

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)。

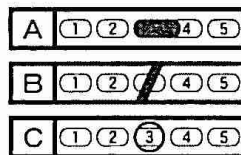
記入上の注意

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。

Writing about cats is as hard as writing about love. You either get it^(A) or you don't. A non-cat person will never understand why this blank-eyed, unsmiling killer of songbirds should inspire such a strong emotion in so many of us. They think we must be mad to worship a creature that gives so little back. They think cats are incapable (B) returning our devotion.

We always knew they were wrong, of course — but it has taken a spectacular act of cat heroism, captured on security cameras, to prove it.^(C) The video, posted on YouTube, shows a four-year-old boy called Jeremy playing on his bicycle outside his house. The neighbor's dog, suddenly comes up, sinks its teeth into his leg, pulls him off his bike and starts shaking him about like a piece of prey.

But — whoosh! — what furry superhero is this? Jeremy's cat, Tara, lacking only a cape, comes flying into the frame, lands on the dog with such^(D) force that she sends it spinning, and then chases it away before returning to the injured boy's side.

Those of us who always knew dogs were really evil — how could an animal with deadly fangs* and foul-smelling fur that would make the devil blush be anyone's best friend? — can now enjoy the punishment. You want bravery, selfless devotion? Send for a cat.^(E)

Most cats, admittedly, don't demonstrate their loyalty quite as dramatically as Tara. Nobody really understands them: not scientists, not animal doctors, not even their owners.

The author David Grimm has just written a book about the human relationship with cats and dogs. He found mountains of research on dogs' intelligence — and scarcely a mention of cats. This, he discovered, was because scientists find it impossible to study cats. They^(F) simply won't

cooperate.

If you put them in a laboratory, they go crazy and bounce off the walls. If you visit them at home to conduct the experiment, you will be met with devastating indifference. One troubled scientist told Grimm, “I can assure you that it’s easier to work with fish than with cats.”

^(G) Nevertheless, a Hungarian scientist did manage to prove that cats (and dogs) have a basic “theory of mind”: the ability to understand what another animal is thinking. This is a rare skill—even our closest cousins, chimpanzees, don’t have it—and it probably comes from having cohabited (H) humans for 10,000 years. They understand us.

This might explain why cats often seem so delicately adjusted (I) their owner’s moods. If someone is crying somewhere in the house, the cat will always track them down. I can measure out the phases of my life by the soft cat bodies I have wept into. Bullied at school: that was Ginger, the short-lived cat. Heartbroken over first love: that was Pudding, the fat tortoiseshell**. And during the long decades of singledom***, it was George who slept on my pillow and kept the loneliness (J) bay.

“I wish I could write as mysteriously as a cat,” said a famous author. We will probably never know the workings of the cat mind. But they seem to know us—and, stranger still, to love us.

*fangs: (肉食動物の)牙

**tortoiseshell: 三毛猫

***singledom: the state of being unmarried

1. 下線部 get 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
(A)
を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) write (b) understand (c) inspire (d) return

2. 空所 に入る最も適切な前置詞を、
つぎの(a)~(d)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) at (b) of (c) to (d) with

3. 下線部 it の内容として最も適切なものをつぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その
(C)
記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Cats are able to give back human devotion.
(b) Cats are dishonest because they give so little back.
(c) Cats couldn't give us back much even if they wanted to.
(d) Non-cat people think we cat lovers are mad.

4. 下線部 lacking only a cape から考えられることとして、最も適切なものを
(D)
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 superhero is supposed to wear a cape.
(b) A superhero shouldn't have worn a cape.
(c) Jeremy's cat usually wears a cape.
(d) Jeremy should have given his cat a cape.

5. 下線部 Send for a cat の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、
(E)
その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) Ask someone to bring a cat.
(b) Give a cat to someone.
(c) Let someone save a cat.
(d) Train a cat to be brave.

6. 下線部 They の内容として最も適切なものをつぎの(a)~(d)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) mountains of research (b) dogs
(c) scientists (d) cats

7. 下線部 it's easier to work with fish than with cats 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) You can do research on fish with less difficulty than on cats.
(b) You may find out the fact that fish usually work harder than cats.
(c) You try to make a simpler experiment with fish than with cats.
(d) You will realize that cats can catch fish more easily than you.

8. 本文の内容に合うものを、つぎの(a)~(e)から一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) The bicycle of a small boy called Jeremy was destroyed by the neighbor's dog.
(b) David Grimm had to climb some mountains before he could find the research on dogs' intelligence.
(c) Cats might have acquired the skill to sympathize with us through living with humans for a long time.
(d) Thanks to the research, we can now understand what cats are thinking behind their mysterious behavior.
(e) Though our cats seem to love us, we are still only someone unknown to them.

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

We are becoming fluid and many-sided. Without quite realizing it, we have been evolving a sense of self appropriate to the restlessness and flow of our time. This mode of being differs radically from that of the past, and enables us to engage in continuous exploration and personal experiment. I have named it the “protean self” Proteus, the Greek sea god of many forms.

The protean self emerges from confusion, from the widespread feeling that we are losing our psychological ground. We feel ourselves at the mercy of unmanageable historical forces and social uncertainties. Leaders appear suddenly, disappear equally , and are difficult us to believe when they are around. We change ideas and partners ^(E) frequently, and do the same with jobs and places of residence. Everlasting moral convictions, clear principles of action and behavior: we believe these must exist, but where? Whether dealing with world problems or child rearing, our behavior tends to be ad hoc. We are facing : ^(F) although trained in the virtues of constancy and stability—whether as individuals, groups, or nations—our world and our lives seem inconstant and utterly unpredictable. We readily come to view ourselves as unsteady and anxious.

But rather than collapse under these threats and pulls, the self becomes surprisingly flexible. It makes use of bits and pieces here and there and somehow keeps going. What may seem to be mere tactical flexibility turns to be much more than that. We find ourselves evolving a self of many possibilities, one that has risks but at the same time holds out ^(I) considerable promise for the human future. ^(J)

I observed this pattern when interviewing a Japanese university student in Tokyo in the mid-1960s. Still in his early twenties, he could

describe a personal journey from childhood emperor worship during the Second World War, to embrace of democracy and all things American during the U.S. Occupation, and of Western principles of individualism (especially (K)), to a return to traditional Japanese cultural elements, to intense Marxism*, to periods of heavy drinking and random sex, to a life as a young executive in a powerful corporation (accompanied by dreams and fantasies of escaping from both company and country by (L) of endless travel and pleasure seeking).

*Marxism: マルクス主義

1. 空所 (A) (B) (C) (D) (G) (H) (L)

に入る最も適切な語句を, つぎの(a)~(d)から一つずつ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------|
| (A) (a) after | (b) though | (c) to | (d) with |
| (B) (a) forcefully | (b) legally | (c) rapidly | (d) slowly |
| (C) (a) as | (b) for | (c) of | (d) with |
| (D) (a) after | (b) for | (c) in | (d) out |
| (G) (a) a contradiction | (b) an evil force | | |
| (c) humiliation | (d) a paradise | | |
| (H) (a) against | (b) down | (c) off | (d) out |
| (L) (a) intent | (b) means | (c) sake | (d) wish |

2. 下線部 they の内容として最も適切なものを, つぎの(a)~(e)から一つ選び, ^(E) その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| (a) ideas | (b) historical forces | (c) leaders |
| (d) partners | (e) social uncertainties | |

3. 下線部 tends to be ad hoc 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。
(F)
- (a) tends to be based on scientific research
 - (b) tends to be decided upon as we go along
 - (c) tends to be determined by set principles
 - (d) tends to be influenced by our superstitions
4. 下線部 one の内容として最も適切なものを、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。
(I)
- (a) a piece
 - (b) a possibility
 - (c) a self
 - (d) a threat
5. 下線部 holds out 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。
(J)
- (a) breaks
 - (b) doubts
 - (c) offers
 - (d) pretends
6. つぎの(a)~(d)の四語を並べ替えて空欄 に入れ、意味が通るようにせよ。ただし解答欄には一番目と二番目の語の記号をマークせよ。
- (a) as
 - (b) by
 - (c) conveyed
 - (d) films
7. つぎの(a)~(e)について、本文の内容に合うものにはT, 合わないものにはFの記号をそれぞれ解答欄にマークせよ。
- (a) The concept of “protean self” was first originated in Greece.
 - (b) Our world has become incredibly unsteady because we have developed an elastic self of many possibilities.
 - (c) The author believes that the emergence of “protean self” benefits the future of the human race.
 - (d) The author interviewed a Japanese student not long after the student turned twenty years old.
 - (e) The Japanese student the author interviewed had been to the United States.

〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

It has been 50 years since Sidney Poitier became the first African-American to win an Academy Award for best actor. He won for his role in *Lilies of the Field*, and though it was a tremendous advancement in terms of diversity, it was unfortunate that when Ann Bancroft, a white American actress, gave him a kiss on the cheek when presenting him with the Oscar, some people were .

That was the world in 1964, the world in which Poitier and everyone else of color lived. Whatever accomplishments they enjoyed did not the reality of racism that surrounded them. And though it would be nice to say that Poitier's win brought down the barriers, at least to some extent, it would be 38 years ⁽¹⁾ another African-American actor won a best-actor Oscar: Denzel Washington. Since then, both Jamie Foxx and Forest Whitaker have won; Halle Berry won for best actress the same year Washington took home his best-actor award. Hattie McDaniel won long before any of them, chosen as best supporting actress in 1940 *Gone with the Wind*, although in a stereotypical maid role of influence on changing white perceptions of blacks.

It would be easy, then, to Poitier's win as also being a kind of mere good fortune. But it was not the case. Instead, it was one of the most important moments in Academy Awards history, and Poitier is one of black film's most important actors. Why? Because, at that time, Poitier *was* black film. In 1967 alone, he starred in *To Sir, With Love*, *In the Heat of the Night* and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*. All of these films directly dealt with Poitier's racial background.

We are not exactly a colorblind society today. Nor is Hollywood. things are far more diverse than they were, particularly in the kinds of roles offered to actors of color. Often, still, they are asked to play

such roles as . Poitier, in fact, was sometimes criticized for taking roles that are too closely associated with the idea of the “good” black man. Certainly, that is one way to describe the idealistic doctor he played in *Guess Who’s Coming to Dinner*. But consider this: in 1967, when the film came out, interracial marriage was still illegal in 17 states. In that context, even if Poitier’s character is somewhat , it is still a remarkable advance.

Poitier has since served as an ambassador and has been awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He has also directed films, mostly comedies, yet of which have had the mainstream appeal of his earlier films in which he acted. That’s too bad. And it’s too bad that he is not brought up more in the conversation of great actors and that his Oscar win, now a half-century old, isn’t properly recognized for its impact.

1. 空所
 に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つずつ
 選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| (A) (a) pleased | (b) offended | (c) tolerated | (d) relieved |
| (B) (a) enforce | (b) defend | (c) erase | (d) confuse |
| (C) (a) before | (b) since | (c) for | (d) ago |
| (D) (a) significant | (b) gradual | (c) little | (d) more |
| (E) (a) disregard | | (b) deplore | |
| | (c) apply | (d) recommend | |
| (F) (a) Yet | (b) Thus | (c) As | (d) Besides |
| (G) (a) bankers | (b) presidents | (c) artists | (d) servants |
| (H) (a) realistic | | (b) refreshing | |
| | (c) stereotypical | (d) successful | |
| (I) (a) many | (b) several | (c) most | (d) none |

2. 下線部 Poitier's win brought down the barriers, at least to some extent
(1) から考えられることとして、最も適切なものを、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) Poitier helped to preserve the racial barriers.
- (b) Poitier failed to reinforce the racial barriers.
- (c) Poitier completely destroyed the racial barriers.
- (d) Poitier partly broke down the racial barriers.

3. 下線部 Nor is Hollywood の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの(a)~(d)から一つ
(2) 選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (a) People in Hollywood are more ignorant about skin color than those outside Hollywood.
- (b) People in Hollywood are less interested in skin color than those outside Hollywood.
- (c) People in Hollywood can be as racially biased as those outside Hollywood.
- (d) People in Hollywood cannot distinguish white from black, just as those outside Hollywood.

4. 本文の内容に合うものを、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) Denzel Washington's winning of the Oscar led to a series of other African-American Oscar winners, including Jamie Foxx and Halle Berry.
- (b) The significance of Sidney Poitier seems overestimated these days.
- (c) The roles played by earlier African-American actors significantly challenged racism in the United States.
- (d) Poitier played black male roles that white audiences could easily accept.

[IV] つぎの英文を読んで、問いに答えよ。

A technique called “brain fingerprinting,” which seeks to probe whether a suspect has specific knowledge of a crime, could become a powerful weapon in national security, its inventor believes.

Lawrence Farwell, a Harvard-educated scientist who founded Brain Fingerprinting Laboratories Inc. 12 years ago, believes the technique could emerge as the next big thing in law enforcement and intelligence. He says, “From a scientific perspective, we can definitively say that brain fingerprinting could have substantial benefits in identifying terrorists or in exonerating people accused being terrorists.”

But first the controversial technique, which has had some success, must overcome the skepticism of some experts who are reluctant to embrace it. Brain fingerprinting works by measuring and analyzing electrical activity in the brain when it responds to something it recognizes. For example, if was shown a detail of the crime scene that only he or she would know, their brain would involuntarily register that knowledge. Under Farwell’s system, that brain activity is picked up through electric conductors attached to the suspect’s head and measured by brain waves. A person who had never seen that crime scene would show .

In 1999, Farwell used his technique to solve a 1984 murder in Missouri. He has also done work for both the FBI and the CIA and has been contacted by foreign governments, including some in the Middle East. Still, critics are dismissive. Some point out, “It’s pure snake oil. There’s no evidence you can determine evil intent or anything else from brain fingerprinting. It’s the 21st century version of the lie detector test, which also doesn’t work very well.” The FBI did not at this stage foresee using brain fingerprinting because of the expertise needed to employ the technique and because it would likely be limited usefulness. And the CIA explained that to

administer brain fingerprinting, (E) would have to know enough details of a particular event to test an individual for knowledge of that event. In spy activities, such specific details are not always available.

Just like lie detector tests, the technique requires the cooperation of the subject. A suspect could simply refuse to cooperate by closing his eyes and refusing to watch the images flashed on the screen before him. If and when the technique is widely accepted, a judge may have to decide whether to admit test results as evidence. Moreover, independent scientists raised various objections to brain fingerprinting and said it needed more work (F) issues such as how memory was affected by drugs and alcohol, mental illness and extreme anxiety during crime situations.

However, other experts in the field of psychology were confident that brain fingerprinting would eventually establish itself for many applications, including the investigation of carefully planned crimes. Meanwhile, Farwell is pressing on. He wants to explore the use of brain fingerprinting (7) to detect and monitor the onset of Alzheimer's Disease. He also sees (8) commercial interest from advertizers anxious to measure how effective their commercials are, which parts are remembered and which forgotten. "It takes time (G) new technologies to win acceptance, but it's only a matter of time," he said.

1. 空所 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E) (F) (G)

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) (a) of (b) like (c) by (d) behind
(B) (a) a police officer (b) a court judge
(c) a suspected murderer (d) an appointed lawyer
(C) (a) no intention (b) reliable evidence
(c) vivid response (d) no reaction
(D) (a) more (b) of (c) any (d) not
(E) (a) an investigator (b) a suspect
(c) a guardian (d) a lawyer
(F) (a) than (b) from (c) after (d) on
(G) (a) from (b) for (c) more (d) in

2. 下線部(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (8)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。

(1) intelligence

- (a) the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills
(b) the collection of secret information
(c) reasoning aptitude gained from mysterious incidents
(d) superior ability compared to others of the same age

(2) exonerating

- (a) ignoring
(b) releasing
(c) admitting
(d) granting

(3) skepticism

- (a) recognition
- (b) misfortune
- (c) suspicion
- (d) failure

(4) embrace

- (a) accept willingly
- (b) deny directly
- (c) show skillfully
- (d) hold tightly

(5) critics are dismissive

- (a) critics reluctantly approve the technique
- (b) critics regard the technique as unworthy of consideration
- (c) critics acknowledge the high potential of brain fingerprinting
- (d) critics cannot catch up with modern technology

(8) onset

- (a) beginning
- (b) ending
- (c) solution
- (d) cause

3. 下線部 It's pure snake oil 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's a method that has no effect.
- (b) It's a rare drug which has mixed effects.
- (c) It's an impure oil for everyday usage.
- (d) It's a wonderful medicine that has saved many lives.

4. 下線部 Farwell is pressing on 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) Farwell is advertising his projects in brain fingerprinting.
- (b) Farwell is still seeking the general theory of brain fingerprinting.
- (c) Farwell is continuing to apply brain fingerprinting in other fields.
- (d) Farwell is giving up his experiments in brain fingerprinting.

5. 本文の内容に合うものを、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) Brain fingerprinting is a landmark invention for the world, but the benefits are only recognized by specific organizations, such as the FBI or the CIA.
- (b) The techniques of brain fingerprinting can be easily adopted in routine inspection by law enforcement.
- (c) Farwell's methods are not acceptable to some scientists, but he is broadening his theory to health and commercial innovations.
- (d) Brain fingerprinting is much more reliable than lie detector tests.