

平成20年度 熊本県立大学 英語英米文学科 一般前期 (120分)
英語I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成20年2月25日)

【1】これは英語を聴き取る力を試す問題です。指示に従って解答しなさい。(この問題は試験開始後30分たってから始めます。それまでに答案用紙の指示を読んでおいてください。)

— リスニング問題 スクリプト —

Part 1: Listen to the short conversation and answer the questions in English. There are three questions. You will hear the conversation twice.

Man: There's going to be a big German film festival on the 5th of next month. I think it would be a very good idea for us to go.

Woman: Well, I'd really like to, but don't you remember? I'd arranged to take the 5th of next month off. That's the day I'm moving to my new apartment.

Man: Yes, that's right. I completely forgot about that. Is there any chance you could change it to another day?

Woman: I think that might be too difficult now. Couldn't you ask someone else to go instead of me? How about Tom?

Questions:

1. What event is going to be held on the 5th of next month?
2. Why is the woman unable to do what the man wants?
3. What does the woman suggest the man should do?

Part 2: Listen to the short talk and answer the questions in English. There are three questions. You will hear the talk twice.

The average American spends over four hours a day watching TV. That is over 100,000 hours in a normal lifetime! So what did people do before the invention of TV? First of all, reading was much more popular than it is now. Most people today read far fewer books than people did before TV was invented. Reading stimulates our minds and helps us expand our imaginations. It also helps us build strong language skills. Some scholars say that because people read so much less today than they did 100 years ago, our language skills are actually becoming worse as time goes on.

Questions:

1. How many hours a day does the average American watch TV?
2. What was popular before TV was invented?
3. What do some scholars say about people's language skills?

Part 3: Listen to the short talk. Write down what you hear to complete the passage below. You will hear the talk three times.

Speaking plainly and simply is often (an excellent way of giving a clear message). However, a message that is too plain and direct can sometimes be perceived as forceful or even rude. It is sometimes necessary to soften the impact of the message (by using indirect language). A speaker must balance the need to convey information quickly and accurately with (the need to develop successful relationships).

【2】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Men and woman communicate and understand communication differently. ① This should come as no surprise to anyone who is married. But it is important to look at some of these differences and how they are perceived by the opposite sex.

One well-known example is how men and women position themselves when they have a conversation with a person of the same sex. When two or more men talk to each other in English, they will rarely look directly at one another. Rather, they prefer to look off into the distance, standing side by side instead of face to face. In contract, when two women talk to one another in English, they prefer to face each other. So, what happens when a couple marries? The man in this couple does what is natural to him. He stares into space, often towards the television. The woman, seated beside him, is looking directly at him. After talking for a few moments, the woman, annoyed, asks if he is listening to her. He responds, also annoyed, that of course he is listening. The fact that both people are annoyed shows their lack of understanding of how the opposite sex transmits information.

There are many other examples as well. According to Professor Deborah Tannen of Georgetown University, author of the book *You Just Don't Understand!*, men perceive their role as “giver of information,” but women prefer to find a connection to the speaker on an emotional level. In English-speaking societies, women who take on the role of information giver are sometimes considered a know-it-all, someone who thinks they know everything.

Researchers often point out that in word choice there are many differences between men and women. Take colors for example. Men tend to speak in basic color terms

such as *red*, *white*, and *blue*. Women, however, tend to have a much larger selection to choose from such as *crimson*, *ivory* or *turquoise*. Similarly, adjectives show many differences. Men are rarely found to say things such as “delightful,” “lovely,” or “darling” to describe an item, as these are considered too feminine. Men generally are found to use bad language more than females as well. This probably goes back to old stereotypes that women should not use bad language.

The differences between male and female speech patterns should not make you think men’s and women’s language are different. They are not. In the case of English, they still both speak English. ② It is just how they speak it that is sometimes different.

(Adapted from Shawn M. Clankie and Toshihiko Kobayashi, *Language and Our World*)

1. 下線部 ① を , “This” の表す内容を明らかにして日本語に直しなさい。
2. この文章の筆者は , 会話をする際に男女にどのような違いが見られると指摘しているか , 本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。
3. Professor Deborah Tannen は , 男女のコミュニケーションの違いをどのように説明しているか , 本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
4. 下線部 ② を , “it” が指すものを明らかにして , 日本語に訳しなさい。

【3】 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

On long winter evenings, Native Americans often gathered around a fire and told tales of times long ago, when the world was new and humans and animals spoke the same language. Although the stories might have been amusing, storytelling was far more than simple entertainment. It was the principal means by which cultural values and beliefs were passed from one generation to the next. The time between the harvest festival in early fall and the renewal festival of early spring, the coldest and darkest time of the year, was an important period in Native American life. It was the time when all members of the tribe, both young and old, came together to be reminded of their shared past and culture.

Native American religious do not have a sacred book on which people rely for spiritual guidance. Their sacred knowledge is traditionally passed down orally, in stories of how the world was made, how the people came to be, and how they received the customs that make up their culture. ① The tales that make up a tribe’s sacred tradition are told and retold throughout a person’s lifetime, so that each man, woman, and child carries within himself or herself a knowledge of the tribe’s culture

and belief. Native American stories of creation and the actions of heroes and spirits are sacred to them in much the same way that the Bible is sacred to Christians and Jews; the Koran, to Muslims.

In general, the tales in Native American oral tradition are organized in cycles rather than in a linear fashion. Even when the tales are written down, they do not form a step-by-step narrative like that in the Bible, which is largely an account of the wanderings of the Jewish people and the events connected with the life of Jesus and the early Christian Church. Instead, Native American stories usually cluster around ② three time periods: early creation, when all beings spoke the same language and could understand each other, the era of the culture hero, a divine being who prepared the world for human beings and taught people their sacred customs; and finally, present time, in which people now live and try to follow the will of the spirits.

Native American tales often place the tribe in the center of the universe, explaining how they came to be in particular place. For each tribe, this god-given land was sacred. ③ It fed them crops and game, supplied them with clothes and shelter, and they returned to it after death, becoming part of the cycle of life. Each tribe also had sacred places within its territory, where visions or encounters with the spirit world might occur and where sacred rituals were held.

(Adapted from Paula R. Hartz, *Native American Religions*)

1. アメリカ先住民にとって，“storytelling”が持つ重要な役割とは何か，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
2. 下線部 ① を日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部 ② の三つの時代のうち，第二の時代はどのような時期であったのか，本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部 ③ を，“It”が指すものを明らかにしながら，日本語に訳しなさい。

【4】次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Architects of large public buildings must consider the safety aspects very carefully. In particular, the architect must ensure that sufficient exits provided. Unfortunately, we know very little about how such exits should be designed. ① Scientists have tried to construct computer models of the way people behave when they try to get out of a building in a panic situation. One research group recently conducted an experiment with mice to see how they behaved in a crisis. The results of this experiment could help researchers understand how humans might react in similar situations.

In ② the experiment, a research group at the University of the Philippines used mice to test the results predicted by computer models of humans in emergencies. A special box was made that consisted of a pool of water with several exits leading to dry, safe platforms. The mice were placed in the pool, and a video recorder was used to observe how they found their way onto the platforms under different conditions. The scientists changed the number of mice placed in the box, as well as the width of the exits and the distance between them. They then analyzed the video tapes in order to determine the rate at which the mice were able to escape from the pool.

The scientists found that the behavior of the mice corresponded quite closely to the predictions made by their computer models. Surprisingly, the most efficient escape patterns were observed when narrow exits were used, since the mice automatically formed orderly lines in order to get out. When the exits were wide enough to allow two or more mice to pass through at the same time, the mice got in each other's way and thus escaped at a slower pace. Also, the experiment results showed that escape would be less efficient if the exits were placed too close together.

③ The need for a better understanding of how people react in panic situation is clear. In a recent example, more than 120 people were killed at a football stadium in Ghana in 2001 when the police's response to *vandalism caused spectators to panic. The experiment shown above might help us find ways to prevent such disasters in the future.

(Adapted from Y. Ishitani and S. Embury, *Outlook on Science and Technology*)

*vandalism: the crime of destroying or damaging something, especially public property, deliberately and for no good reason.

1. 下線部 ① を日本語に訳しなさい。
2. 下線部 ② の実験の手順を, 本文に即して日本語で簡単に説明しなさい。
3. 下線部 ② によって説明したことを三つ, 本文に即して日本語で述べなさい。
4. 筆者が下線部 ③ のように述べる根拠を, 本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

【5】次の文章の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

俳句は外国でも盛んだという。一体、外国語の俳句とはどういうものなのか、韻を踏むのか、季語はあるのか。これらは日本人なら誰しも抱く疑問である。それに俳句は外国人にはわかるまい、というのがわれわれの考え方ではないだろうか。①この考え方は、俳句にかぎらず、日本文化あるいは日本的なものが外国に伝わり、受容された現象にたいする日本人の根強い思考パターンのひとつといってもよい。②日本人は、自国の文化をきわめて異質なものと考へ、異質なるがゆえに、外国人にはわかるまい、と勝手に思いこんでいるふしがある。

(佐藤和夫『海を越えた俳句』より、一部変更)

解答例

【1】

- Part 1
1. A German film festival
 2. (Because) she is moving to her new apartment on the day.
 3. She suggests that the man should find and ask someone to go to the festival instead of her.
- Part 2
1. Over four hours a day.
 2. Reading was.
 3. They say that people's language skills are becoming worse as time goes on.
- Part 3
- an excellent way of giving a clear message
 - by using indirect language
 - the need to develop successful relationships

- 【2】
1. 男女でコミュニケーションの理解の仕方が異なることは、結婚すれば誰にとっても大きな驚きではなくなる。
 2. 同姓との会話の際、男性は横並びの位置をとり、遠くを見つめながら話すのに対し、女性はお互いに面と向かって話す。しかし、結婚した男女二人の間では、男性は自分にとって自然なポジションをとり、横に妻が座ってもテレビを見るなどして直視することはない。女性は男性を直視して情報を受け取るうとする。
 3. 英語圏での男女間のコミュニケーションに違いは、男性が情報の提供者であろうとするのに対し、女性は話し相手との関係を自らの感情のレベルで理解しようとする。女性が情報提供者の立場に立つとき、その女性は「知ったかぶり屋」と見なされる傾向がある。
 4. 男女間でスピーチパターンが異なることで、使う言葉が異なると考える必要はなく、同じく英語を話している。ただ、異なることを男女がどのように話すかの違いがあるに過ぎない。
- 【3】
1. 自分達の文化の信念が、一堂に会する場面でそれぞれの世代に語り継がれるという役割を果たした。そして自分たちの過去の文化が共有されることを認識する役割を果たした。
 2. 部族の聖なる伝統を構成する「語り」は個人の一生涯を通じて何度も何度も語り継がれ、その結果、男女こどもの誰もが、これが部族の文化と信念であるという自覚を持ち続けるのである。

3. この世を人類にとって準備し，聖なる習慣を人々に教えてくれる神聖なる存在（聖者）が出現した，文化的英雄の時代．
 4. 神が与えた自分たちの土地は，彼らの穀物と獲物を与え，衣類と避難場所（住居）を与えた．そして死後には，土に戻り生命の輪廻の一部となった。
- 【4】
1. 科学者達はパニック状態にあるビルから逃げ出そうとする人たちの行動様式の典型をコンピュータによって作ろうとした．
 2. 乾いた安全な高台に通じるいくつかの出口を持つプールの構造をした特殊な箱に数匹のハツカネズミをおき，出口の広さや出口と出口の間隔を変えてみて，ネズミたちがどのような行動をとるかの実験を行った．
 3.
 - 狭い出口が効果的．ネズミが秩序だてて一列で行動する習慣があるため．
 - 2, 3 匹が一度に出られる広さの穴は，逃げるのに非能率的（時間がかかりすぎる）だと分かった．
 - 出口どうしの間隔が狭すぎると，逃げるのに非能率的だと分かった．
 4. 2001 年にガーナのサッカー競技場で（興奮した）観客が公共物を破壊したため，警察が逮捕拘束の拳に出たので，罪を逃れようと殺到した人たちが 120 人以上死亡した事件が起きた．
- 【5】
- ① This is how the Japanese people unexceptionally think when any Japanese culture including haiku is exported to other countries and is going to be accepted there.
 - ② The Japanese people tend to think (that) their culture is so unique and different that they find it impossible for foreign people to understand Japanese culture truly.