

デザイン工学部A方式Ⅱ日程・理工学部A方式Ⅱ日程
生命科学部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。

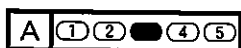
マークシート解答方法についての注意

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)。

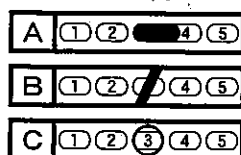
記入上の注意

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] 退職と認識能力に関する次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

Some retired people are engaged in intellectually stimulating activities such as reading, playing bridge, or doing crossword puzzles. By doing so, they believe they can avoid cognitive aging — the decline of reasoning ability and mental processing speed with age. ^(x) But it is also claimed that people cannot maintain their cognitive abilities through such mental exercises. If you do crossword puzzles, you get better at crossword puzzles. You get ^(y) better at one narrow task. But your cognitive abilities don't improve overall.

Recently, two economists wrote a paper titled “Mental Retirement.” Their argument has attracted other behavioral researchers. The data from the United States, England and 11 other European countries suggest that the earlier people retire, the more quickly their memories decline. ^(z) In short, work actually provides an important component of the environment that keeps people functioning well.

Researchers repeatedly find that retired people tend to do less well on cognitive tests than people who are still working. ①, they note this could be because people whose memories and thinking skills are declining may be more likely to retire than people whose cognitive skills remain sharp. The study is, at ②, an exciting bit of evidence showing the close relation between work and cognitive abilities that is widely believed, but surprisingly difficult to demonstrate.

One of its authors explains that this study was possible because the National Institute on Aging began a large study in the United States nearly 20 years ago. Called the Health and Retirement Study, it surveys more than 22,000 Americans over the age of 60 every two years and carries out memory tests. This study led European countries to start their own surveys, using similar questions so that the data would be comparable

among countries.

The memory test looks at how well people aged 60 to 64 can recall a list of 10 nouns immediately and 10 minutes after they hear them. A perfect score is 20, meaning all 10 nouns are recalled each time. These tests were chosen for the surveys because memory generally declines with age, and this decline is associated with a weakened ability to think and reason.

People in did best, with an average score of 11. Those in were close behind, and was next behind, with scores just above 10. In , the average score was around 7.5, in it was a little less than 8, and in it was a little more than 6.

Examining the data from the various countries, the researchers noticed that there are large differences in the ages at which people retire. In the United States, England and Denmark, where people retire later, 42 to 53 percent of men and women were still working when they were in their early 60s. In France and Italy, the figure is 14 to 20 percent, and in Spain it is 26 percent. Economic incentives produce the large differences in retirement age. Countries with earlier retirement ages have tax, pension, disability, and other measures that encourage people to leave the work force at younger ages.

The authors of the paper found a straight-line relationship between the percentage of people who are working at age 60 to 64 and their performance on memory tests. The people in a country keep working, the better they do on the tests when they are in their early 60s.

This shows that early retired people suffer cognitive declines because the work environment they have left is cognitively stimulating than the full-time leisure environment they now enjoy. This is good news for the standard of living of elderly people, as well as for the fiscal balance of the Social Security and Medicare systems. It may also be good news for the cognitive capacities of the aging society.

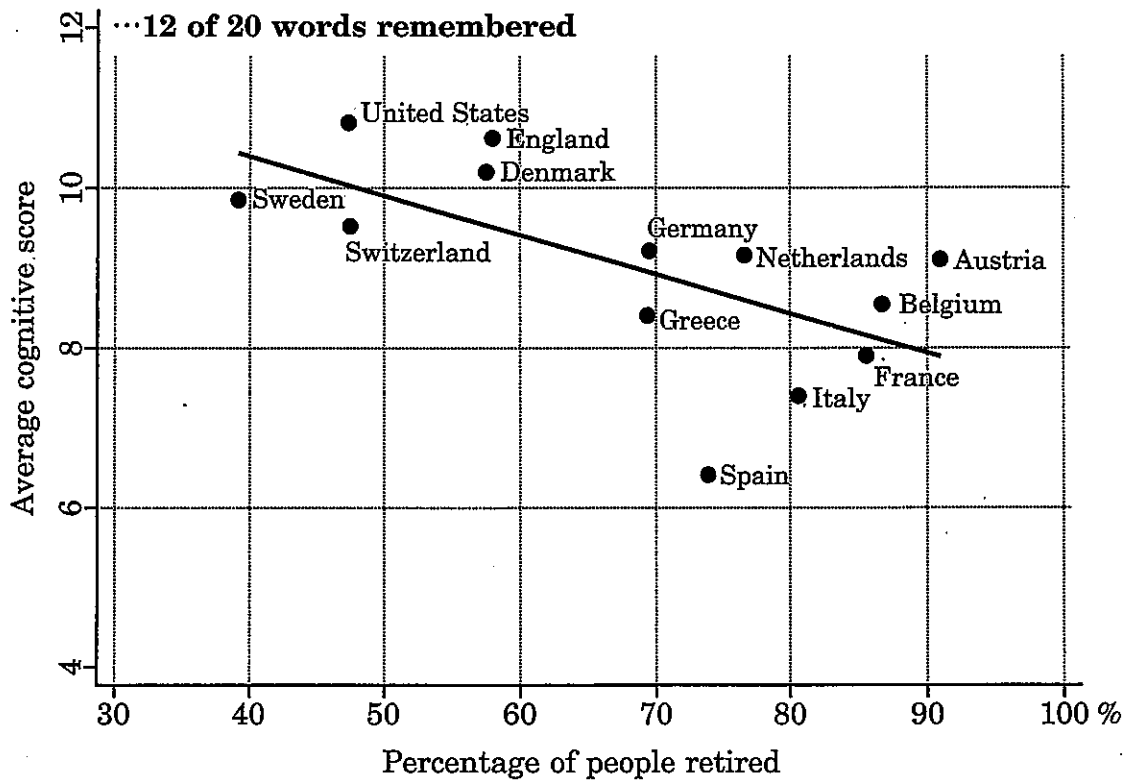


Figure 1: Cognitive performance by country

1. 下線部(X)~(Z)の言い換えとして最も適切な文をイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- (X) the decline of reasoning ability and mental processing speed with age
- イ the fact that intellectual activity decreases but mental response becomes quicker as people become older
- ロ the fact that reasoning ability declines and the brain functions more slowly as people age
- ハ the fact that the decline of reasoning ability accelerates the aging process
- ニ the fact that logical thinking ability declines but mental processing speeds up with age

(Y) get better at

イ become skilled at

ロ carry out

ハ are suitable at

ニ work at

(Z) the earlier people retire, the more quickly their memories decline

イ memory gets worse faster whenever people retire early

ロ memory gets worse faster although people retire early

ハ memory gets worse faster even if people retire earlier

ニ memory gets worse faster with people who retire earlier

2. 空欄A～Fに入る最も適切な国名を次のイ～ヲから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

イ Sweden	ロ the United States	ハ Switzerland
ニ England	ホ Denmark	へ Germany
ト Greece	チ Spain	リ Italy
ヌ Belgium	ル France	ヲ Austria

3. 空欄①～④に入る最も適切な語をイ～ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| ① イ And | ロ However | ハ Or | ニ Therefore |
| ② イ all | ロ last | ハ least | ニ once |
| ③ イ longer | ロ longest | ハ shorter | ニ shortest |
| ④ イ better | ロ less | ハ more | ニ quite |

4. 本文および Figure 1 に示された内容と一致する英文をイ～トから三つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- イ The study shows that memory was generally worse in countries with an early retirement age and better in those with a later retirement.
- ロ The economists studied whether retirement leads to cognitive decline, using cross-nationally comparable surveys of people of all ages in the United States and European countries.
- ハ In Sweden, the employment rate of men and women in their early 60s is 39 percent, while in Austria it is 91 percent.
- ニ According to Figure 1, the average cognitive score of Sweden is higher than that of France by about two points.
- ホ The slope of the line in Figure 1 could be interpreted as showing that retirement causes an increase in people's cognitive ability depending on their age.
- ヘ The average retirement age is affected by the social welfare systems in different countries.
- ト Mental exercise with crossword puzzles and card games brings a major change in people's lifestyle and thus affords them a long-lasting active life after retirement.

〔Ⅱ〕 次の文は惑星探査機はやぶサに関する記事である。空欄A～Hに入る最も適切な動詞形を下の欄イ～リから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

The Japanese space capsule which landed in the Australian desert on Sunday night was recovered. The Hayabusa pod was up by a helicopter team and transferred to a control center in the Woomera Prohibited Area. The canister, which is believed to hold the first samples ever grabbed from the surface of an asteroid, will now be to Tokyo. The Japanese space agency (JAXA) says the capsule seems to be . The return was the climax of a remarkable seven-year adventure, which saw Hayabusa asteroid Itokawa in 2005 and attempt to collect dust from its surface before firing its engines for home. The \$200 million mission many technical difficulties, from being hit by a solar flare to experiencing engine problems. But each time an issue up, the Japanese project team found an elegant solution to Hayabusa alive and it back to Earth — though it was three years late. The re-entry produced a spectacular fireball in the Australian night sky.

イ undamaged	ロ shipped	ハ encountered
ニ bring	ホ keep	ヘ prepare
ト picked	チ came	リ visit

〔Ⅲ〕 電子書籍に関する次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

The ‘microwave phenomenon’ is with us again. This term is sometimes used to describe a product that arrives on the market before its time, then disappears for a while before returning to strike at people’s hearts and wallets.

In the mid-1950s, microwave ovens hit the American market, and manufacturers obviously had high hopes of changing the cooking habits of a nation. But the product didn’t catch on.⁽¹⁾ The microwave, as it has come to be known, went out as fast as it came in.

Why did people shy away from this convenient product,⁽²⁾ one that saves time for many millions of working people by enabling them to ‘ching up’ a dinner in no time? Microwave ovens in the 1950s were both expensive (more than \$1,000) and heavy. A, with the widespread news of nuclear-weapons tests in the atmosphere, surely people were worried about being exposed to radiation by these new cookers.

But then cheaper and smarter microwave ovens were reintroduced into the market in the mid-’70s — and they caught on like a house on fire.⁽³⁾

Now, from ovens to books.

On May 27, 2010, a Japanese newspaper reported that a group of four companies will establish a new company to distribute e-books, including manga and magazines, and deliver them to the reading public.

This isn’t the first attempt to break into the market of computerized reading materials in Japan. Previous attempts, B, were not successful. Clearly, the public simply weren’t interested in reading their favorite manga or whatever on a screen, and hardware makers withdrew their products for lack of demand.

Mobile phones proved to be the first exception. In 2002, a leading publisher started its mobile eBook Web service, which was a great success,

and even fostered some nationwide bestsellers.

(4)

C there was a strong resistance to the movement in Japan. There were a few reasons for this.

First, the Japanese truly loved their newspapers, magazines and books. Most households subscribed to both the morning and evening editions of a daily newspaper. People loved their weekly and monthly magazines. There were used-book stores in every neighborhood, full of people buying, selling or just standing around while enjoying a free read.

Second, the actual technology of digital delivery, in terms of ease, speed and clarity of image, was not what it is today.

Third, most of the powerful publishing houses have been stubborn in their resistance to digitization, D the few early attempts at creating a new market for themselves. They generally band together to stop handing over access to their properties to other companies. Moreover, the legal aspects of digitization are formidable. Intellectual property may be divided, but whose product is it anyway?

(5)

Recently, book publishers in Japan formed an organization to deal with issues relating to e-book publishing. This is really a case of better-late-than-never; but, knowing how jealously Japanese companies guard their territory, it's amazing that 31 of them could come together at all on this. The members of the Electronic Book Publishers Association of Japan, as it is called, have seen the light — and it is on the portable computer screens and mobile phones of the nation.

(6)

For the publishers' part, they are anxious to retain a hold on the work of authors, journalists and manga artists. To those writers, the medium is definitely not the message; and they want to ensure that they can get their message across to as many consumers as possible. They are now — finally — aware that paper is no longer the medium of consumer choice.

It is certain that the Japanese reading public will take to the e-book as all Japanese have taken to the mobile phone. If books and magazines are cheaply and readily available to be downloaded, then — whether you are a writer or publisher — it's a win-win situation all around.

Who knows, maybe Japanese people will start saying, "Ping me up a book, will you?" The microwave phenomenon in reading is about to hit Japan. It's coming to a screen near you.

1. 下線部(1)~(7)の言い換えとして最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) catch on

イ arrive soon

□ sell well

ハ go cheap

ニ improve steadily

(2) shy away from

イ choose

□ throw

ハ improve

ニ avoid

(3) like a house on fire

イ surprisingly

□ remarkably

ハ ultimately

ニ rapidly

(4) fostered

イ produced

□ owed

ハ entertained

ニ adopted

(5) formidable

イ heavy

□ difficult

ハ fearful

ニ attractive

(6) jealously

イ suitably

□ enviously

ハ carefully

ニ secretly

(7) take to

イ get burned at

□ get attached to

ハ get tired of

ニ get connected to

2. 空欄 ~ に入る最も適切な語(句)をイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- | | | |
|---|------------------|----------------|
| A | イ In short | □ In addition |
| | ハ However | ニ Therefore |
| B | イ however | □ too |
| | ハ thus | ニ for instance |
| C | イ Instead | □ Specifically |
| | ハ Similarly | ニ Yet |
| D | イ in addition to | □ instead |
| | ハ because of | ニ despite |

3. 次の(1)~(6)の問いの答えとして最も適当なものをそれぞれイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) Why didn't the first microwave ovens sell well?

- イ They cost a lot of money.
- They were out of fashion.
- ハ They were difficult to use.
- ニ They were promoted through excessive advertisement.

(2) Why did the first microwave ovens have a bad image among American people?

- イ Spending a lot of time cooking was said to be one of the American virtues.
- Working people cooked too much food with them, so that they gained weight.
- ハ They connected the product with powerful and dangerous rays.
- ニ A rumor arose that an American woman who used one became ill and finally died.

- (3) What does “a case of better-late-than-never” mean in this passage?
- ㄱ Forming an organization about e-book publishing doesn't make any sense.
 - ㄴ Forming an organization about e-book publishing is too late to deal wisely with any issues.
 - ㄷ Forming an organization about e-book publishing is late, but it is better than none.
 - ㄹ Forming an organization about e-book publishing couldn't be better.
- (4) What is the opinion of manga artists on e-books?
- ㄱ They realize that they should accept them as the new medium.
 - ㄴ They still hope that their message will be delivered through books.
 - ㄷ They are afraid that they will make less money if their work is read on digital screens.
 - ㄹ They don't care how their work is delivered, through books or on a screen.
- (5) What is the author's expectation for e-books in Japan?
- ㄱ He doubts that they will become popular in Japan.
 - ㄴ He thinks that it will take a long time to put them into circulation.
 - ㄷ He doubts that many Japanese will become addicted to them.
 - ㄹ He thinks that they will definitely attract many Japanese soon.
- (6) Which statement is the best to describe the whole passage?
- ㄱ E-books are unlikely to follow the same history as microwave ovens once did.
 - ㄴ E-books look set to become popular just as microwave ovens once did.
 - ㄷ E-books are sure to attract the younger generation as microwave ovens once did.
 - ㄹ E-books are always available in America and Japan as microwave ovens once were.

4. 本文の内容と一致する英文をイ～トから二つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- イ The author expects that the microwave phenomenon will hold true for e-books in Japan.
- ロ The microwave is sometimes quoted as an example of a product that attracted many people as soon as it came out.
- ハ There are a few e-book stores in Japan where many people use them and enjoy free reading.
- ニ Publishing houses gave up the right to hold the intellectual property of e-books.
- ホ It depends on how automatically and quickly music can be downloaded whether publishers can start marketing in Japan.
- ヘ Fewer families than before subscribe to both the morning and evening editions of newspapers.
- ト Book companies have worked together to protect their property against competitors.

〔IV〕 次の各設問に答えよ。

1. 次の各文の空欄に入る最も適切な前置詞を下の欄イ～トから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (1) Think of a number. Now multiply it five.
- (2) Because of the recent increase in the number of cars sold in China, there is a bigger demand than ever qualified mechanics.
- (3) 'Take advantage this special offer! 50% off list price while stocks last!'
- (4) The proposal to build a museum in the town is still discussion.
- (5) Passengers are kindly requested to refrain smoking.

イ of	ロ in	ハ with	ニ from
ホ for	ヘ by	ト under	

2. 次の文の空欄に入る最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれイ～ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- (1) Before Patrick left for America he promised his parents that he would drop them at least once a month.

イ a sentence ロ a line ハ a word ニ a phrase

- (2) A: "What's wrong with Anne today? She is unusually quiet."

B: "She's got something on her , I expect."

イ heart ロ brain ハ stomach ニ mind

- (3) She was in such a hurry in the morning that she put her sweater on .

イ upside down

ロ inside out

ハ sideways

ニ side by side

(4) I can't see us winning at the tennis tournament this year. We're so out of .

イ fitness □ work ハ date ニ practice

(5) A : "If only I had worked harder for the examination."

B : "Well, you didn't, so it's no use crying over milk."

イ spilt □ wasted ハ lost ニ poured

[V] 言語と方言の違いに関する次の英文を読み、設問に答えよ。

What's the difference between a 'language' and a 'dialect'? Strange as it may seem,^(x) there is no generally agreed-upon way to distinguish between them. The two words are not objective, scientific terms, even among linguists*¹. People often use the terms to mean different things. For many people, a language is what 'we' speak and a dialect is the language variety spoken by someone else, usually someone thought of as inferior.⁽¹⁾ There is no linguistically*¹ objective difference between the two. In other contexts, a language can mean the generally accepted 'standard' or government and radio-broadcast language of a country, while dialects are homelier versions that vary from region to region and may not be⁽²⁾ pronounced in the same way as by radio announcers. Language varieties tend to be labeled 'dialects' rather than 'languages' for non-linguistic*¹ reasons, usually political. Often they are not written, or they are spoken by people who don't run the country.⁽³⁾ They are generally regarded as being not so 'good' as the standard language and consequently have little prestige. In short, the distinction is subjective.^(y) It depends on who you are and the perspective from which you judge the varieties.

From a linguistic perspective, no dialect is inherently better than another and thus no dialect is more deserving of the title 'language' than any other dialect.⁽⁴⁾ A language can be seen as a group of related dialects. For example, the dominant position of the Parisian dialect in France is largely an accident of history. When the Count*² of Paris was elected king of France in the tenth century, the language of his dialect became the 'standard'. If things had gone differently, the dialect of another region might have become the national language of France today.

Dialects can be *socially* determined, as Eliza Doolittle, a flower girl from the lower class, learned in *My Fair Lady*. In this play and film, a professor

agrees to a bet that he can make her presentable as a lady in high society.
(5)
He succeeds, primarily by changing her speech.

Similarly, dialects can be *politically* determined. One linguist is often quoted as saying, 'A language is a dialect with an army and a navy.' His point was that politics often decide what will be called a 'dialect' and what will be called a 'language'. Powerful or historically significant groups have 'languages'; their smaller or weaker counterparts have 'dialects'.

The status of a language can be arbitrarily^{*3} determined by a person or a government with the power to do so. In southern Africa an early twentieth-century missionary created a language now known as 'Tsonga' by declaring three separate languages to be dialects of a single tongue. On the contrary, the government of South Africa created two languages by arbitrary declaration — Zulu and Xhosa — even though there is no clear linguistic boundary between them. In many parts of the world, dialects form what is called a 'dialect continuum'^{*4}, where no two neighboring dialects are wildly different, but at the ends of the continuum the dialects are not mutually understandable.

Dialect differences are often relatively minor — sometimes just a matter of pronunciation (You say 'tomayto', I say 'tomahto') or some differences in vocabulary (Americans say 'elevator', Britons say 'lift'). Such differences are crucial to understanding the famous remark that America and Britain are 'two countries separated by a common language.'
(7)
But dialects can also differ so greatly from one another that they are incomprehensible. German speakers from Cologne and German speakers from rural Bavaria can barely understand one another.

One of the tests people use to differentiate 'language' from 'dialect' is mutual understandability. Many would say that people speak the same language, meaning dialects of the same language, if they understand each other without too much difficulty. If they don't understand one another,

they are considered to be speaking different languages. That seems like a good rule. So why are Cologne German and Bavarian German, which are not mutually understandable, not considered separate languages? Or why are Swedish and Norwegian considered separate languages, when Swedes and Norwegians have no trouble understanding one another?

It is thus easy to conclude that the terms 'language' and 'dialect' are socially and politically defined. You might want to ask yourself whether you speak a language or a dialect. It's a trick question, of course, because ultimately, all languages are dialects. You speak both at the same time.

注 *1 linguist, linguistic, linguistically : 言語学者, 言語学の, 言語学的に

*2 Count : 伯爵

*3 arbitrarily : 恣意的に

*4 continuum : 連続体

1. 下線部(x)~(z)の言い換えとして適切な表現をイ~ニから一つ選び, その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(x) Strange as it may seem

イ When it may seem strange

ロ Because it may seem strange

ハ Though it may seem strange

ニ As it may seem strange

(Y) the distinction is subjective

- イ the distinction between dialects and languages is based on personal opinion
- ロ the distinction between spoken and written languages is based on personal opinion
- ハ the distinction between dialects and languages is based on linguistic reasons
- ニ the distinction between spoken and written languages is based on linguistic reasons

(Z) A language is a dialect with an army and a navy

- イ The military has its own dialect to force on the nation
- ロ The military is able to create a language
- ハ An army and a navy separate a dialect from a language
- ニ An independent country has a national language

2. 下線部(1)~(7)の言い換えとして最も適切な語(句)をそれぞれイ~ニから一つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

(1) inferior

- イ senior
- ロ imperfect
- ハ foolish
- ニ lower

(2) homelier

- イ clearer
- ロ easier
- ハ more familiar
- ニ more popular

(3) run

- イ compete
- ロ rush
- ハ control
- ニ reach

(4) inherently

- イ traditionally
- ロ commonly
- ハ particularly
- ニ naturally

(5) presentable

- イ acceptable
- ロ outstanding
- ハ noticeable
- ニ modest

(6) determined

イ learned □ checked ハ established ニ concluded

(7) crucial

イ irrelevant □ important ハ used ニ cruel

3. 本文の内容と一致する英文をイ～チから二つ選び、その記号を解答用紙にマークせよ。

- イ Where a distinction can be made only in terms of pronunciation, the term 'dialect' is appropriate rather than 'language'.
- A standard language could be said to be a dialect that is supported by public institutions such as a government or radio stations.
- ハ The publication of grammars, dictionaries, and textbooks often establish a correct spoken and written form of the language.
- ニ In England nowadays, it has become fashionable to imitate the working class accents of *My Fair Lady*.
- ホ In many cases, dialects from nearby areas differ only slightly, but the speakers from the far ends of the area find it difficult to understand each other.
- へ Dialect refers to a system of communication, while language refers to the same system used by a particular person.
- ト The dialectal differences between American and British Englishes can be ignored as they are limited to grammatical structure.
- チ If the people of the different dialects can understand each other without much difficulty, they must belong to the same nation.