

(令和2年度前期日程)

英 語

90 分

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図までこの冊子を開かないこと。
2. 本問題冊子は15 ページ，答案用紙は2 ページである。
3. 各答案用紙の上の枠内には，受験番号を記入し，その右側の枠内には，受験番号の下2桁の数字を忘れずに記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて各答案用紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
5. 問題冊子および答案用紙は切りはなさないこと。
6. 答案用紙に記入する受験番号の数字の字体は，下記の例にならい，明瞭に記入すること。

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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I 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えよ。(80点)

著作権処理の関係上、公開しておりません

本文は、6ページまで続きます

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*obesity 肥満

[Adapted from Michael Pollan, *Cooked: A Natural History of Transformation*.
New York: Penguin Books, 2014: 5-11.]

I-1. 下線部(1)を英語に訳せ。

I-2. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳せ。

I-3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳せ。

I-4. 下線部(4)を英語に訳せ。

I-5. 下線部(5)について，それは誰にとっての，どういった損失と考えられるか。

50字以内の日本語で説明せよ。(句読点も文字数に含める。)

I-6. 以下の(1)から(4)の答としてもっとも適切なものをAからEの中から選び、記号で答えよ。

(1) Look at the phrase, “cultural contradictions of capitalism,” marked with double underlining on page 3. Which of the following statements does it refer to?

- A. Capitalist societies that employ millions of workers in the food industry are, on the whole, better off than societies that rely on unpaid domestic labor to produce meals.
- B. Capitalist societies would not exist without people acquiring communication skills at domestic meals, yet capitalism works against such gatherings continuing to occur.
- C. Paradoxically, cooking and eating together less often can have long-term positive effects on maintaining a capitalist society.
- D. People who have ceased to cook and eat together at home on a regular basis are likely to reject capitalism as the basis for their social order.
- E. The shortcomings of capitalism are obvious to people who rely on corporations to provide mass-produced packaged meals.

(2) Select a statement mentioned in the text that offers an explanation for cooking having been thought of as “female” in the West.

- A. Depictions of ancient gods of the household and the kitchen tend to have exhibited distinctly female features.
- B. In Western history, the readership for the majority of cookbooks and kitchen advice has been women.
- C. Men have cooked less frequently since the Industrial Revolution, which forced them to work away from home.
- D. Philosophers have failed to appreciate diverse understanding and expertise obtained from each of the five senses.
- E. Women and children have been excluded from rituals that involve food in Western religions led by men.

(3) Select a statement that reflects one of the author's opinions on eating patterns.

- A. In the future, edible foodlike substances that do not resemble familiar meals will free humans at last from the nuisance of cooking.
- B. People who reheat industrially prepared food at home are likely to contribute more to society than those who take time to cook from scratch.
- C. The benefits outweigh the disadvantages for people who share cooking responsibilities and eat a variety of foods at home with others.
- D. The most reliable way to ensure longevity would be to consume primarily foods that have not been heated.
- E. We are most in tune with the needs of our body when we feed ourselves regardless of location, time, and the presence of other people.

(4) Which factor does the author NOT mention regarding modern eating patterns?

- A. disconnection from the origins of our food
- B. individual consumers' physical well-being
- C. personal financial burden associated with food purchase and preparation
- D. social transmission of culture and manners at meals
- E. time spent on cooking that could be devoted to other activities

I-7. 次の1から10の文から、本文の内容に一致するものを3つ選び、番号で答えよ。

1. According to Western writers from the 18th century onwards, humans would have evolved more rapidly if they had not been slowed down by the biological need to cook much of their food.
2. The discovery of fire enabled humans to drive away predators while they ate, allowing them to take in more calories, and to kill harmful bacteria and other microorganisms on the food.
3. Winston Churchill advocated for designing the architecture of homes and workplaces such that pleasant spaces for communal meals would be given highest priority.
4. Potential friction among family members in dual-income households could be minimized thanks to processed foods that help reduce meal preparation time.
5. “Primary eating” refers to grabbing a quick breakfast alone, while “secondary eating” entails partaking of lunch or dinner at a more leisurely pace with colleagues, friends, and/or family.
6. Whereas children may be deceived into thinking that brightly colored packaging contains food that is good for their body, adults in contemporary society are not so easily misled.
7. What is regarded as cooking has depended on how close ingredients are to their natural form and on the degree to which the cook has altered their appearance.
8. If women were skilled at cooking cuisines from around the world, men would consider cooking to have greater social and cultural importance than they generally do at present.
9. People who rarely share meals with others are likely to eat a smaller variety and quantity of food, spend more time communicating with acquaintances online, and not know how to cook.
10. Some technologies that have made the industrialization of cooking possible include the freezer, the microwave, chemical preservatives, convenient packaging, and canning.

II 次の英文を読んで，以下の設問に答えよ。(70点)

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[Adapted from Dean Buonomano, *Your Brain Is a Time Machine: The Neuroscience and Physics of Time*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, 2017: 57-61.]

II-1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳せ。

II-2. 下線部(2) “the holiday paradox” とは何か，60字以内の日本語で説明せよ。

具体例を挙げる必要はない。(句読点も文字数に含める。)

II-3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳せ。

II-4. 下線部(4)を英語に訳せ。

II-5. 次の問いへの答としてもっとも適切なものをAからEの中から選び、記号で答えよ。

Which of the following best explains the “slow-motion effect” described in the first and the second paragraphs?

- A. When human brains are operating at full capacity, they can overheat and stop functioning in a short period of time.
- B. When our senses begin to work quickly, the objects around us seem to move correspondingly slowly so that we can only retain their blurred images in our brain.
- C. When we are extremely fatigued and respond slowly to stimuli, we are much more likely to become a victim of a fatal accident.
- D. When we are faced with great danger and fear, our sensory systems become paralyzed and almost numb.
- E. When we encounter a life-threatening situation, our mental activity may accelerate to such a degree that things around us seem to move quite slowly.

II-6. 文中の空欄〔 ① 〕から〔 ⑤ 〕には下のAからEのいずれかが入る。論旨がもっとも適切になるよう空欄〔 ① 〕から〔 ⑤ 〕を埋め、記号で答えよ。AからEは先頭が大文字になるべきものも小文字で書き始めてある。

- A. in both cases you are asked to estimate the amount of elapsed time
- B. your stopwatch is useless because you were never told when to start it
- C. consider two scenarios in which you might rely on your ability to estimate temporal durations
- D. as far as the brain is concerned, these two timing tasks are fundamentally different from each other
- E. you can start a hypothetical stopwatch at $t=0$, and track the passage of time until approximately five minutes have elapsed

II-7. 次の1から8の文から、本文の内容に一致するものを2つ選び、番号で答えよ。

1. Research committees today are generally unwilling to permit experiments where human subjects experience stress and embarrassment.
2. Our subjective sense of time does not extend beyond highly emotional or frightening situations such as experiencing an earthquake.
3. The author of the text refers to "*A watched pot never boils*" as an accurate illustration of retrospective timing.
4. While an hourglass is an effective device to measure retrospective timing, it cannot be used to estimate the passage of time starting from the present.
5. Unlike prospective timing, retrospective timing is not exactly a timing task but involves guessing how much time has passed based on memory.
6. William James gave the example of time spent in sickness to highlight the relationship between health and subjective sense of time.
7. The reason why the Parthenon is mentioned is to contrast its 2,500-year history with fast-paced modern life.
8. Although Clive Wearing cannot form new long-term memories, his musical performance abilities have not been affected.