

平成 21 年度 熊本県立大学 環境共生学部 一般前期 (120 分)
英語 I・II・リーディング・ライティング (平成 21 年 2 月 25 日)

問題 A 省略 (リスニングテスト)

問題 B 次の文を読み，各質問 (Question) に対して最も適当な答えを選び，解答欄に記号で答えなさい。必要であれば，下記の Vocabulary を参考にしてください。

NUMBER 1

Some have called the famous Japanese architect Tadao Ando the greatest living architect. He has designed many buildings in Japan and won several important awards over the many years he has been working. After realizing at an early age that he was interested in creating things, he worked with wood in many different ways. During his youth, he helped a carpenter in his hometown of Osaka, Japan, and he built many models of ships and planes. He developed an interest in buildings after many visits to the shrines and temples of the greater Kansai area of Japan. These visits were supplemented with reading many books on the places he saw. Reading books broadened his interests to the work of architects both inside and outside Japan. One of his early influences was the work of the Swiss and French architect Le Corbusier. Ando also traveled extensively in the U.S., Europe, and Africa during the years when he was developing his ideas about structure and design. His work is famous for the way he divides space with huge walls and for the way natural light is used to balance the broad spaces. He is also known for his generous use of basic shapes, such as circles, squares, and triangles. Ando has designed many important museums, residences, and building complexes, as well as several religious buildings. His designs attempt to maintain a balance between the buildings that have been created, the natural surrounding area, and the spaces, such as gardens and walkways, that are created as a part of each project.

Vocabulary carpenter 大工

Question 1

Where do Tadao Ando's influences come from?

- A. Western countries
- B. African countries
- C. Japan
- D. all of the above

Question 2

Which was Tadao Ando's favorite way to learn about architecture?

- A. It is not clear from the passage.
- B. building things himself
- C. reading many books on architecture
- D. traveling to many countries

Question 3

The passage says that Tadao Ando is "known for his generous use of basic shapes." What does that mean?

- A. He does not use basic shapes.
- B. He uses some basic shapes.
- C. He uses many basic shapes.
- D. We cannot tell from the passage.

NUMBER 2

Japan has a long history of crop production, especially rice and other basic crops. It is interesting to note that only 13% of Japan's land is available for crops, and much of that land is already used for residential and business areas. Approximately 40% of crop land is used for rice production. Other key crops include potatoes, sugar beets, *mikan* oranges, and cabbage. Japan takes advantage of its mountain areas by creating terraced agricultural areas that are used for the production of rice and other crops. This country's system of agriculture is aided by a mild climate, much rainfall, and a long history of agriculture that has created fertile soil. In addition, Japan's average farm size is relatively small, a little over one hectare, meaning that there are many farms which can produce a large amount of food, depending on the needs of the community. Despite the fact that the entire country is involved in agriculture, the northern island of Hokkaido is responsible for about 10% of Japan's crop production. However, not all of Japan's crops are grown domestically; many are imported from around the world. In fact, Japan imports the second-largest amount of agricultural products in the world, after the U.S. Example of imported crops are soybeans and wheat. Although Japan grows soybeans, wheat, and other crops, domestic production is not enough to meet demands.

Vocabulary hectare ヘクタール

Question 4

How much of Japan's land area is used for agriculture?

- A. 10%
- B. 13%
- C. 40%
- D. It is not clear from the passage.

Question 5

What is one reason why Japanese agriculture is successful?

- A. It can grow rice.
- B. It has much rainfall.
- C. Hokkaido produces 10% of Japan's crop.
- D. There are many mountains.

Question 6

Why does Japan import some food?

- A. Not enough can be grown in Japan.
- B. The U.S. imports the most food.
- C. wheat and soybeans
- D. Japan cannot export its food.

NUMBER 3

Linguists, psychologists, and other researchers have many ideas about the nature of language and how young children learn their mother tongue. But it is very difficult to test these ideas. Researchers might visit a house a few hours a week, but the speech recordings from these visits are not really representative of daily experience, and there is no way of knowing whether any changes in a child's speech are sudden or merely appear that way because of gaps between recordings. Some psychologists have kept detailed diaries on the linguistic development of their own children, but these do not have enough detail because the researcher is not always home. In addition, they can give rise to the "observer effect," in which a child acts differently when being studied. One psychologist noted that, when his young daughter did something clever, she paused to ask him if he was going to write it down.

A recent venture, the *Human Speechome Project*, looks to fill in many of the gaps in our knowledge by providing a mass of high-quality data. Roboticist Deb Roy has been working to capture almost every walking minute of his son's life, by placing

eleven cameras and fourteen microphones in the ceiling of his house and having them record continuously for fourteen hours each day. The many thousands of hours of video are transmitted to Roy's university, where computer programs identify activity in specific areas of each room and human analysts identify the type of activity, and these are matched up to any sounds made by Roy's son. Roy and his team hope that, by observing and analyzing all the child's speech and other sounds, they will be able to develop a clearer picture of how language develops on a day-to-day and hour-by-hour basis. Roy estimates that, even with the help of computer algorithms, each year of observation yields about 5,000 hours of transcription work to be done by human helpers, at a cost of \$10 an hour.

Vocabulary transcription 轉記

Adapted from

Watch Language Grow in the 'Baby Brother' House, New Scientist, May 15, 2006
MIT Media Laboratory: The Human Speechome Project: Stepping Into a Child's Shoes, Apple Science Profiles

The Power of Babble, Wired, 15. 04

Question 7

Why do we not know in detail how children learn language?

- A. because the "observer effect" prevents us from knowing
- B. because it is difficult to get enough data to test our ideas
- C. because psychologists and linguists fight too much
- D. The Human Speechome Project has prevented us from knowing.

Question 8

Which of the following is the best description of the "observer effect?"

- A. Nobody knows when a researcher will have free time.
- B. Observing something helps us to understand it.
- C. Writing everything down prevents us from doing good research.
- D. People change their behavior when they are being observed.

Question 9

How is the Human Speechome Project different from previous work in child language?

- A. It is very similar.
- B. It will produce more data.
- C. It uses human analysts.
- D. It will make maximal use of the “observer effect.”

Question 10

How much will data transcription cost?

- A. It will be free.
- B. about \$5,000 per year of data
- C. about \$50,000 per year of data
- D. about \$500,000 per year of data

問題 C 以下の問いに答えなさい。

問 2013 年 4 月に、あなたは大学を卒業して就職したと仮定します。その時、あなたはどのような職業について、どのような仕事をしていると思いますか？自由に想像して、英文で 350 語以上で答えなさい。

解答例

問題 A (省略)

問題 B

Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
D	D	B	D	B
Question 6	Question 7	Question 8	Question 9	Question 10
A	A	D	C	C

問題 C (省略)