

後 期 日 程

平成 29 年度入学試験問題

英 語

教 育 学 部
芸術地域デザイン学部

— 解 答 上 の 注 意 事 項 —

1. 問題冊子 1 冊と解答用紙 2 枚（その 1、その 2）がある。
2. 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題冊子を開いてはならない。
3. 解答は解答用紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
4. 解答用紙 2 枚を提出すること。
5. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文の下線部 (1), (2) を日本語に直しなさい。(20点)

The exhibition “Arita Porcelain Today” (exhibited at the Rijksmuseum’s Asian Pavilion in Amsterdam until October 9, 2016) shows selected items from the new 2016 collections alongside objects from the Rijksmuseum’s permanent collection of Arita pottery. (1) Shown side by side and in contrast to one another, the exhibition seeks to demonstrate how Arita pottery has developed to meet people’s needs in different times throughout history. Adapting and evolving to accommodate the requirements and fashions of the times has helped this industry endure for 400 years. (2) Although produced in different times and in different conditions, the exhibition illustrates the constant high levels of technical knowledge that are typical of Arita pottery. It brings to light the continual efforts of the Arita potters to sustain their industry.

2 次の英文の下線部 (1), (2) を日本語に直しなさい。(30点)

(1) Dogs are not usually relaxed in a laboratory, but with a little petting and lots of treats, they can be trained to sit still even in an * MRI scanner. That's how researchers at Hungary's ELTE University were able to get images of their brains at work.

We've known for a long time that dogs have a lot of behavioral similarities to humans. (2) But we don't really know anything or very little at least about whether some of these behaviors are represented similarly inside the brain of the dog. So this research is providing a first glimpse as to whether some of these behavioral similarities are based on similar brain mechanisms.

* MRI (magnetic resonance imaging space) scanner 磁気断層撮影スキャナー、またはMRI スキャナー

3 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。(30点)

Three years ago, while I was working as a lawyer, I took a year's leave of absence to pursue a goal I had had since college: to volunteer in a developing country. During the year in Tanzania, I made several discoveries that ultimately led me to change careers when I returned home.

In Africa I worked with several Tanzanian elite lawyers, including (1) Julius, the one working hard at the East Africa Law Society. One of my first surprises was to find a country where lawyers are held in the highest esteem. That may be because, with a population of about 30 million, Tanzania has fewer than 600 lawyers.

One day Julius and I had lunch at a café in a Tanzanian tourist town. One of our favorite pastimes was discussing the many differences between life in America and in Tanzania. Dessert presented another opening for debate.

Julius ordered a dish of vanilla and banana ice cream, two of three flavors offered on the menu. I told him that, in the United States, we have at least 50 flavors, some of which were difficult to explain to him because they didn't exist in Tanzania. I thought he would be quite interested and start asking me a lot of questions. But he only said, "That's too many." Considering that he longed to visit America someday, I was surprised by his lack of curiosity.

But his observation also struck me, and I started thinking about how complex American life can be with our countless lifestyle (or consumer) options. Eventually, I learned to live without luxuries like constant running water, electricity, cars, televisions, and telephones. I grew to prefer the lack of choices.

In Tanzania, I loved the simple, slow pace of African life that allowed me to spend hours each day writing. I discovered I loved writing enough to leave the practice of law and make it my new career. But when I returned home, reality struck. What if I failed? How would I pay my bills? I was afraid.

Then I remembered a conversation I had had with another African friend of mine (2) Edwin in Tanzania a month before returning to America. At a

restaurant he asked me if I was going back to my job as a lawyer. I told him that I was hoping to try something new.

“You people have so many choices. You would never hear a Tanzanian say that. There are so few jobs here, and we need to take whatever comes along,” Edwin said. He wasn’t bitter at all. He was just pointing out something I hadn’t appreciated until I had spent a year there: that my home country can give me many opportunities to reinvent myself.

How could I not try to become a writer when, by accident of birth, I had the option and my friends like Edwin didn’t? I finally realized that the only thing holding me back was fear in my mind.

(Adapted from JoAnn Hornak, *The Prose Reader: Essays for Thinking, Reading, and Writing*)

- (1) 下線部(1)との出会いを通して、著者は何をどのような経緯で知ったのか、150字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

- (2) 下線部(2)との出会いを通して、著者は何をどのような経緯で知ったのか、150字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

- 4 次の英文を読んで、あなたにとって「文化間の対話」(異文化理解)とは何を意味しているのか、150語程度の英語で説明しなさい。(20点)

Our cultural environment is changing quickly and becoming more diverse through cross-border migration, identity politics, the cultural effects of globalization, the growing interdependence between all world regions and the advances of information and communication media. More individuals are living multicultural lives and have to manage the challenges that arise.

On the one hand, cultural diversity can bring many economic, social and political advantages. But, on the other hand, it can also present various social and political challenges. Cultural diversity often triggers fear and rejection with negative consequences such as stereotyping, racism, discrimination and violence. Peace, and the very essence of local and national communities, can be threatened as a result.

Dialogue between cultures, the oldest and most fundamental mode of democratic conversation, can enable us to live together peacefully and constructively in a multicultural world and to develop a sense of community and belonging. But what does the term “intercultural dialogue” mean exactly?