

英語リスニング

注意

1. 問題は全部で13ページである。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶすこと。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

I 問題 I は、短い文章を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、文章をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と4つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕〔d〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

A. 1. What is the main idea of this passage?

〔a〕 Sojourners are likely to buy a different set of cultural baggage during the sojourn.

〔b〕 A lot of sojourners never fail to become extremely critical of their home country's culture.

〔c〕 A lot of sojourners have a common tendency to strongly disapprove of their home country's culture.

〔d〕 Sojourners are aware how important are the new perspectives, attitudes, opinions, and lifestyles adopted in the foreign country they are living.

2. Which of the following statements can be assumed to be the best characterization of "cultural baggage?"

〔a〕 It refers to the tendency for one's culture to pervade thinking and behavior, especially without one being aware of this pervasion.

〔b〕 It contains perspectives, attitudes, opinions, and lifestyles that vary greatly from person to person.

〔c〕 It contains perspectives, attitudes, opinions, and lifestyles that people carry with them just in case they travel abroad.

〔d〕 It refers to the frame of reference that people use to judge their frame of mind.

- B. 1. Which of the following sentences is compatible with this passage?
- [a] Because anonymous comments sections are everywhere on the Internet, news companies have run out of steam to continue their own sections.
 - [b] The magnitude of the “no anonymity” movement has been getting greater over the past few years.
 - [c] More and more people have become tired of anonymous comments sections because they are seen on every web site around the Internet.
 - [d] Because every news site on the Internet has anonymous comments sections, more and more Internet users have become critical of them.
2. Which of the following sentences best describes the implication of the results of the experiment?
- [a] News companies that care about their reputations should choose to keep hosting their comments sections.
 - [b] News companies should not care about whether their news stories are praised or criticized anonymously.
 - [c] News companies should try to improve their news coverage if their anonymous comments sections are full of criticisms.
 - [d] News companies that care about their reputations should shut down their comments sections.

II 問題Ⅱは、トーク番組を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、2人の対話をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

対話と質問は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. 〔a〕 It is for pedestrians to know how much time they have left to get across the intersection.
〔b〕 It is for both pedestrians and drivers to know how much time there is left before the signal changes.
〔c〕 It is installed so that drivers can get ready to start their cars as soon as the signal changes.

2. 〔a〕 Because some drivers speed up to get through the intersection while the lights are with them, when they see the timer winding down to a couple of seconds.
〔b〕 Because some drivers suddenly decide to stop where they are when they see the timer counting down to a few seconds.
〔c〕 Because some drivers try to get through the intersection if there is no car ahead of them, when they see the traffic light about to change.

3. 〔a〕 The largest increase is in accidents in which a car driver hits someone and does not stop to help.
〔b〕 The largest increase is in accidents in which the front part of one vehicle hits the front part of another vehicle.
〔c〕 The largest increase is in accidents in which one vehicle drives into the back of another vehicle.

4. [a] When two cars are approaching a light, and the drivers see the two or three seconds, the driver in front, thinking that the driver behind would speed up, tries to do the same, but the other driver slows down contrary to his or her expectations.
- [b] When two cars are approaching a light, and the drivers see the two or three seconds, the driver behind, thinking that the driver in front would speed up, tries to do the same, but the other driver slows down contrary to his or her expectations.
- [c] When two cars are approaching a light, and the drivers see the two or three seconds, the driver behind, thinking that the driver in front would slow down, tries to get ahead of him, but the other driver speeds away contrary to his or her expectations.
5. [a] It means to make the car go as fast as it can.
- [b] It means to change into a lower gear to go slower.
- [c] It means to hit the brakes to bring the car to a stop.
6. [a] Because at safe intersections, pedestrians walk across the road slowly, so that drivers become increasingly impatient to speed up.
- [b] Because at safe intersections, drivers are too busy watching oncoming traffic to notice pedestrians ahead and hit them.
- [c] Because at busy intersections traffic is heavy, and you can't really speed through, whereas at safe intersections traffic is fairly light, and the drivers tend to speed up.

7. [a] When pedestrians know how much time they have to cross the road, they can make a good judgment about whether to get across or not to start in the first place.
- [b] When pedestrians know how little time they have left to cross the intersection, they can make an accurate judgment about whether to run across or walk across.
- [c] When pedestrians know how much time they have to get across the crosswalk, it helps them decide where to stop walking.
8. [a] She meant to say that something that is making drivers safer is actually making pedestrians less safe.
- [b] She meant to say that something that is making pedestrians safer is actually making drivers less safe.
- [c] She meant to say that something that is making pedestrians and drivers safer is actually making them much more unsafe at the same time.

III

問題Ⅲは True or False の問題です。文章を聴いて、問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔9〕の文が文章の内容に合っていれば T、合っていなければ F と解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. According to the speaker, trying to guess the nationalities of people passing by at places like international airports and tourist attractions can be fun because some are easy, but others are almost impossible.
2. The speaker says that you may find it easy to catalog gestures around the world, though you would be surprised to find how difficult it would be to catalog faces among the races of the world.
3. As far as the speaker is concerned, no other countries except Brazil and the Netherlands have reference books totally devoted to describing common gestures in use there.
4. In the speaker's opinion, if you are going to a foreign country, it is advisable to take a quick look at the list of common gestures for neighboring countries as well as to examine the gestures used in the country you are going to visit.
5. So far as gestures go, the best advice the speaker can give is to remember the two operative words, "ask" and "beware."
6. The speaker thinks that it is odd that the "O.K." sign or the "V" for Victory sign is interpreted differently around the world.

7. One way for the speaker to fill the gap in international communication is to bring up the topic of gestures and make his foreign companion interested in the oddness and peculiarity of gestures.
8. According to the speaker, the most important thing about behavior is that it is inconsistent and allows of different interpretations.
9. The speaker concludes his talk with the remark that there has been no comprehensive rulebook published so far because there is nothing absolutely right or wrong about human behavior.

IV 問題Ⅳは、文章を聴いて、それぞれの質問に対する答えを選択肢の中から選ぶ問題です。まず、文章をよく聴いてください。問題用紙には、各質問と3つの選択肢〔a〕〔b〕〔c〕が書かれています。その中から、正しいと思うものを1つ選び、解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

文章は2回繰り返して読まれます。

1. Which of the following sentences best describes behavioral economics?
 - 〔a〕 It examines the underlying psychology of our financial decisions and the operation of rational people.
 - 〔b〕 It studies the psychological decisions underlying financial behaviors of people who know what they want.
 - 〔c〕 It studies, among others, the effects of psychological factors on the economic decision-making processes of individuals.

2. What does traditional economics assume when it comes to decision-making?
 - 〔a〕 It assumes that individuals are rational and will make decisions within constraints imposed on them.
 - 〔b〕 It assumes that people are sometimes irrational, but that they will make decisions influenced by any constraint there is on them.
 - 〔c〕 It assumes that people will make rational decisions to get what they need no matter what financial constraints are imposed on them.

3. Why does Colin Camerer believe the old models don't always work when they involve the behavior of real people?
- [a] Because real people do not behave the way professional economists assumed they would.
 - [b] Because real people and idealized people behave the same way professional economists supposed they should.
 - [c] Because he has found that real people behave the way they are expected to.
4. What kind of method is Camerer using to find other dynamics that he believes are in play?
- [a] He is giving different kinds of stimuli to the brain to see which part is the most sensitive.
 - [b] He is looking at brain activity to see whether or not certain brain parts relate to the values people express and the choices they later make, and to see how they do in case such relations do exist.
 - [c] He is looking directly at various brain parts to see if there is any correlation between the values people express and the choices they later make.
5. What is Camerer's ultimate goal in his research?
- [a] It is to observe all kinds of activities in certain areas of the brain, and also to see where blood flow occurs.
 - [b] It is to compare the parts of the brain where blood flow occurs with the decisions made.
 - [c] It is to match up local brain activities identified by the occurrence of blood flow with the decisions being made.

6. Which of the following sentences best describes “a brain polygraph?”
- { a } If a person says oranges are better than apples, and you see value-related portions of the brain are more active for oranges, you still cannot assume that she will later choose oranges.
 - { b } If a person says she prefers one thing, but parts of the brain associated with subjective value are more active for another, then the latter will more likely represent the truth.
 - { c } If a person says oranges are better than apples, but you see value-related portions of the brain are more active for apples, you can assume that she will later choose oranges.
7. Why does Camerer say they need a theory that can explain both when people are acting rationally and when they are not?
- { a } Because they must not assume humans are always rational as traditional economists do.
 - { b } Because they need to know when humans act rationally in addition to when they act irrationally.
 - { c } Because they have to assume humans are not always irrational.

8. What does the speaker say the future prospects of the new research would be?
- [a] Economists would be able to make accurate predictions by relying on statistical data on people's responses.
 - [b] Economists would be able to make more accurate predictions based on brain data as well as people's past behavior and response.
 - [c] Economists would be able to make more accurate predictions by looking directly into the brain than by depending on historical data or statistical models that are not up to date.

V

問題Vは True or False の問題です。インタビューを聴いて、問題用紙に書かれている〔1〕～〔8〕の文がインタビューの内容に合っていれば T, 合っていなければ F と解答用紙(その1)にマークしてください。

インタビューは2回繰り返されます。

1. Children can learn whatever language they grow up with until they are seven, and after that age it becomes increasingly hard to acquire one.
2. Dr. Kuhl describes babies as citizens of the world because they can discriminate all the sounds of all languages.
3. The first critical period in development is the period in which babies try to differentiate the sounds of their native language from non-linguistic sounds.
4. The phrase "culture-bound listeners" is used to refer to those who can discriminate the sounds of their own language from those of foreign languages.
5. Babies do not lose their ability to discriminate all the sounds of all languages until they turn one.
6. What happens during the first critical period is that babies take statistics on the language they hear and absorb them.
7. Babies take statistics not only on the sounds uttered by human beings around them but also on the sounds from audio or video material.
8. Dr. Kuhl predicts that deep truths about humans are going to be revealed by studying the child's brain development.

VI 問題VIは、英文の書き取り問題です。短い英文が2回繰り返して読まれますので、解答用紙(その2)に全文を書き取ってください。

[メモ用]

1. _____

2. _____

