

平成 30 年度入学者選抜試験問題表紙

英 語

(注意事項)

1. 試験開始の合図があったらすぐに種類と枚数を確認した上で、受験番号を 5 枚全てに記入してください。

表紙	1 枚
問題その 1	1 枚
問題その 2	1 枚
問題その 3	1 枚
問題その 4	1 枚

2. 試験終了後、全ての用紙を回収します。

3. 用紙が不足していたり、印刷が不鮮明なときには手を挙げて監督者に知らせてください。

受 験 番 号

I 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

(1) Strange as it may seem, there is no generally agreed-upon way to distinguish between a ‘language’ and a ‘dialect’. The two words are not objective, scientific terms, even among linguists. The lay community shares the same predicament, and people often use the terms to mean different things. As used by many people, language is what ( ① ) speak and dialect is the linguistic variety spoken by ( ② ), usually someone thought of as inferior. In other contexts, language can mean the generally accepted standard, the variety sanctioned by the government and the media. Dialects, on the other hand, are homelier versions of the standard that vary from region to region and don’t sound like the speech of radio announcers.

Language varieties, then, tend to be labeled dialects rather than languages for non-linguistic reasons, usually political or ideological. Dialects are spoken by people who don’t run the country. They’re generally considered to be not as ‘good’ as the standard language and consequently have little prestige. Oftentimes they’re not even written. (2) In short, the distinction is subjective. It depends on who you are and the perspective from which you judge the varieties.

From a linguistic perspective, no dialect is inherently better than any other and thus (3) no dialect is more deserving of the title ‘language’ than any other dialect. A language can be seen as a group of related dialects. For example, the dominant position of the Parisian dialect in France is largely an accident of history. When the Count of Paris was elected king of France in the tenth century, the dialect of his court became the ‘standard’ French language. Other related varieties were disdained as well as other unrelated varieties (e.g., Basque in the southwest and Breton in the north). If things ( ③ ) gone differently, however, the dialect of Marseille or Dijon might have become the national language of France today.

Source: ‘What’s the difference between dialects and languages?’ by G. Tucker Childs in *The 5-Minute Linguist*

注：lay 素人の、predicament 困った状況、homelier > homely 素朴な、oftentimes しばしば、Parisian パリの、Count 伯爵、disdain 軽蔑する

"What's the difference between dialects and languages?" by G. Tucker Childs in *The Five-Minute Linguist*, 2nd Edition, edited by E.M. Rickerson and Barry Hilton. Copyright © 2012 Equinox Publishing Ltd.

1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。ただし、代名詞 it の内容を含める必要はない。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 空所①と空所②に入れるのに最もふさわしい代名詞を以下の中から選び、必要に応じて語形変化させて書きなさい。

I, we, you, he, she, it, they

① \_\_\_\_\_ ② \_\_\_\_\_

3. 筆者が下線部(2)のように考えている理由を日本語で説明しなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 空所③に入る適切な 1 語を書きなさい。

\_\_\_\_\_

受 験 番 号

小 計

平成 30 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙（英語その 2）

II 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

The hunter-gatherer way of life differed significantly from region to region and from season to season, but on the whole <sup>(1)</sup>foragers seem to have enjoyed a more comfortable and rewarding lifestyle than <sup>(2)</sup>most of the peasants, shepherds, labourers and office clerks who followed in their footsteps.

While people in today's affluent societies work an average of forty to forty-five hours a week, and people in the developing world work sixty and even eighty hours a week, hunter-gatherers living today in the most inhospitable of habitats—such as the Kalahari Desert—work on average for just thirty-five to forty-five hours a week. They hunt only one day out of three, and gathering takes up just three to six hours daily. In normal times, this is enough to feed the band. It may well be that ancient hunter-gatherers living in zones more fertile than the Kalahari spent even less time obtaining food and raw materials. On top of that, foragers enjoyed a lighter load of household chores. They had no dishes to wash, no carpets to vacuum, no floors to polish, no nappies to change and no bills to pay.

<sup>(3)</sup>The forager economy provided most people with more interesting lives than agriculture or industry do. Today, a Chinese factory hand leaves home around seven in the morning, makes her way through polluted streets to a sweatshop, and there operates the same machine, in the same way, day in, day out, for ten long and mind-numbing hours, returning home around seven in the evening in order to wash dishes and do the laundry. Thirty thousand years ago, a Chinese forager might leave camp with her companions at, say, eight in the morning. They'd roam the nearby forests and meadows, gathering mushrooms, digging up edible roots, catching frogs and occasionally running away from tigers. By early afternoon, they were back at the camp to make lunch. That left them plenty of time to gossip, tell stories, play with children and just hang out. Of course the tigers sometimes caught them, or a snake bit them, but on the other hand they didn't have to deal with automobile accidents and industrial pollution.

In most places and at most times, foraging provided ideal nutrition. <sup>(4)</sup>That is hardly surprising—this had been the human diet for hundreds of thousands of years, and the human body was well adapted to it. Evidence from fossilised skeletons indicates that ancient foragers were less likely to suffer from starvation or malnutrition, and were generally taller and healthier than their peasant descendants. <sup>(5)</sup>Average life expectancy was apparently just thirty to forty years, but this was due largely to the high incidence of child mortality. Children who made it through the perilous first years had a good chance of reaching the age of sixty, and some even made it to their eighties. Among modern foragers, forty-five-year-old women can expect to live another twenty years, and about 5-8 per cent of the population is over sixty.

Source: *Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind* by Yuval Noah Harari

1. 全文を読み、下線部(1)の forager を表す別の表現を本文中から選んで書きなさい。 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 下線部(2)を簡単に言い換える場合、以下の下線部に補うべき 1 語を本文中から選んで書きなさい。

= most of their \_\_\_\_\_

3. 本文によれば、今日、カラハリ砂漠のような場所で生きる人々は一週間に付き平均でどのぐらい働くとされていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

4. 筆者が下線部(3)のように主張する理由を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

5. 筆者が下線部(4)のように述べる理由を日本語で述べなさい。

6. 下線部(5)の理由を日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

受 験 番 号

小 計

平成 30 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙 (英語その 3)

III 次の(1)~(10)の英文の空所に入れるのに最も適切なものを(a)~(d)の中から1つ選びその記号を○で囲みなさい。

- (1) He has been \_\_\_\_\_ for more than ten years.  
(a) dead (b) death (c) die (d) died
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ people are spending less time sleeping these days.  
(a) Almost (b) Most (c) Much (d) Number
- (3) Everything will be all right by the time you \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
(a) come (b) came (c) will come (d) had come
- (4) I am planning to visit a foreign country \_\_\_\_\_ I am a student.  
(a) during (b) while (c) until (d) by
- (5) His hope is unrealistic \_\_\_\_\_ that he believes money changes everything.  
(a) at (b) on (c) in (d) for
- (6) We need a fresh approach \_\_\_\_\_ languages.  
(a) teach (b) of teaching (c) to teaching (d) to have taught
- (7) You should not \_\_\_\_\_ him to work more because he is tired.  
(a) have (b) make (c) let (d) get
- (8) The woman is extremely well \_\_\_\_\_ for her new role.  
(a) quality (b) qualification (c) qualifying (d) qualified
- (9) He told the story to \_\_\_\_\_ would listen.  
(a) who (b) whom (c) whoever (d) whenever
- (10) She gave him \_\_\_\_\_ information she had.  
(a) which few (b) which little (c) what few (d) what little

受 験 番 号

小 計

平成 30 年度入学者選抜試験問題並びに答案用紙 (英語その4)

IV 次の問いに対するあなた自身の考えを導入、本文、結論を含め、150 語程度の英語で書きなさい。なお、あなたの考えの根拠を少なくとも 3 つ挙げて書きなさい。

Where do you think it is better for children to grow up, in a city or in the countryside?

どちらかの立場に立って答えなさい。

[illegible]

受験番号	小 計