

I 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*のついた語句には注があります。[35点]

For those looking to learn a new language, the process can feel daunting*, especially as an adult.

(1) It's long been thought that the earlier you learn new skills, the easier they are to master. The idea that age can (A) a huge role in a person's language learning ability is one of the reasons why early childhood was once considered the best time to introduce a second language. But whether that holds true has been heavily debated in the scientific community.

Unfortunately, the idea has helped perpetuate doubt in older individuals' ability to quickly adapt to new grammar, syntax*, and semantics*, thwarting the rise of many potential polyglots*.

A complex organ capable of constant evolution, the human brain has potential for higher learning after puberty*, research suggests — adults and children simply absorb and learn things differently.

"Research says that adults are better learners at everything because we have a lot of self-regulation and we're very intent when we want to learn something," says Lourdes Ortega, a professor of linguistics at Georgetown University, who herself speaks four languages. "Adults all over the world arrive at different proficiencies, fluencies, capacities for what they want to do with language, but there is no ceiling to it."

People who can communicate outside their mother tongue also experience a number of cognitive* benefits, suggesting that it may be well worth (B) your verbal horizons.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau*, about 20 percent of the U.S. population speaks another language other than English, compared to 59 percent of Europeans who can speak at least a second language, illustrating how different regions value language learning.

Yet Ortega, who specializes in how people learn new languages beyond childhood, says that factors beyond age, like immersion, make a bigger difference in language learning success. "Without the opportunity to be exposed to the language, there's no learning that can happen, early or late," she says.

For most, it can take years to reach proficiency in a foreign language, says Ortega. According to The Foreign Service Institute (FSI), factors like a person's natural ability, their previous linguistic experience, and the consistency of their lessons affect the language learning process.

The FSI says languages that native English speakers would find similar to their own, such as Spanish or French, can be taught relatively quickly in about 24-30 weeks. In contrast, languages that have significant cultural differences from English, like Greek or Russian, will take about 44 weeks. Learning time could double that for languages considered exceptionally hard, such as Arabic or Mandarin*.

Such estimates reflect a demanding study model, with a dedicated number of hours spent practicing for multiple days per week, says Ortega. It's impossible and unlikely to expect one individual to follow such (C) schedule on their own, especially as the rise of language learning apps like Babbel and Duolingo* has widened accessibility to foreign education by allowing people

the time and confidence to reach certain goalposts at their own pace.

"No one can learn, as an adult, a new language unless they love it and unless they (D) it part of their life," says Ortega. "In theory, it's a great thing, but you need to have reasons for it and the time to invest in it."

That said, children and adults do have their own unique strengths and weaknesses when it (E) to grasping new connections. Children tend to learn new languages more intuitively, may have more opportunities to play and experiment with new languages, and may be forced to adapt without the aid of translation apps or other resources. Adults can employ custom strategies to hone* their language learning experience, like creating their own memorization systems or visualization techniques.

出典表記: Tatyana Woodall, "Why it's never too late to learn a language as an adult", National Geographic

- 【注】 daunting 厄介な syntax 統語法 semantics 意味論
polyglots 多言語に通じた人 puberty 思春期 cognitive 認知に関する
U.S. Census Bureau 米国国勢調査局 Mandarin 標準中国語
Babbel and Duolingo いずれも語学学習アプリの名称 hone 磨き上げる

- 下線部(1)を和訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 本文の空欄(A)～(E)に入るもっとも適切な語句を選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。
 (A) ① change ② avoid ③ play ④ offer
 (B) ① expanding ② shrinking ③ eliminating ④ abandoning
 (C) ① a light ② an unoccupied ③ a flexible ④ a strict
 (D) ① use ② take ③ get ④ make
 (E) ① gets ② goes ③ comes ④ makes
- 以下の(1)～(5)に関して、本文の内容に合致するものには T を、合致しないものには F を、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。
 - 第二言語を始めるのに最も適した時期は幼児期だと考えられていたが、その考えには科学的見地から異論もある。
 - 人間の脳は絶え間なく進化する複雑な器官だが、思春期を過ぎるとその進化はほぼ停止する。
 - ヨーロッパでは人口の 59%が第二言語を習得しているが、米国人口の約 20%は英語以外の言語を話すことができない。
 - FSI によると、英語を母語とする人はロシア語よりもスペイン語の方が早く習得できる。
 - 言語学習アプリが広まり、人々が外国語学習を始めることは容易になったが、彼らは自分のペースで目標を達成できるか確信を持ってないままである。

II 次の英文を読み、以下の問いに答えなさい。*のついた語句には注があります。[35点]

Life, it could be argued, is like a long game of blackjack*. In one common version of this, each person is initially dealt two playing cards. The aim is for your hand to add to 21, or as close to this as you can get without losing the game. Players can either “stick” with their existing hand or “twist” — asking to be dealt another card to add to their total. The risk, of course, is that you exceed 21 and are eliminated.

This may sound far removed from everyday choices, but many of our most important life decisions boil down to such dilemmas. Should I stay put or take the leap and move house? Should I remain in my job or start my own business? Should I (A) an unsatisfying relationship or try my luck at love another time? In each case, we must weigh the security of what we have against a riskier, but potentially more rewarding, alternative.

The inherent uncertainty of these dilemmas leaves many of us dithering* in analysis paralysis, so that we end up lingering in the status quo, never giving ourselves the chance to win big. Some people, in contrast, are too easily swayed by the lure of the new: they gamble too readily, (B) their impulsive behavior has lost them everything. If either of these scenarios sounds familiar, help may be close by. Thanks to a growing understanding of our underlying cognitive biases* and how to escape them, we now have evidence-based strategies to think about these quandaries* more rationally — and so play the hand life has dealt us to our best advantage.

You may think that these dilemmas are unique to humans, but stick-or-twist decisions are rife in nature. A foraging animal, for example, must recognize that its current territory has limited resources and a more abundant oasis may be lurking just around the corner. “There comes a point where individuals have to face this decision: do you just (C) exploiting your area or do you do something riskier and move on to explore a new area?” says Samantha Patrick at the University of Liverpool, UK.

The relative merits of each option for any one creature will depend on the behavior of the other members of their group. “If all individuals do exactly the same thing, that would then lead to a cost for everyone,” says Patrick. ⁽¹⁾ This may help to explain why animals vary in terms of their boldness. Across many species, some individuals feel less threatened by the unfamiliar than others. The bolder ones will be more inclined to explore, while the more cautious ones will stay behind and make the most of what they already have.

Collaborating with researchers at La Rochelle University in France, Patrick explored this idea in a population of snowy albatrosses* that had landed to breed in Australia on Possession Island in the Torres Strait off the northern coast of Queensland. Each bird can choose to feed from a restricted area of the ocean or take flight on a wind that carries them hundreds or even thousands of kilometers away from their current patch. Their dependence on the wind for navigation means they are unlikely to be able to return to their original feeding ground, says Patrick — meaning exploration is a (D) strategy.

Her team assessed each albatross's boldness according to its reactions to approaching humans. Birds that showed great signs of distress as a person moved closer to their nest, such as making a racket or standing up, were rated as being shyer than those that demonstrated more muted reactions. Previous studies have found that this measure correlates with other measures of boldness, such as the birds' propensity to explore unfamiliar objects. Patrick's team discovered that it also predicted their tendency to explore other terrains, to take to the sky in search of riches elsewhere.

Humans have a wider range of situations to exploit or explore, but the binary* nature of the decisions remains. "Exploitation-exploration dilemmas span the range in terms of biological complexity," says Daniel Yudkin, a visiting scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. An obvious example is immigration: throughout history, individuals and groups have had to decide whether to stay where they are or find fortune elsewhere. But it is equally relevant for many other dilemmas, from our romantic yearnings to our professional ambitions.

"We're constantly making decisions about whether to stick with what we know or to go off in search of better horizons and take certain risks that could potentially (E) bad things happening, but which might also offer opportunities," says Yudkin.

出典表記: TO LEAP or NOT? by
David Robson, New Scientist, 16
March 2024
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【注】 blackjack ブラックジャック (カード・ゲームの名称)

dithering 混乱する cognitive biases 認知バイアス

quandaries 板挟み、苦境 snowy albatrosses ワタリアホウドリ

binary 二元の

1. 下線部(1)を和訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。

2. 本文の空欄(A)～(E)に入るもっとも適切な語句を選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (A) ① oppose | ② bring about | ③ get out of | ④ put up with |
| (B) ① since | ② until | ③ or | ④ nevertheless |
| (C) ① avoid | ② expect | ③ keep | ④ remember |
| (D) ① favorite | ② perfect | ③ risky | ④ useless |
| (E) ① lead to | ② come from | ③ look back | ④ refrain from |

3. 以下の(1)～(5)に関して、本文の内容に合致するものには T を、合致しないものには F を、それぞれ解答用紙に記入しなさい。

- (1) 人生とブラックジャックの類似点を最もよく表しているのは、21 を超えるかどうかに重要性があるという点である。
- (2) 安全な現状維持か、リスクを伴う現状変更かというジレンマを解決するために、合理的な戦略を立てることが現在では可能である。

- (3) Samantha Patrick によれば、自然界に生息する動物の場合、すべての個体が同一の行動をとった方が犠牲が少ない。
- (4) Samantha Patrick たちの研究チームは、人間が近づいたときの反応から、ワタリアホウドリの大胆さを評価した。
- (5) 人間は行動を選択する状況が多岐にわたるため、動物の場合の二元的な選択の決定とはまったく異なる。移民はその典型的な例である。

Ⅲ 以下の各日本文と英文がほぼ同じ意味になるように、空所に入るもっとも適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。[10 点]

1. 再利用可能な代替品を選ぶだけで、プラスチックの消費を減らすことができます。
You can reduce your plastic consumption by simply () for reusable alternatives.
① choosing ② opting ③ selecting ④ electing
2. 20 世紀初頭、街灯においては、電気がガスに取って代わった。
In the early 20th century, electricity () gas in street lighting.
① revised ② changed ③ transformed ④ replaced
3. 彼女は考え事に夢中で、私の電話に気づかなかった。
She was () in thought and didn't notice my phone call.
① absorbed ② flowed ③ included ④ dreamed
4. 現在の経済状況を考慮して、その会社はプロジェクトから撤退すべきだと彼は主張した。
Considering the current economic situation, he insisted that the company () from the project.
① withdrawn ② withdrew ③ withdraw ④ withdrawing
5. 製品の価格は、どれだけ人々がそれを欲しがるかに比例して上がります。
The price of a product goes up in () to how much people want it.
① height ② similarity ③ amount ④ proportion

IV 以下の日本語とほぼ同じ意味になるように、カッコ内の語句を並べ替えて英文を完成させる
とき、カッコの中で3番目と5番目にくるものを選び、その番号を解答用紙に記入しなさい。

[10点]

1. 政策の変更により、数多くの失業者が発生した。

The change in the (① number ② resulted ③ policy ④ large ⑤ in ⑥ a) of job losses.

2. その問題について彼と話し合っても全く意味がない。

It (① to ② discuss ③ makes ④ sense ⑤ the ⑥ no) matter with him.

3. この申込用紙の空欄はすべて黒インクで記入しなさい。

All the blanks in this application (① be ② out ③ with ④ should ⑤ form
⑥ filled) black ink.

4. 彼らが事故に巻き込まれたかどうか、確信が持てません。

I am uncertain (① as ② they ③ whether ④ were ⑤ to ⑥ involved) in the accident.

5. 当店の営業時間は、2000年の開業以来、変わっていません。

Our business (① in ② since ③ changed ④ hours ⑤ haven't ⑥ opening) 2000.

V 次の日本語を英訳し、解答用紙に記入しなさい。[10点]

ウェブサイト上の広告のおかげで、多くの地元住民がボランティア活動に参加してくれました。

I. 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい

“君自故乡来，应知故乡事。”旅居美国的华侨们每逢见到大陆来客，总要询问故乡的情形，也要问问对美国的观感。近年来一个显著的变化是，大陆来客对美国的感受，从早年的惊叹、羡慕，到今天的不稀罕、不屑，甚至说：“美国不过如此，房子是旧的，道路是破的，东西是难吃的，夜晚是寂寞的。”据说，(a) 尷尬の导游们是这样对大陆来客解释的：“美国好的东西，都是看不见的。”(1)，不远万里来到美国，最值得看的就是看不见的东西。

听到这些，华侨们总是 (i) bǎi gǎn jiāo jí。中国进步之迅速，远在美国都可以真切地感觉到了。昔日看似遥远的“四个现代化”，中国人已经触摸到了！单从吃穿住行的“行”这个视角看，中国用了一代人左右的时间，就告别了“自行车王国”，跨入了汽车时代。以至于堵车这一现代病，也称为中国的常见病。

美国堵车，中国也堵车，两国开始 (ii) tóng bìng xiāng lián。但仔细观察，两国的堵车还是有很大的不同。中国式堵车，集中在北京这样的大都市，堵车时间之长，程度之烈，远超“汽车王国”美国。对此人们可以找出种种原因，但是有一点 (iii) bù róng hùshì，就是权力的集中，导致资源的集中，以及职能的集中。这是个“看不见的因素”，但却是个决定性的因素。北京是政治的中心，还拥有最好的大学、医院、剧院，又是一个工业城市。(ア) 其代价必然是导致其他地区资源的相对不足，如农村的发展走下坡路，城乡结构的恶化。而且，大都市得到的也未必都是好处：房价的 (b) 飙升、人口的拥挤、空气的污染等等。北京人面临着难解的 (c) 悖论：汽车不是加快了，而是减慢了速度。

中国的问题是，现代化被误解为城市化。中国梦变成了城市梦，又变成了大都市梦。(イ) 为了圆梦，都挤到了京、沪、穗这几个地方，不堵车才怪。其实，汽车时代，也给了中国城市建设一个从集中化走向分散化的契机。尤其是由高速公路和高速铁路组成的“24 小时生活圈”，可以让郊区、小城市乃至乡村，成为适宜居住和工作之地。在这方面，美国一些“看不见”的优点，还是值得中国学习的。

出典表記：「中国語検定 準1級 第77回」
一般財団法人日本中国語検定協会

問1. 波線部 (a) ~ (c) のピンインを解答用紙に記しなさい。声調符号も記すこと。

問2. 二重下線部 (i) ~ (iii) のピンインを簡体字に直し、解答用紙に記しなさい（繁体字での記入も認めるが、字体の混用は不可とする）。

問3. 空欄 (1) を埋めるのに最も適当なものを一つ選び、その番号を記しなさい。

- ①言之成理 ②言不及义 ③言下之意 ④言不由衷

問4. 下線部 (ア)・(イ) を日本語に訳し、解答用紙に記しなさい。

問5. 本文の内容に合っているものを一つ選び、その番号を解答用紙に記しなさい。

- ①去美国旅游的中国人开始看不起美国了。
②美国的导游带游客看那些看不见的东西。
③美国堵车是因为城市太集中。
④北京市民得到的好处是房价涨得不多。

II. 以下の日本語を中国語に訳し、簡体字で記しなさい（繁体字での記入も認めるが、字体の混用は不可とする。また标点符号も適切に付けること）。

- もし1万元あったら、何を買いたいですか。
- あのことを除いて、その他のことは相談できます。
- あなたは体に注意しなければなりませんよ、その上、絶えずメールをください。
- 最近の果物の糖分はますます多くなってきている。
- 私のためにこの宴会を準備してくださって感謝しています。
- あなたはこれも心配で、あれも心配じゃ、何もできないよ。


経済学部編入学試験

受審 番号		フリガナ	
		氏名	

問題

(B) フリードリヒ・ハイエクは 1976 年の著書『貨幣発行自由化論』で政府から貨幣発行の独占権を取り上げ、民間の競争に委ねるべきだと主張した。貨幣の発行を中央銀行に独占させると、インフレをいくらでも生じさせてしまうことになるが、民間企業の競争に委ねると、価値の減っていく通貨を人々は選ばないので、貨幣価値の安定につながる、という。この主張について賛成または反対の立場から論じよ。

採点欄



経済学部編入学試験

小論文(一般教養)

受 験 番 号		フリカナ	
		氏 名	

[illegible]

採点欄