

前期

文系

2020年度入学試験学力検査問題

外 国 語

英 語

〔人文社会学部，法学部，経済経営学部：経済経営学科 一般区分， 120分〕
都市環境学部：都市政策科学科 文系区分

答案用紙 3枚

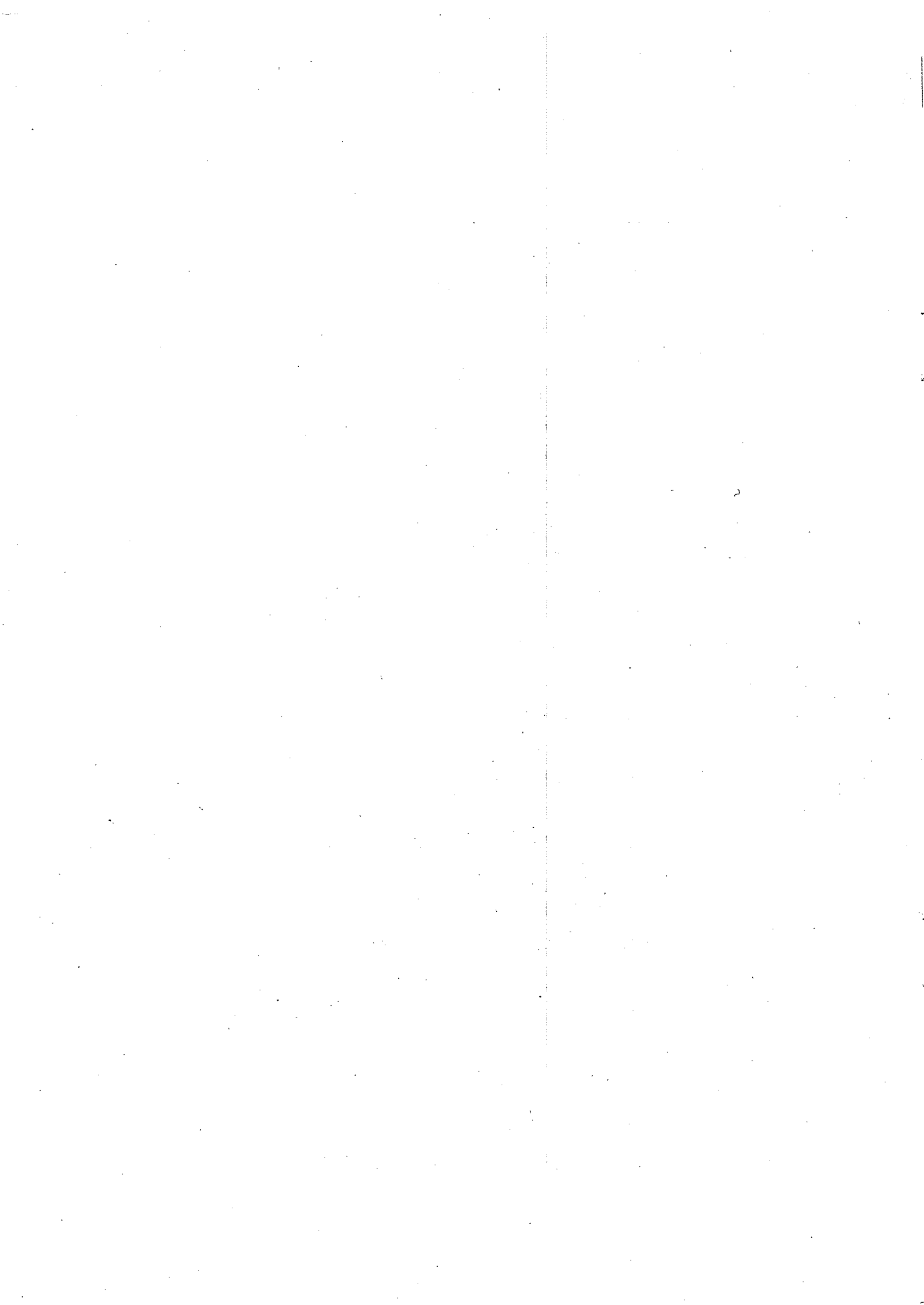
注 意

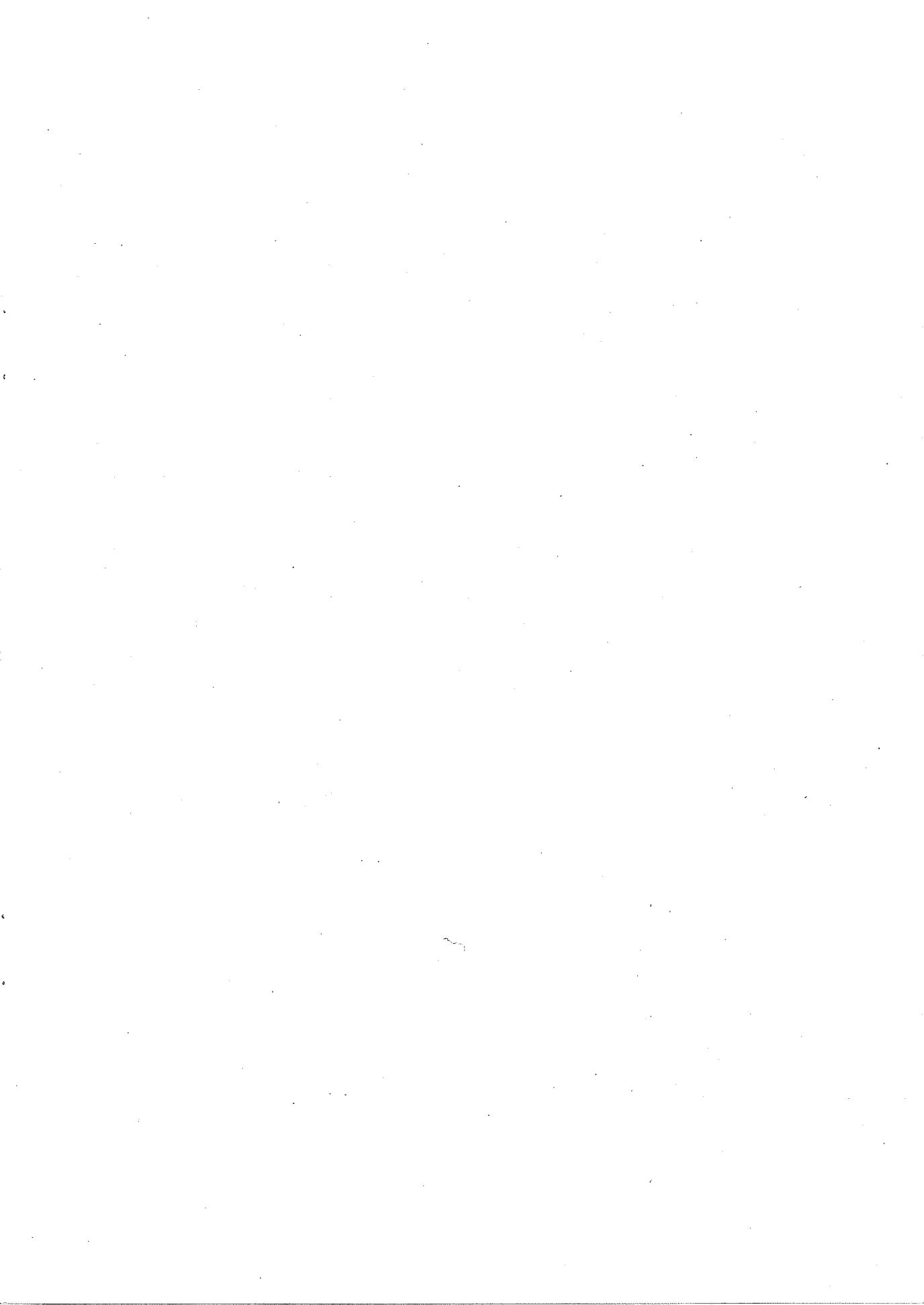
1. 監督員の合図があるまで，問題の内容を見てはいけません。
2. 受験番号及び氏名は，答案用紙の所定欄に必ず記入してください。

(例) 受験番号 1234567X の場合 →

		1	2	3
4	5	6	7	X

3. 解答には黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを使用し，必ず配付された答案用紙に記入してください。
答案用紙には，解答に関係のないことを記入してはいけません。
4. 字数指定の設問で解答欄にマス目が用意されている場合，アルファベット及び数字は，1マスに2字記入しても構いません。
5. 試験中に不鮮明な印刷等に気付いた時は，手をあげて監督員に申し出てください。
6. 答案用紙を切り取ったり，持ち帰ったりしてはいけません。
7. 問題冊子の余白は利用可能ですが，どのページも切り離してはいけません。
8. 問題冊子は，持ち帰ってください。また，試験終了時刻まで退室できません。





1 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

In the early years of the twenty-first century, concerns (a) privacy are ever present, especially with the global spread of digital technologies. Satellites can track our cellular phone calls, hackers can steal our financial identities and empty our bank accounts, and e-mail correspondence, we are frequently reminded, is subject (b) surveillance by authorities. Gated communities in wealthy neighborhoods restrict the movements of outsiders, and home security systems protect families and their privacy within the home. Yet Americans increasingly embrace media that allow degrees of visual access to the intimate lives of others. Social media platforms and so-called reality television shows, both (c) which are popular and highly rated, claim to allow viewers to watch the detailed movements, intimate moments, and intricate relationships of participants day and night, often within their homes, and even in their bedrooms and bathrooms. But the tension these embody — (d) the desire to maintain personal privacy and the desire to know the intimate details of the interior lives of others — is not new to this decade. As the sociologist Alan Ehrenhalt observed in 1995: “The worship of privacy is, like the worship of choice and the fear of authority, rooted so deeply in our end-of-century value system that it has been virtually immune to serious debate,” let alone reconsideration. But it is time to reconsider it nonetheless, and to confront the possibility that all of these self-evident contemporary ‘truths’ are doing far more harm than good as they persist in the closing years of the century.” Moreover, privacy has long been privileged in the discourse of domesticity*, although its meanings and spatial manifestations have changed (e) time.

In his history of architecture and suburbia from the late seventeenth century to 2000, John Archer demonstrates that privacy has existed as a concern articulated by architectural writers for centuries. He notes, for example, that the fifteenth-century Florentine architect and writer Leon Battista Alberti focused on

the gradations of the experience of privacy that were possible in a "Country house for a Gentleman," a dwelling that was of considerable size and that allowed private rooms for various members of the family and separation of the family in the dwelling from the public portions of the house.⁽⁴⁾ But it is in England in the eighteenth century that Archer finds a more profound turning point⁽⁵⁾ in the articulation of residential privacy emerging⁽⁶⁾ alongside the privatization of land that resulted from the enclosure movement and the abandonment of community. As he puts it, "The house became the axis of the privatized domain." Enlightenment philosophies of self-determination and the cultivation⁽⁷⁾ of personal and family identity demanded the cultivation of the self that could be attained only in a private residential sphere that excluded the outside world and its demands. As a result, eighteenth-century British architects such as Robert Castell and Robert Morris created designs that facilitated greater degrees of domestic separation, the home as a site of retreat and of personal fulfilment. In the seventeenth century, "privacy still would have been experienced in terms of a scale of degrees or gradations; as one passed from one room to the next, hall to antechamber* to chamber to cabinet* . . . one arrived at places that were increasingly restricted⁽⁸⁾ but by modern standards never perfectly 'private.'"⁽⁹⁾ But in the eighteenth century, new designs for staircases and corridors afforded greater levels of privacy by allowing circulation that circumvented* private rooms. Concurrently, new ideas about the body and its functions resulted in the increased privacy of toilets and bedrooms. As Archer summarizes, "The dwelling, in other words, had become a crucial apparatus⁽¹⁰⁾ for the material implementation of Enlightenment notions of privacy and autonomous personhood, and for their naturalization into a belief system that persists as 'normal' to the present day."

Nineteenth-century American architects and builders both imported and translated these ideas, which then appeared in architectural pattern books. By the 1860s and 1870s in the United States, as Margaret Marsh has noted, "the typical design for a freestanding middle-class house both protected family privacy

and encouraged intrafamilial separation.” It did so by creating a private second-story zone of bedrooms that were increasingly unavailable to guests and by enlarging and opening the hall and parlor, “presented as the public face of the family.” Two-story houses seldom included first-floor bedrooms, so that “private areas had become more private.”

At the same time, retreat to suburbia and away from urban environments created an additional layer of separation for some middle-class families who sought exclusion — privacy of a different type and at a different scale — from a range of perceived urban ills. John Stilgoe refers to this as the development of a “borderland aesthetic grounded in a growing love of domestic privacy.” Although there is importance in the creation of hedges and fences for outdoor residential privacy, here it is important to note that turn-of-the-century retreat to urban edges and to suburbs constituted a retreat from urban crowding — from the cramped living quarters experienced in the city by all but the upper classes and from the masses on the streets. Even in this early part of the century, popular periodicals addressed the importance of residential privacy for the creation of healthy families, and the private house on its own lot was already being promoted as the site for personal individuation.

⁽¹³⁾ (the / addressing / for / living / conditions / those) of U.S. tenement* dwellers between 1890 and the 1920s, residential overcrowding became a particular point of concern and a stimulus to the promotion of residential privacy. Economists and social reformers believed that the lack of privacy in tenements correlated directly with the spread of immorality and public health problems, although these were frequently excluded in their arguments. That lodgers* also sometimes lived with families in overcrowded tenements heightened the reformers’ ⁽¹⁴⁾ concerns. As one reformer wrote, “The overcrowding of small family apartments with lodgers also breaks down all family privacy and often leads to gross immorality.” The subject of family privacy appeared frequently in the writings of housing reformers around the turn of the century; many categorized the loss of

privacy as an “evil” that could lead to juvenile delinquency and adult immorality and criminality. Although these reformers never specifically articulated a definition of residential privacy, they spoke out against the accommodation of both lodgers and domestic servants within the home; Jane Addams* referred to them as “alien[s] within the household.”

The open plan, which architectural historians have so closely associated with the arrival of architectural modernism, is also not strictly a twentieth-century invention. So-called open plans are generally less costly to build because they require construction of fewer interior partition walls, and they can be found in houses and apartments dating from the nineteenth century. But like the evolution of privacy as a residential concept, the term *open plan* is a relative ⁽¹⁵⁾one. Nineteenth-century American houses may have opened the living room and parlor to a greater degree, and used ⁽¹⁶⁾sliding pocket doors to create opportunities for more plan flexibility, but they did not approach the open-plan ideal implemented by twentieth-century architects. ⁽¹⁷⁾Twentieth-century technological advances in heating and lighting also changed ideas about privacy within the home, because the arrival and installation of electric light meant that family members could retreat to their own spaces in the evening rather than clustering around communal areas lit by fire, candle, or gas lamp. The installation of central heating systems likewise allowed family members to move away from the warmth of the fireplace and toward the far corners of the house or to individual bedrooms. As the parlor and living room opened and became less private, bedrooms and bathrooms became more private.

注	*domesticity	家庭生活
	*antechamber	控え室
	*cabinet	小部屋
	*circumvent	迂回する
	*tenement	安アパート
	*lodgers	間借り人
	*Jane Addams	有名なソーシャル・ワーカー

A. 空欄(a)~(e)に入る前置詞の組み合わせとして正しいものが1つある。それをア~オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア (a) to (b) between (c) of (d) over (e) for
 イ (a) for (b) to (c) of (d) between (e) over
 ウ (a) between (b) to (c) over (d) for (e) of
 エ (a) over (b) of (c) between (d) for (e) to
 オ (a) of (b) for (c) over (d) between (e) to

B. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

C. 下線部(2)の意味にもっとも近いものを1つ選び、ア~オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア dislike
 イ emphasize
 ウ accept
 エ squeeze
 オ promote

D. 下線部(3)について, "it" の指すものを明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

E. 下線部(4)の例としてもっとも適切な語句を第三段落から英語のまま抜き出して答えなさい。

F. 下線部(5)ともっとも関係のある現象を1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

ア A social movement let communities play a larger role in improving society.

イ People found it meaningless to engage with the outside world.

ウ Stronger members of the family came to dominate the private world.

エ The house became recognized as the essential place for safeguarding privacy and fostering individuality.

オ Personal and family identity gradually lost its significance.

G. 下線部(6)の意味にもっとも近いものを1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

ア constructing

イ attaching

ウ ranging

エ pursuing

オ appearing

H. 下線部(7)の意味にもっとも近いものを1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

ア definition

イ section

ウ function

エ development

オ environment

I. 下線部(8)と置き換えても文の意味がほぼ変わらない単語を1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア unreliable
- イ innovative
- ウ invaluable
- エ inaccessible
- オ irresponsible

J. 下線部(9)のように言える理由としてもっとも適切なものを1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア Individual rooms were not completely closed off.
- イ Rooms were quite visible from the streets.
- ウ The home was not yet a place of retreat.
- エ Research on body functions was yet to be done.
- オ Houses were not large enough to ensure privacy.

K. 下線部(10)とほぼ同じ意味の単語を1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア enhancement
- イ junk
- ウ device
- エ export
- オ paragraph

L. 下線部(11)の指すものを以下の選択肢から1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア the United States
- イ the typical design for a freestanding middle-class house
- ウ protecting family privacy and encouraging intrafamilial separation
- エ intrafamilial separation
- オ creating a private second-story zone of bedrooms

M. 第三段落を読んで、19世紀後半のアメリカの一般的な住宅建築の特徴として述べられているものを以下の選択肢から1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア There were more features that made guests feel unwelcomed.
- イ Each room became larger to accommodate more people.
- ウ Bedrooms were located on the first floor.
- エ Private and public areas became more clearly separated.
- オ Private rooms made communal spaces less important.

N. 下線部(12)を実現する手段として適切でないものを1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア retreating to suburbia
- イ escaping from urban ills
- ウ dwelling in crowded living conditions
- エ fleeing from the masses
- オ building a private house on its own lot

O. 下線部(13)が「アメリカの安アパートの住人の生活環境を議論していた人々にとっては」となるように、()のなかの単語を並び替え、2番目と4番目の単語を答えなさい。なお、文頭にくるものも小文字にしてある。

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) of U.S. tenement dwellers

P. 下線部(14)の例として同じ段落で言及されていないものを1つ選び、ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア 家族のプライバシーが守られなくなるかもしれないということ
- イ 不道德行為が横行するかもしれないということ
- ウ 若者の非行につながるかもしれないということ
- エ 犯罪が発生するかもしれないということ
- オ 失業率が増加するかもしれないということ

Q. 下線部(15)と置き換えられる一語を, 同じ文中から英語でそのまま抜き出して答えなさい。

R. 下線部(16)を使用する利点として同じ文中から読み取れることは何か。最も適切なものを1つ選び, ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア プライバシーの保護が徹底できること
- イ 居室を適温に保てること
- ウ 住宅の密閉性が高められること
- エ 住宅内の空間の取り方がより自由に変えられること
- オ 使用できる建材の選択肢が広がること

S. 下線部(17)と関係のある現象としてもっとも適切なものを1つ選び, ア～オの記号で答えなさい。

- ア The importance of the living room as the center of family activities increased.
- イ Individuals became less concerned about respecting each other's privacy in the house.
- ウ Individuals increasingly spent their time isolated from other family members in the house.
- エ People felt nostalgic for communal spaces lit by fire, candle, and gas lamp that symbolized the warmth of the home.
- オ Advanced lighting technology exposed all the private areas of the house.

2 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Wasps, like bees and ants, are hymenopterans, an order of animals that displays strikingly sophisticated behaviors. Ants build body-to-body bridges that allow whole colonies to cross gaps in their terrain. Lab-bound honeybees can learn to recognize abstract concepts, including “similar to,” “different from,” and “zero.” Honeybees also learn from one another. If one picks up a novel nectar-extraction technique, surrounding bees may mimic the behavior, causing it to effect the rest of the colony, or even through generations.

In one experiment, honeybees were attracted to a boat at the center of a lake, which scientists had stocked with sugar water. When the bees flew back to the hive, they communicated the location of the boat with waggle dances. The hive’s other bees would usually set out immediately for a newly revealed nectar lode*. But in this case, they stayed put, as though they’d consulted a mental map and dismissed the possibility of flowers in the middle of a lake. Other scientists were not able to replicate this result, but different experiments suggest that bees are capable of consulting a mental map in this way.

Andrew Barron, a neuroscientist in Australia, has spent the past decade identifying fine neural structures in honeybee brains. He thinks structures in the bee brain integrate spatial information in a way that is analogous to processes in the human midbrain. That may sound surprising, given that the honeybee brain contains only 1 million neurons to our brains’ 85 billion, but artificial-intelligence research tells us that complex tasks can sometimes be executed by relatively simple neuronal circuits. Fruit flies have only 250,000 neurons, and they too display complex behaviors. In lab experiments, when faced with few mating prospects, some seek out alcohol, the consciousness-altering substance that is available to them in nature in broken-open, fermenting fruit.

Many invertebrate* creatures never developed anything beyond a basic nervous system, a network of neurons dispersed evenly through a wormlike form.

But more than half a billion years ago, natural selection began to shape other moving things into arthropods* with distinct limbs and newly specialized sensory organs, (ア liberation from / イ they used / ウ to achieve / エ which) a drifting life of stimulus and response.⁽⁸⁾

The first animals to direct themselves through three-dimensional space would have encountered a new set of problems whose solution may have been the evolution of consciousness. Take the black wasp. As it hovered above the bougainvillea's* tissue-thin petals, a great deal of information—sunlight, sound vibrations, floral scents—rushed into its fibrous exoskull*. But these information streams arrived in its brain at different times. To form an accurate and continuous account of the external world, the wasp needed to synchronize these signals. And it needed to correct any errors introduced by its own movements, a difficult trick given that some of its sensors are mounted on body parts that are themselves mobile, not least its moving head.⁽⁹⁾

The neuroscientist Björn Merker has suggested that early animal brains solved these problems by generating an internal model of the world, with an avatar of the body at its center. Merker says that consciousness is just the multisensory view from inside this model. The synchronizing processes and the jangle and noise from our mobile bodies are all missing from this conscious view. Nor do we experience the mechanisms that convert our desires into movements. When I wished to begin hiking up the mountain again, I would simply set off, without thinking about the individual muscle contractions that each step required. When a wasp flies, it is probably not aware of its every wing beat. It may simply will itself through space.⁽¹⁰⁾

If one of the wasp's aquatic ancestors experienced Earth's first consciousness, it would have been nothing like our own consciousness. It may have been colorless and barren of sharply defined objects.⁽¹¹⁾ It may have been episodic, flickering on in some situations and off in others. It may have been a mix of polar feelings, a bubble of good and bad experienced by something central and

unitary. To those of us who have seen stars shining on the far side of the cosmos, this existence would be claustrophobic* to a degree that is scarcely imaginable. But that doesn't mean it wasn't conscious.

(13)

注	*nectar lode	蜜のある場所
	*invertebrate	無脊椎の
	*arthropod	節足動物
	*bougainvillea	ブーゲンビレア(花をつける植物)
	*fibrous exoskull	ハチの頭部
	*claustrophobic	閉所恐怖症になりそうな

A. 下線部(1)の意味として正しいものを1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア the sequence of people or things
- イ a command
- ウ a charity or similar organization
- エ a system of categorizing ranks and classes within a group

B. 下線部(2)と置き換えられない語又は語句を1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア except
- イ for example
- ウ like
- エ such as

C. 下線部(3)の意味にもっとも近い語を1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア leisure
- イ part
- ウ recreation
- エ remainder

I. 下線部(9)のように動物が「三次元空間で動きまわる」のに不要なものは、以下のどれか。2つ選びア～カの記号で答えなさい。

- ア To form an accurate and continuous account of the external world.
- イ To synchronize the information they receive from their surroundings.
- ウ To correct any errors introduced by their own movements.
- エ To generate an internal model of the world.
- オ To experience the mechanisms that convert their desires into movements.
- カ To think about the individual muscle contractions that each movement requires.

J. 下線部(10)の意味にもっとも近い語を1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア especially イ probably ウ hardly エ lastly

K. 下線部(11)の文意にもっとも近いものを1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア スズメバチはただ宇宙に出ていきただけなのかもしれない。
- イ スズメバチはただ空間を移動しようと思うだけかもしれない。
- ウ スズメバチはただ空間を十分にとりただけかもしれない。
- エ 羽それ自体がたんに空間を意識しているのかもしれない。

L. 下線部(12)を“it”が指すものを明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

M. 下線部(13)の文意にもっとも近いものを1つ選び、ア～エの記号で答えなさい。

- ア Although some people ignore stars in the sky, they have well-developed consciousness.
- イ Even if primitive consciousness does not match ours in its depth and clearness, it nonetheless is a form of consciousness.
- ウ One should be conscious of the claustrophobic state of the modern lifestyle and take a deep breath under a clear sky full of stars.
- エ There may be found some forms of consciousness on one of those shining stars.

3 次の各文を読み、下線部を英語に訳しなさい。

A.

After much anxiety over the future, and several failed attempts at finding a permanent teaching post, Lewis had been offered employment as a fellow and tutor in English at Magdalen College earlier that year. 彼は Moore 夫人と Maureen の家賃の面倒も見ていたので、その職を得て、彼の長年の経済的不安が消えました。

B.

The term “color” is a broad concept that encompasses three qualities of tonal value, hue, and saturation — or degree of lightness or darkness, innate color, and intensity. Mixing a small selection of pure paints gives unlimited possibilities for strong, vibrant colors. 色と光が共存するというニュートンの理論は、絵画の基本原則です。 Transparent watercolor pigments allow light to reflect off the surface of the paper through the paint, so that the pigments appear luminous. Based on the principle of subtractive color mixing, watercolor painting is the gradual process of subtracting light as more washes of color are painted.





