

2020年度

Listening and Composition

注意

1. この冊子は全部で8ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙(Answer Sheet)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すること。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。
6. 音声が流れている間は、できるだけ物音をたてないようにすること。

Listening and Composition

A. Listening

The listening section has 3 parts. It is one interview divided into three connected parts. In Part I, you must fill in the blanks. In Part II, you will need to write your answers in phrases or sentences. In Part III, you will have to answer multiple choice questions. All your answers should be based on the content that you will be hearing shortly.

Part I. Intensive Listening.

Listen to the first part and fill in the blanks. You will hear this section twice. Now, before we start, read carefully over Part 1 in the exam booklet for 2 minutes. (Use Answer Sheet 1.)

GROSS: This is the weekly radio program *Fresh Air* and I'm Terry Gross. The animals (1 a) (1 b) humans and chimps also express a lot of the same emotions we do, according to my (2) today, Frans de Waal. He's been studying primate behavior and emotions for 40 years. Primates include humans, monkeys, and apes, such as chimps and gorillas.

He began his (3) in the Netherlands, where he was born and grew up. He's now (4 a) (4 b) of the Living Links Center at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center near Atlanta in the U.S., where his office window (5 a) (5 b) into the colony of chimps he studies. His new book is called *Mama's Last Hug: Animal Emotions and What They Tell Us about Ourselves*.

Frans de Waal, welcome to *Fresh Air*. You keep (6 a) (6 b) that primates have emotions like humans have emotions, and that might seem obvious to many people now, but it wasn't obvious when you were (7 a) (7 b) studying primates. What were you told about primate emotions when you began your career?

DE WAAL: We were told not to talk about them because they were considered by many scientists as internal states, and you were only (8) to talk about external states. So you could talk about the things that you were able to see, but emotions — since they are basically (9 a) (9 b) — were taboo. That is sort of curious because Charles Darwin already talked about the

emotions in humans and animals more than a hundred years before. And so Darwin was permitted to talk about it, and then we got into this (10 a) (10 b) in which we were told not to speak about these things.

Part II. Short Answers.

Listen to the second part of the interview and answer in a phrase or sentence. Make sure you include all the necessary information in your answer. Before we start, read over the questions in the exam booklet for 2 minutes. You will hear this section twice. (Use Answer Sheet 2.)

- (11) Why should people avoid entering the cage of an adult chimpanzee?
- (12) What happened when Jan van Hooff entered the cage of the chimpanzee known as "Mama"?
- (13) What was particularly striking to de Waal about how people reacted to the video of the encounter between Mama and de Waal's old professor?
- (14) How does de Waal describe the chimp colony where Mama used to live?
- (15) What evidence did de Waal present to show that he and Mama had a close relationship?

Part III. Multiple Choice.

Listen to the third part. For each question, select the most appropriate answer and circle the corresponding number on the answer sheet. Before we start, read over the questions in the exam booklet for 5 minutes. You will hear this section twice.
(Use Answer Sheet 1.)

- (16) For chimpanzees, grooming is carried out _____.
1. so that beneficial insects can be shared
 2. to prevent their bodies from becoming too clean
 3. for cleanliness and as a calming activity
 4. in the wild but seldom in zoos
- (17) The chimp colony in the Dutch zoo where Mama lived was different from the colonies at other zoos at the time because the former kept _____.
1. females separate from males
 2. many females together
 3. chimps and gorillas together
 4. many males together
- (18) The word "reconciliation" popped into de Waal's mind after he saw _____.
1. his old professor make up with Mama
 2. a terrible fight between two groups of chimps
 3. two chimps hugging after they had been fighting
 4. his brothers fighting with his sisters

- (19) De Waal noticed that after about half of the fights in the chimp colony, the chimps who had fought _____.
1. hugged each other and sometimes even groomed one another
 2. never interacted with each other again
 3. found it difficult to get the attention of females
 4. wanted de Waal to play the video of the fight repeatedly
- (20) The observations de Waal made of the unexpected behavior of chimps led him to focus his career more on _____.
1. how chimps maintain peace and cooperate among themselves
 2. the aggressive behavior male chimps show when competing for females
 3. cage mechanisms that sometimes trap chimps and lead to injuries
 4. the feelings that people have toward chimps and other primates
- (21) According to de Waal, there are _____.
1. alpha males but no alpha females
 2. never groups of chimps with two alpha males
 3. alpha females that are the weakest members of their group
 4. never chimps weaker than the alpha male
- (22) A "good" alpha male is likely to _____.
1. beat up any chimp who appears weak
 2. console the winner of a fight
 3. sacrifice his role as alpha male if he consoles losers effectively
 4. break up fights and support weak chimps

- (23) Anthropomorphism happens when _____.
1. human characteristics are attributed to animals
 2. animals are denied human-like emotions
 3. animal characteristics are attributed to humans
 4. the behavior of chimps is considered dangerous
- (24) When he was a young researcher, de Waal was told that he should use the expression _____.
1. "post-contact mouth-to-mouth conflict" instead of "reconciliation"
 2. "post-reconciliation face-to-face emotion" instead of "kissing"
 3. "post-emotion face-to-face reconciliation" instead of "kissing"
 4. "post-conflict mouth-to-mouth contact" instead of "reconciliation"
- (25) De Waal believes that it is dangerous to deny that humans, monkeys, and dolphins experience similar emotions because that denial _____.
1. makes it more difficult for us to enjoy going to the zoo
 2. is associated with the idea that humans are not part of nature
 3. leads us to also deny the existence of entire species of animals
 4. discourages us from doing outdoor activities that put us in touch with nature

B. Composition

Write a well-organized essay of about 100 words with specific details. (Use Answer Sheet 3.)

Imagine that animals could speak. What kind of wild animal would you like to have a conversation with and what would you discuss? Be specific about the questions you would ask and give reasons for wishing to ask them.



