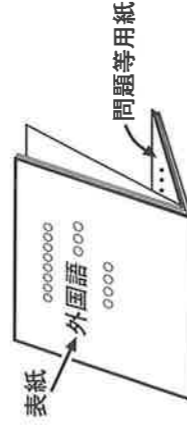


平成31年度入学試験問題

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ま開かないこと。
- 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、裏面に解答したのもも採点しない。
- 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。

第1問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問題に英語で答えなさい。

Those who complain about the low level of skill in writing and reading that is now attained by most graduates of our schools and colleges make the mistake of assuming that if these deficiencies were remedied, all would be well. They assume that, if someone has learned to write and read well, she will of course know how to speak and listen well. That is simply not the case.

The reason why is that speaking and listening differ in remarkable ways from writing and reading. This difference makes it much more difficult to acquire the required skills.

(a) On the surface, it would appear that speaking and listening perfectly parallel writing and reading. Both pairs involve uses of language by which one mind reaches out to another. If someone can do this well by means of the written word, why should there be any more difficulty in doing it well by means of the spoken word? If someone can respond well to the written word, why can't she respond as well to the spoken word?

The fluidity and fluency of speaking is the reason why this is not so. People are always able to go back over what they have read, read it again, and make a better job of it. People can improve their reading endlessly, by reading something over and over again. I have done this in my own reading of the great books.

In writing, people are always able to revise and improve what they have written. No writer need pass on a piece of writing to someone else until she is satisfied that it is written as well as possible. That, too, has been part of my own experience in writing books.

In the case of both reading and writing, the essential element in the required skill consists in knowing how to improve one's reading or writing. That essential element plays no part in the skill to be attained in speaking and listening, because (b) speaking and listening are transient. They last only a short time, and are changing constantly like performing arts, unlike writing and reading. Writing and reading are more like painting and sculpture, the products of which have permanence.

Consider such performing arts as acting, ballet dancing, playing a musical instrument, or conducting an orchestra. In all of these, a given performance, once it is given, cannot be improved. The artist may be able to improve on it in a later performance, but during the time she is on stage, that one performance should be as good as possible. (c) When the curtain goes down, it cannot be changed.

The situation is exactly the same in speaking and listening. People cannot go back over what they are saying orally and improve it, in the way that they can go back over what they have written and improve it. Unlike writing, ongoing speech cannot generally be changed for the better. Any effort to take back what a speaker has said while she is speaking often turns out to be more confusing.

People may be able to do a better job of speaking at some later time, but on a particular occasion, whatever excellence people are able to achieve must be achieved right then and there. Similarly, there is no way of improving one's listening on a given occasion. It has to be as good as it can be right then and there.

A writer can at least hope that the readers will take as much time as may be necessary to understand the written message, but the speaker cannot cherish any such hope. She must contrive what is to be said in such a way that it can be understood the first time around. The time span of speaking and listening coincide. Both begin and end together. Not so the time spans of writing and reading.

外国語（英語） 601 その2（問題用紙）

- 問1 Why do speaking and listening appear to parallel writing and reading, as stated in the underlined sentence (a)?
- 問2 What does the following underlined section (b) mean: “speaking and listening are transient”?
- 問3 Name the two art forms which are considered to be similar to writing and reading in this passage.
- 問4 What does the underlined section (c), “When the curtain goes down,” mean in this passage?
- 問5 Explain how speaking and listening are different from writing and reading?

第2問 次の英文を読んで、以下の問題に英語で答えなさい。

When people find out that I am an aspiring journalist, the question they often ask me is: “What do you think about the future of newspapers?” (a) People expect me to be fearful for the future of print. After all, in some people’s minds I wouldn’t be able to pursue a career in journalism if it all moved online. However, strangely enough, I am actually comforted by the fact that online journalism is becoming the norm. Not only am I a blogger who has always been able to find a home for my writing online, but also I am a teenager who has grown up watching technology become more and more prevalent in society.

Since I began writing for blogs, I have become aware of how many people you can reach with online writing. Be it on blogs, social media, or writing websites, written content has the potential to go viral and reach millions of people. Contrast this to a newspaper’s circulation base and you have (b) a convincing argument for online journalism.

This being said, many newspapers have adapted to the situation by featuring articles on their website and social media. These are strategies they can use in a world where people seem more likely to check their phone in the morning before they read the newspaper.

In her successful blog post titled *The job I’ve spent the last year learning is not the one I’ll have*, author Jenny Surane states, “Print is dying. It’s an expensive product to love. And general managers, publishers, and editors must now figure out a profitable way to get their news into readers’ heads.”

If print is dying, then a new form of communicating information is being born. The need for information has not died. If anything, it has increased. What has died, rather, is the way in which information is conveyed. Jenny goes on to state that Millennials “don’t feel like picking up a newspaper,” and would “rather scroll through their Twitter feed and get the day’s news from many different sources.”

外国語 (英語) 601 その3 (問題用紙)

(第2問につき)

Name several major news events from recent months, and I can almost guarantee that I found out about them through (c) Twitter. For the most part, if the news interested me, I didn't just read articles from one newspaper or one source; I sought out all of the perspectives involved to get the whole picture.

Now more than ever, in an age of information, there is a desire for stories on the same topic from different points of view. There are a thousand stories about the earthquakes in Nepal; they can be told in an interview with a survivor, a personal essay from someone who lost their business, home, or family, a report from a bird's eye view of the scenario, or an opinion piece about increasing natural disasters in the world.

(d) Is the future of print grim? Maybe. But is the future of journalism, of communicating information to people, grim as well? Not by a long shot.

〈出典〉 Sherina Harris, *Huffpost* (Jun. 16, 2016). (一部改変)

問1 Complete the answer to each of the questions (1)~(3).

(1) Regarding the underlined section (a), what do people expect the writer to be fearful of?

There will be no _____.

(2) Regarding the underlined section (b), what is the advantage of online journalism?

Online journalism can _____.

(3) Regarding the underlined section (c), what does the writer want to know about a news event through Twitter?

She wants to know _____ on a particular news event.

問2 In response to the question in the underlined section (d), what do you think the writer will do in the future?

第3問 次の指示に従って、80ワード程度の長さで、英語の文章を書きなさい。

2018年のサッカーワールドカップ(ロシア大会)では、試合後にスタジアム席のゴミ拾いをする日本人サポーターの姿が、海外メディアで大きく取り上げられました。自主的に観客がゴミを片付ける光景は、他国の人々にとっては驚くべきことだったようです。なぜ日本人サポーターは試合後のゴミ拾いをしたのか、以下の構成にしたがって論じなさい。

(1) 話題を導入する文 (Topic Sentence) から始める。

(2) 日本人サポーターが自主的にゴミ拾いをした理由として考えられることを2つ述べる。

(3) 最後に、自分の意見または見解を書いてまとめる。

受験番号 第 番

外国語（英語） 601 その1（解答用紙）

第1問

問1

問2

問3

問4

問5

小計

外国語（英語） 601 その2（解答用紙）

第2問

問1 (1) There will be no _____.

(2) Online journalism can _____.

(3) She wants to know _____
on a particular news event.

問2 _____

受験番号	第	番
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外国語（英語） 601 その3（解答用紙）

第3問

小計

下書き用紙