

2024年度
英 語

2024年2月1日実施

獣医学部 獣医学科，動物資源科学科，生物環境科学科
海洋生命科学部 海洋生命科学科
未来工学部 データサイエンス学科

受験番号		氏 名	
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【注 意 事 項】

1. 試験監督による解答始めの指示があるまで，この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。
2. 試験時間は60分です。
3. この問題冊子は1ページから11ページまであります。
4. 解答は解答用紙(マークシート)の所定欄に記入しなさい。
5. 解答は所定欄に濃くはっきりとマークしなさい。その際，ボールペン・サインペン・万年筆等は使用してはならない。その他マークの仕方に関しては，解答用紙(マークシート)の注意事項をよく読むこと。
6. 試験監督の指示により，解答用紙(マークシート)に氏名(フリガナ)および受験番号を記入し，さらに受験番号および志望学科をマークしなさい。
7. 試験監督の指示により，問題冊子にも受験番号および氏名を記入しなさい。
8. 解答用紙(マークシート)は折り曲げたり，メモやチェック等で汚したりしないように注意しなさい。
9. 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明，ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気づいた場合は，手を高く挙げて試験監督に知らせなさい。
10. 試験終了後，問題冊子と解答用紙(マークシート)はともに机上に置いておくこと。持ち帰ってはいけません。

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えなさい。

Individuals with low-pitched voices are generally perceived as more confident, strong, and authoritative. This sense also ties into attraction; women find men with low voices more appealing. The appeal has biological roots, says Casey Klofstad of the University of Miami, who studies how biology influences politics. Pitch is (1) the size of one's ^{*1}voice box and vocal cords — just as ^{*2}plucking a short string on a harp produces a high note and ^{*3}strumming a long string produces a low tone. ^{*4}Testosterone enlarges vocal cords, which lends weight to the belief that low voices signal a more aggressive, dominant, and confident individual.

People may take pitch (2) when determining which leaders they prefer and (8) ultimately elect, according to studies by Klofstad and his colleagues. But is the signal reliable? Are leaders with deeper voices actually more effective? Klofstad's intuition, based on recent findings he published in the journal *Evolution and Human Behavior*, is no. His team collected audio clips of each member of the 2008–2009 Congress as well as a “power ranking” created by a think tank that refined measures, including rank, committee membership, and legislative achievements, into a final score. No relationship emerged between a deeper voice and successful leadership.

The connection between pitch and leadership may be more (9) perception than reality, but anyone hoping to boost speaking power can still take advantage of the link. For example, the ^{*5}jitters that often accompany public speaking tend to push the voice into a higher ^{*6}register. “Speakers in a public setting may want to adjust their tone of voice,” Klofstad says. “Listeners should also be aware of how subtle vocal signals influence how we treat each other. They may unjustly affect our decision making.”

Speech is littered with sounds that are (10) seemingly useless: *ums, likes, you knows*. But such sounds are actually tiny conversational tools, gently guiding dialogue forward. Filler words (*uhs and ums*) signal that the speaker is having trouble producing a thought, and they ask the listener to stay tuned while the problem is resolved. Fillers also alert listeners to an interesting or important remark, because they pay greater attention to the word that follows a filler word, says Jean Fox Tree, a ^{*7}psycholinguist at the University of California, Santa Cruz. Research also suggests that filler words can aid listeners in understanding and remembering a speaker's message.

Each filler word and ^{*8}discourse marker (*like, well, I mean, you know*) carries its own message, Fox Tree says. *Uh* signals a short pause. *Um* precedes a longer pause. *Like* expresses a concept loosely. *You know* (11) implies that information will be omitted. These utterances can therefore stimulate specific responses. For example, an *uh* or *um* often

prompts a listener to offer a word as a suggestion to help the speaker complete the thought. Filler words and discourse markers maintain communication during delays (3) silence cannot. “Pauses don’t explain gaps to the addressee,” Fox Tree says. “It’s like a dropped call.”

Some evidence suggests that filler words are perceived negatively by listeners and that speakers try to limit their production. But what matters most is context, says Stanford University psycholinguist Herbert Clark. When one is expected to be prepared, such as when delivering an address, or to be precise, such as when interviewing for a job, it’s important to avoid filler words and discourse markers. But during casual conversation, ⁽¹²⁾ stifling these sounds can (4) inauthentic. “Imagine someone proposing to you entirely fluently, entirely fully formed,” Clark says. “It would be the worst proposal.”

Fast talkers give off charm — or (5) that’s the impression they make, says psychologist Hans Rutger Bosker, of the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics. That perception likely taps into the connection between speed and fluency; speech rate accurately predicts a non-native speaker’s command over language.

But speakers can cross a fine line: Talking too rapidly makes one sound nervous and keeps listeners from having time to fully grasp the message. If one naturally speaks at a fast pace, it may be advantageous to slow down when delivering an important message, (6) during a professional presentation.

In many scenarios, though, the proper course of action emerges automatically. “I speak differently to my 4-year-old daughter than I do to my wife,” Bosker says. “We do this naturally.” The speech rates of conversational partners also tend to approach each other; the faster speaker slows down, and the slower speaker speeds up, Bosker explains. Scientists traditionally believed this tendency was (7) social accordance, the desire to be similar to others and find common ground. But a recent study by Bosker and his colleagues suggests that in addition to social factors, people modify speech rate to aid the listener’s comprehension.

注：*¹ voice box and vocal cords 「喉頭の一部と声帯」

*² pluck 「つま弾く」

*³ strum 「かき鳴らす」

*⁴ Testosterone 「テストステロン」 男性ホルモンの代表的なもの

*⁵ jitter 「落ち着かない精神状態」

*⁶ register 「声域」

*⁷ psycholinguist 「心理言語学者」

*⁸ discourse marker 「談話標識／つなぎ言葉」

問1 本文中の(1)～(7)の空欄に入れるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

- (1) ① believable when ② determined by ③ making out ④ made about
(2) ① into account ② from the source ③ too loudly ④ literally
(3) ① the same as ② linked where ③ unless ④ in a way
(4) ① prove to ② bring in ③ come across as ④ avoid from
(5) ① in so much ② at least ③ more than ④ prevent when
(6) ① beforehand ② opposed to ③ except from ④ such as
(7) ① due to ② in arising ③ in due time ④ from when

問2 本文中の下線部(8)～(12)の語に意味が最も近いものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(8) ultimately:

- ① intelligently ② secretly ③ willingly ④ eventually

(9) perception:

- ① confusion ② substantial ③ impression ④ inspiration

(10) seemingly:

- ① apparently ② obviously ③ coherently ④ unexpectedly

(11) implies:

- ① conceals ② suggests ③ proves ④ denies

(12) stifling:

- ① suppressing ② elevating ③ altering ④ accelerating

問3 次の(13)～(16)の各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

(13) According to the text, how are individuals who have low-pitched voices generally perceived?

- ① More confident, strong, and authoritative.
- ② More timid, weak, and submissive.
- ③ More intelligent, articulate, and knowledgeable.
- ④ More emotional, expressive, and passionate.

(14) What did Klofstad's research reveal about the effectiveness of leaders with deeper voices?

- ① His research determined that leaders with deeper voices are more effective, but only in certain situations or contexts.
- ② His research determined that leaders with deeper voices are much more effective than those with higher voices in virtually all instances.
- ③ His research determined that leaders with deeper voices were less effective on average.
- ④ His research was unable to identify a connection between deeper voices and leadership ability.

(15) According to the text, why is it important to avoid filler words and discourse markers during professional situations?

- ① Because it shows passion.
- ② Because it demonstrates that we are prepared and precise.
- ③ Because it speeds up speech.
- ④ Because it maintains understanding.

(16) What does the text say about the relationship between speech rate and the listener's comprehension?

- ① Speaking rapidly to match reading speed improves the listener's interest and comprehension.
- ② Speaking slowly improves listener comprehension in the short term, but decreases memory recall in the long term.
- ③ People vary speech rate to aid the listener's comprehension.
- ④ Speech rate has no measurable effect on listener comprehension.

(余 白)

Ⅲ 次の対話を読み、(23)～(26)の各問いの答えとして最も適切なものを、それぞれ①～④の中から一つずつ選びなさい。

Chad: Karen. Long time, no see. It's been years. I hear you're a parent now?

Karen: That's right. We have two boys so far.

Chad: I've been out of the country for a while now. I suppose you're familiar with all the labels for different kinds of parents these days? I'm really fascinated when I hear about them.

Karen: Oh, you mean like soccer mom?

Chad: Ah, yes. That's the one I hear most.

Karen: OK. So, what do you think a soccer mom is?

Chad: My image is a mother who spends a lot of time running her kids to and from sports and activities, such as soccer.

Karen: Bingo.

Chad: Don't these moms frequently drive big four-wheel drive vehicles?

Karen: Yup, most of my friends here drive those. We moms are constantly running kids to swimming class or baseball practice, ballet and stuff like that. My boys, and their friends, all play soccer. So, in that sense, I'm a soccer mom.

Chad: I guess the expression soccer mom must usually be considered a caring parent. And they try to have their child doing productive things. So, soccer mom must be a positive term?

Karen: Pretty much, though it can sometimes be used to say someone is a typical, boring mom, so not totally positive.

Chad: Is there an equivalent expression for dads?

Karen: Ah, definitely. It's called a Nascar dad.

Chad: Isn't Nascar some kind of car racing?

Karen: It sure is. Like much racing, it's just going round and round in circles, which is kind of how the dads are with driving the kids back and forth to the same places each day or week. There's also the suggestion that this kind of dad is really into spending time with his kids.

Chad: Would this necessarily be a stay at home dad?

Karen: No, no. This kind of dad is usually kind of an average guy, not rich, you know, maybe middle class, a working-class man. Those are also the kind of person who watch Nascar racing.

(23) What is the definition of a soccer mom according to Karen?

- ① A mother who is always busy with work and hardly has any time for her children.
- ② A mother who dedicates her time to running her kids to and from activities, such as soccer practice.
- ③ A mother who is always busy with household chores and watches a lot of sports at home, such as soccer.
- ④ A mother who used to be athletic, possibly playing soccer, and now her children are also athletic.

(24) What does Chad think about soccer moms?

- ① He thinks they are too busy to take care of their children.
- ② He thinks they are too involved in their children's lives.
- ③ He thinks they are caring parents.
- ④ He thinks they mean well, but are ultimately lazy parents.

(25) According to the conversation, which of the following is a Nascar dad?

- ① A father who is a typical guy and spends a lot of time with his children.
- ② A father who is wealthy and spoils his children with expensive toys, and often drives too fast.
- ③ A father who is always working and doesn't spend time with his children.
- ④ A father who spends too much time on hobbies such as Nascar, and is absent from his children's lives.

(26) What is Chad's understanding of the term "Nascar"?

- ① He thinks it's a type of horse racing.
- ② He thinks it's a type of sports game.
- ③ He has never heard of the term before.
- ④ He thinks it's a type of car racing.

Ⅳ 次の英文が論理的に意味が通るように、(27)～(32)の空欄に入る最も適切なものを、
①～④の中から一つずつ選んで入れなさい。

In recent decades, increasing interest and research has led to a significant body of evidence (27) Stone Age behaviors in modern animals. The Stone Age is defined as the age of human evolution when people used simple tools made from stones or wooden sticks. Modern tool use has been (28) not only by primates as one might expect, but also crows, sea otters and even alligators. Some primates, in fact, have been using simple tools for several thousand years, as (29) by numerous ^{*1}archeological discoveries. However, in addition to basic tool use, many researchers have (30) that true Stone Age behavior requires tool making as well. This requirement, if researchers agree, would (31) animals such as sea otters from a proper Stone Age, because they do not make tools. Conversely, primates and especially crows are known to cut and modify small sticks for length and shape when these animals are (32) for food.

注：^{*1}archeological 「考古学の」

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| (27) ① describing | ② constructing | ③ failing | ④ amending |
| (28) ① refused | ② dangerous | ③ demonstrated | ④ concerned |
| (29) ① pronounced | ② failed | ③ created | ④ evidenced |
| (30) ① wondered | ② equaled | ③ reasoned | ④ failed |
| (31) ① provoke | ② classify | ③ exclude | ④ promote |
| (32) ① hunting | ② giving | ③ eating | ④ handing |

V 次の(ア)～(ウ)の各英文の意味が最もよく通るように、それぞれ①～⑥の語(句)を空欄に一つずつ当てはめ、(33)～(40)の空欄に入るものの番号を選びなさい。ただし、文頭の語(句)も小文字の書き出しとなっています。

(ア) Small, Bluetooth earphones that fit in or on the ear have become widespread in the last decade. () very convenient (33), they () dangerous (34) totally () the sounds () environment.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|----------|
| ① to wear and use | ② block out | ③ while |
| ④ if they | ⑤ can be | ⑥ of our |

(イ) Pedestrians and bicyclists alike can encounter danger when they cannot hear cars and other dangers around them. Because (35), some () (36) the () (37) () a car or bicycle.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① use of | ② while driving | ③ of this |
| ④ earphones | ⑤ countries | ⑥ have outlawed |

(ウ) Bone conduction headphones, which leave the ear canal totally unblocked, transmit sound directly to the inner ear by conducting vibrations through the bone and skin. () the bone-conducted (38) may () as (39), () can hear his or her (40) much easier.

- | | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① sounds | ② high quality | ③ surroundings |
| ④ the user | ⑤ although | ⑥ not be |

