. was |

2. 下線部 suspect を言い換える場合、最も適切なでない語をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. doubt
- b. guess
- c. presume
- d. sense

3. 下線部 confidant, spouse を言い換える場合、最も適切な語をつぎの a ~ f からそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、各記号は一回しか使用できない。

- a. family
- b. friend
- c. husband
- d. relative
- e. secretary
- f. wife

4. 空欄 (E) , (F) , (G) に入る最も適切な語の組み合わせをつぎの a ~ f から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----------|----------|
| a. | (E) in | (F) of | (G) with |
| b. | (E) in | (F) with | (G) of |
| c. | (E) of | (F) in | (G) with |
| d. | (E) of | (F) with | (G) in |
| e. | (E) with | (F) in | (G) of |
| f. | (E) with | (F) of | (G) in |

5. 下線部 tricky を言い換える場合、最も適切な語をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. difficult
- b. meaningless
- c. playful
- d. significant

6. 下線部 contacts と最も近い意味で用いられている contact(s) をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. He maintains friendly contacts with his boss.
- b. I put in contacts every morning.
- c. She has good contacts in the United States.
- d. The bomb exploded on contact with the ground.

7. 空欄 に入る最も適切な語句をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. At the same time
- b. Concretely speaking
- c. For example
- d. In addition

8. 空欄 に入る最も適切な語(句)をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. for instance
- b. in addition
- c. on the other hand
- d. therefore

9. 空欄 に入る最も適切な語をつぎの a ~ d から一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. care
- b. for
- c. grow
- d. raise

10. 本文の内容と合うものをつぎの a ~ g から二つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. Palchykov and his colleagues collected a large amount of data by interviewing randomly selected people via phone or email about the age and gender of their first and second “best friends.”
- b. In early childhood both men and women have the tendency to choose as the object of their intense interest a person of the opposite sex about the same age.
- c. Immediately after the birth of children, most husbands have the tendency to lose their status as their wives’ most important relationship.
- d. Sometime between forty and fifty, women tend to shift their main human relationship from their husbands to their daughters about 25 years younger.
- e. On average, around the age of thirty-nine, men begin to lose the intensity of their interest in their wives because of their sons, but their wives remain as the most important persons in their lives.
- f. The relationship between mothers and their daughters tends to become increasingly intensive until mothers reach about sixty.
- g. Men maintain their reproductive function until much later in life than women, but unlike women, they do not have a reproductive strategy.

