

# 平成29年度入学試験問題

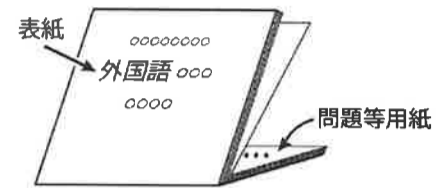
## 外国語（英語）601

（前期日程）

表紙も問題・解答用紙も全て  
表面のみに印刷している。

### （注意事項）

- 1 問題・解答用紙は、係員の指示があるまで開かないこと。
- 2 この表紙を除いて、問題用紙は3枚（その1～その3）、解答用紙は3枚（その1～その3）、下書き用紙は1枚である。用紙の折り方は図のようになっているので注意すること。
- 3 解答は、解答用紙（その1～その3）の指定された箇所に書くこと。指定された箇所以外に書いたものは採点しない。また、裏面に解答したものも採点しない。
- 4 解答開始後、解答用紙の「受験番号」欄に受験番号をはっきりと記入すること。
- 5 配布した用紙はすべて回収する。



## 外国語（英語） 601 その1（問題用紙）

第1問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～4）に答えなさい。

(1)The ideal age to start learning a foreign language is an issue that has been debated by linguists for decades. According to the critical period hypothesis, which was first put forward by Wilder Penfield in 1959, a second language can only be fully mastered by those who begin studying it before reaching puberty. Many scholars and language learners have since dismissed this as nonsense, yet it's still a theory that is widely accepted around the world.

Japanese actress Yuho Yamashita — who has appeared in a number of German- and English- language films and dramas — believes “there’s an element of truth to Penfield’s assertion,” particularly when it comes to accent. “I think to sound like a native speaker you need to start seriously learning a language before the age of 14,” she explains. “I know that I’ll never sound perfect in either German or English because I started too late with both. All I can do is work as hard as I can to make my speech in the two languages as clear as possible.”

As far as I can tell, she is fairly fluent in both English and German. During our interview — conducted in English — she occasionally mixes up some vocabulary and speaks with a bit of an accent, but in general is easy to understand and has little trouble getting her point across in a succinct manner. “The most important thing as an actress is that you’re understood,” she says. “I spend a lot of time listening to rhythm and intonation. I also did phonetics classes in both languages, using different muscles to try and imitate native speakers. “I know I don’t sound perfect, but that’s OK because I’m Japanese. When directors cast me, they aren’t looking for a pure German or Brit. That’s not to say I don’t want to get to that level — if you learn a language you should always strive to be the best you can be — I just think it’s important to realize there are limitations.”

Of course, not all adult language learners think (2)like that. The desire to be native-level is overpowering for some, which can lead to demotivation and a feeling of frustration if they aren’t flawless. Temple University professor Aneta Pavlenko believes this is one of the main factors that stops people learning languages efficiently, describing it as “an unreachable standard that looms over us.”

Linguists Murray J. Munro and Tracey Derwing agree. They feel when it comes to the study of pronunciation, too much emphasis is placed on achieving a “textbook-perfect accent,” when in fact it should be learned with the goal of communicating easily with others. As they say, “Even heavily accented speech can be highly comprehensible.” Hollywood stars like Arnold Schwarzenegger, Antonio Banderas and Penelope Cruz are cases in point. They started learning English relatively late in life and subsequently none of them sounds American, yet this hasn’t hampered their acting careers in the U.S. Despite speaking with “foreign accents,” audiences can still understand what they’re saying and (3) 「きっとそれが重要なことだ。」 It’s certainly what Yamashita cares most about, though getting to that level in English hasn’t been easy.

For adult learners of a second language like Yamashita, motivation is the key. Whether it be intrinsic or extrinsic, we all need that purpose or goal to keep pushing us to the next level. Even if a native-like accent proves difficult, fluency is attainable for anyone determined enough to reach their objectives, and not just those who start studying when they’re children, despite what the critical period hypothesis suggests.

〈出典〉 *The Japan Times*, online, June 6, 2016. (一部改変)

- 問1 下線 (1) について、どのような仮説が知られていますか。日本語で簡単に述べなさい。
- 問2 下線 (2) について、その指し示す内容について日本語で説明しなさい。
- 問3 下線 (3) の日本語に相当する英語を考えて書きなさい。
- 問4 第2言語を大人が習得するうえで、筆者は何が大切だと考えていますか。英語1語で答えなさい。

## 外国語（英語） 601 その2（問題用紙）

第2問 次の文章を読み、下の問い（問1～3）に答えなさい。

A study led by researchers at Lund University in Sweden suggests that ravens can be as clever as chimpanzees, despite having much smaller brains, indicating that rather than the size of the brain, the neuronal density and the structure of the birds' brains play an important role in terms of their intelligence. "Absolute brain size is not the whole story. We found that corvid birds performed as well as great apes, despite having much smaller brains," says Can Kabadayi, doctoral student in Cognitive Science.

Intelligence is difficult to test, but one aspect of being clever is inhibitory control, and the ability to override animal impulses and choose a more rational behaviour. Researchers at Duke University, USA, conducted a large-scale study in 2014, where they compared the inhibitory control of 36 different animal species, mainly primates and apes. The team used (1) the established cylinder test, where food is placed in a transparent tube with openings on both sides. The challenge for the animal is to retrieve the food using the side openings, instead of trying to reach for it directly. To succeed, the animal has to show constraint and choose a more efficient strategy for obtaining the food. The large-scale study concluded that great apes performed the best, and that absolute brain size appeared to be key when it comes to intelligence. However, they didn't conduct the cylinder test on corvid birds.

Can Kabadayi, together with researchers from the University of Oxford, UK and the Max Planck Institute for Ornithology in Germany, therefore had ravens, jackdaws and New Caledonian crows perform the same cylinder test to better understand their inhibitory control.

(2) The team first trained the birds to obtain a treat in an opaque tube with a hole at each end. Then they repeated the test with a transparent tube. The animal impulse would naturally be to go straight for the tube as they saw the food. However, all of the ravens chose to enter the tube from the ends in every try. The performance of the jackdaws and the crows came very close to 100%, comparable to a performance by bonobos and gorillas.

"This shows that the bird brains are quite efficient, despite having a smaller absolute brain size. As indicated by the study, there might be other factors apart from absolute brain size that are important for intelligence, such as neuronal density," says Can Kabadayi, and continues: "There is still so much we need to understand and learn about the relationship between intelligence and brain size, as well as the structure of a bird's brain, but this study clearly shows that bird brains are not simply birdbrains after all!"

〈出典〉 <https://sciencedaily.com/> （一部改変）

（注） corvid カラス科の鳥      jackdaw コクマルガラス（よくなつき人語をまねる）

問1 下線(1)の“the established cylinder test”について、次の(a)、(b)の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

- (a) その実験の手順を説明しなさい。
- (b) なぜその実験で知能が測れるのか説明しなさい。

問2 下線(2)の“The team”が行った研究の新しさは何ですか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問3 Can Kabadayi氏は、実験の結果からどのような考察を行ったか、日本語で説明しなさい。

## 外国語（英語） 601 その3（問題用紙）

**第3問** 次の英語の指示に従って、80ワード程度の長さで、英語の文章を書きなさい。

Some students say that long school hours at high school, starting before 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 4 p.m., keep them too busy. Do you think that high school students should have shorter school hours, or do you think that long school hours are necessary? Write an essay on this topic according to the following steps:

1. State your opinion.
2. Give two reasons in support of your opinion.
3. Finish your essay with one or two sentences in conclusion.