

A, B, BE, CH

平成 26 年度個別学力試験問題  
(国際資源学部, 教育文化学部,  
教育文化学部英語教育コース, 医学部保健学科)

英 語

前 期 日 程

注 意 事 項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで, この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
- 2 この問題冊子は, 11 ページあります。解答用紙は 3 枚, 下書き用の白紙は 1 枚あります。問題は 3 題あります。3 題すべてに解答しなさい。  
試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明, ページの乱丁・落丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 監督者の指示に従って, 解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は, 解答用紙の該当欄に記入しなさい。
- 5 配付された解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
- 6 試験終了後, 問題冊子および下書き用の白紙は持ち帰りなさい。

I 次の辞書についての英文を読み、設問に答えよ。[ ]内の数字はパラグラフの番号を表している。

[1] Which do you usually use—an electronic dictionary or a dictionary in printed book form? Today, the majority of students in college and high school use electronic dictionaries. Although these have their advantages, some English teachers still prefer paper dictionaries and recommend them to their students. Are such teachers simply old-fashioned, or do they have a valid point?

[2] Just after electronic dictionaries were invented, one of my friends who worked in the English department of a university in Tokyo complained about them. If a student always uses an electronic dictionary, he argued, the student might not make steady progress in English because he or she may not learn to make full use of a dictionary.

[3] ( A ) This situation has changed, but the screens are still rather limited in size. If a student scrolls down and carefully reads everything in the listing under the word he or she has looked up, the student might learn much about the particular word. However, in most cases students are satisfied with getting only the word's meaning in Japanese. They do not usually bother to scroll down all the way to the end of the entry and read every example sentence. These, of course, are extremely important for improving writing and speaking skills.

[4] ( B ) A paper dictionary shows two pages full of information at a time. This is great, especially when a word one has looked up has many different definitions, uses, and functions. Printed English dictionaries published in Japan are rich in example sentences that have been specially selected for native speakers of Japanese who are struggling to grasp the

complexities of the English language. After all, many words that students are already familiar with actually have numerous meanings and different functions, depending on the context. Students, therefore, must study hard and practice a lot in order to become capable of using these words correctly.

[5] ( C ) If a student opens one of these to the page containing the word he or she needs to know more about, the student will notice in many cases that the particular word occupies much space and has several different meanings. The word may appear, for example, either as a noun or a verb. This can be seen at a glance. Although electronic dictionaries' display screens have grown and now show much more information than before, they are still inferior to paper dictionaries in this aspect.

[6] Another big disadvantage of electronic dictionaries is that the user cannot usually select the individual dictionaries carried in his or her machine. Whereas with a personal computer a user can simply access or download a variety of dictionaries available online, electronic dictionaries at the time of purchase typically contain a set of dictionaries — of varying quality — that cannot be expanded. If students could access individual dictionaries over the Internet, download them, and put them into their own electronic dictionaries, they could avoid this problem. Unfortunately, though, this is generally not possible. After all, electronic dictionaries are produced by profit-oriented corporations, and neither publishing companies nor English teachers have any say in the selection of individual dictionaries to be carried in them.

[7] Once a student buys or receives an electronic dictionary, he or she will probably use it until it breaks, even if it contains individual dictionaries of low quality. Money is tight these days. Many students simply cannot afford to buy new electronic dictionaries with high-quality dictionaries installed. This is so even if they are strongly advised to do so by their teachers.

[8] Considering the many advantages of paper dictionaries, I suspect that the debate over using them or their electronic counterparts will continue despite the fact that students can now access online dictionaries with smart phones or other devices — potentially advantageous new technology for which they should be grateful. Yet teachers and students alike should keep in mind the fact that not all English learners can benefit from such new technologies. ( X ), while there are always others who fall behind.

[9] Electronic dictionaries are relatively new, and people are still in the process of learning how to use them wisely. If students are aware of their disadvantages, they may gain a lot by using them. One small electronic dictionary can give a student all the information that a half dozen paper dictionaries contain. Also, some of these little machines have a cross-reference function that allows a user to check many different example sentences in which a given word appears. I sincerely hope that English teachers will instruct their students on using electronic dictionaries wisely without making too many nostalgic remarks about paper dictionaries. If they do, students can enjoy the double benefit of learning to use new technology well while becoming better English speakers at the same time.

問 1 以下の文章は、電子辞書の欠点を本文の内容に即して日本語でまとめたものである。空欄(ア)~(キ)に入る適切な語句を日本語で書きなさい。ただし、同じ記号の空欄には同じ語句を入れること。

電子辞書の欠点としてまず挙げられるのは、調べている単語に関する情報の多くを知らずにすませてしまうことである。辞書には、語の様々な意味や(ア)などの情報が含まれているが、電子辞書の場合、その単語の意味だけわかってしまえば、それ以外の情報をわざわざ得ようすることはほとんどなくなってしまう。実際には、その単語が(イ)に応じて様々な意味や(ア)を持っていることを知ると、英語を(ウ)ことと(エ)ことの技能を高めることができるのだが、電子辞書だとその部分を見ないですませてしまう。

もう一つの欠点は、電子辞書に入っている辞書の種類を購入者が(オ)ということである。電子辞書は、(カ)を優先して作られている場合が多いために、どのような辞書を電子辞書に入れるかについて、実際の教育現場にいる英語教員の意見が取り入れられることはまずない。その結果、いったん電子辞書を買ってしまうと、それが(キ)まで評判のよくない辞書を使い続けてしまう可能性がある。

問 2 以下の英文が本文の内容にあっていればT(True)を、合っていなければF(False)を書きなさい。

- (1) Overall, the author is not satisfied with the current situation, in which many students do not use electronic dictionaries properly.
- (2) Despite the fact that current students are not wealthy, they always buy new electronic dictionaries.
- (3) Currently, all students are equally taking advantage of high-tech devices including electronic dictionaries.
- (4) Compared to the time when electronic dictionaries first came into existence, their display screens have become larger.

問 3 本文中の空欄( A )~( C )に入る最も適切な文を、以下の(ア)~(エ)のうちからひとつ選び、その記号を書きなさい。ただし、どの記号も一度しか使えません。

(ア) Compared to electronic dictionaries, printed paper ones have an advantage here.

(イ) One of the most important advantages of electronic dictionaries is that they are very friendly to users.

(ウ) The advantage of printed paper dictionaries on this point can be demonstrated in another way.

(エ) At that time, to be sure, the display screens of electronic dictionaries were very small; they showed only two or three lines of text at most.

問 4 本文中の空欄( X )に入る表現を、以下の単語を並べ替えて完成させなさい。ただし、文頭の単語の最初の文字は大文字にすること。

advances / are / at / good / keeping / some / up / with

問 5 第9パラグラフのなかで、電子辞書の利点として挙げられているものを2点、それぞれ40字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

II 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

## 本文省略

出典: Jones, N. *Nature*. Retrieved from <http://www.nature.com/news/2010>  
(一部改変)

問 1 下記はシロクマを取り巻く環境について研究している5人の科学者たちの主張をまとめたものです。下線部(1)~(6)について設問に答えなさい。

**Name:** Stephanie Pfirman

**Name:** Robert Newton

**Profession:** Environmental scientist

**Profession:** Geochemist  
(1)

**Workplace:** Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory in New York

**Argument:** Based on climate models, Pfirman and her colleagues predict  
(2) that sea ice on the Canadian side of the Arctic will continue to exist.

**Reason:** Ice is either formed locally in the winter or transported there faster than before, though the amount of ice is decreasing  
(3) each summer.

**Name:** Steven Amstrup

**Profession:** Research wildlife biologist

**Workplace:** US Geological Survey in Anchorage, Alaska

**Argument:** Amstrup and his colleagues predict from models of future sea ice circulation that Arctic ice will probably remain.

**Reason:** No evidence was obtained that <sup>(4)</sup> the ice will disappear irreversibly.

**Name:** Melanie Smith

**Profession:** Landscape ecologist

**Workplace:** Audubon Alaska in Anchorage, Alaska

**Argument:** Oil drilling should not be permitted.

**Reason:** <sup>(5)</sup> The impact of an oil spill on wildlife living on ice would be disastrous. This is clear from the Gulf of Mexico spill in April of 2010.

**Name:** Brendan Kelly

**Profession:** Marine biologist

**Workplace:** US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Juneau, Alaska

**Argument:** Cross-breeding between animal species and populations could result in (        ) of some endangered species.

**Reason:** <sup>(6)</sup> Contact with other animal species and populations, for example, contact between polar bears that have strayed south and grizzly bears, has been observed.



1. 下線部(1)が表す意味として最も適切なものを a) ~ d) の中から選びなさい。
  - a) animal biology and chemistry
  - b) earth science and chemistry
  - c) marine biology and physics
  - d) physics and astronomy
  
2. 下線部(2)が表す意味として最も適切なものを a) ~ d) の中から選びなさい。
  - a) college students
  - b) New Yorkers
  - c) subordinates
  - d) co-workers
  
3. Stephanie Pfirman は、下線部(3)であるにもかかわらず、なぜ“sea ice on the Canadian side of the Arctic will continue to exist”と主張できるのか、50 字程度の日本語で書きなさい。
  
4. Steven Amstrup の研究は、下線部(4)の状況が起こらないようにするために、何をすべきであると述べているか、20 字程度の日本語で書きなさい。
  
5. 下線部(5)について、Melanie Smith が絶対に阻止すべき場所として挙げている場所はどこか、英語で書きなさい。
  
6. 下線部(6)に入る適切な英単語 1 語を書きなさい。

問 2 下の英文はこの文章全体の主旨をまとめたものです。空欄( 1 )～( 4 )に入る適切な英単語を1語ずつ書きなさい。

Polar bears could survive if suitable ice for them is ( 1 ). Two threats to their habitats other than melting ice are also mentioned, including ( 2 ), that would damage their habitats, like the Gulf of Mexico spill, and ( 3 ), which can be prevented through international collaboration. The threat mentioned last is ( 4 ), which can be caused by shrinking and shifting habitats.

Ⅲ 最近では本をダウンロードし、電子媒体で読むことが普及してきています。一方で、印刷本を好む人もいます。あなたは電子本(e-book)または印刷本(printed version)のどちらを好みますか。その理由も含めて80語から100語程度の英語で書きなさい。