

# 選択科目 1

(文 学 部)

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英 語  
数 学  
国 語

から 1 科目選択

— 2月28日 —

科 目	問 題 の ペ ー ジ
英 語	1～12
数 学	13～14
国 語	16～26

## 注意事項

- (1) 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題の内容を見てはいけません。
- (2) 解答用紙への記載はHBの黒鉛筆、HBの黒芯シャープペンシルを使用してください。
- (3) 解答にあたっては、所定の解答用紙内に解答してください。
- (4) 解答用紙には解答欄以外に記入欄があります。受験番号と氏名を正しく記入してください。さらに受験番号を「受験番号マーク欄」にマークしてください。
- (5) 科目の選択については、解答する科目を1つ選び、選択科目記入欄に科目名を記入し、選択科目マーク欄にマークしてください。
- (6) 携帯電話・スマートフォン・腕時計型端末等の電子機器類の使用を禁止します。また、時計としての使用も認めません。辞書・電卓・通信機能等の有無が判別しづらい時計の使用も認めません。
- (7) 中途退室は許可しません。試験中の発病またはトイレ等やむを得ない場合には、手を挙げて試験監督の指示に従ってください。
- (8) 試験教室においては、すべて試験監督の指示に従ってください。従わない場合は、退場させることがあります。

Bears do it; bats do it. So do guinea pigs, dogs and humans. They all yawn. It's a common animal behavior, but one that is something of a mystery.

There's still no consensus on the purpose of a yawn, says Robert Provine, a neuroscientist and a professor of psychology at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County. Provine has studied what he calls "yawn science" since the early 1980s, and he has published dozens of research articles on it. He says the simple yawn is not so simple. "Yawning may have the dubious distinction of being the least ( 1 ) common human behavior," Provine says.

There are many causes for yawning. Boredom, sleepiness, hunger, anxiety and stress all cause changes in brain chemistry, which can trigger a spontaneous yawn. But it's not clear what the yawn accomplishes. One possibility is the yawn makes you more active ( 2 ) heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory function. "Yawning stirs up our physiology, and it plays an important role in shifting from one state to another," Provine says.

When violinists get ready to go on stage to play a concerto, they often yawn, says Provine. So do Olympians right before a competition, or paratroopers\* getting ready to do their first jump. One study found that yawning has a similar impact on the brain as a dose of caffeine.

But not all yawn researchers agree with this theory. "No specific arousing effect of yawning on the brain could be observed in at least five studies," says Adrian Guggisberg, a professor in the Department of Clinical Neurosciences at the University of Geneva. Guggisberg and fellow researchers reviewed several theories of yawning and concluded that the arousal theory ( 3 ). What they did find were several studies that show yawning is highly contagious among humans, suggesting that "yawns might have a social and communicative function," Guggisberg said in an e-mail.

Looking at yawns, hearing yawns, thinking about yawns or talking about yawns will likely trigger a contagious response. Contagious yawning may have evolved in early humans to boost social bonding, according to Provine. A good group yawn could serve to perk everyone up to be more vigilant about danger, he says.

Another piece of evidence backing up the social bonding theory of yawning is a 2011 study by Ivan Norsiccia and Elisabetta Palagi that found people are more likely to copy a yawn if they know the person who is yawning. A stranger's yawn is less likely to trigger a contagious response. And while babies yawn spontaneously, children don't engage in contagious yawning until about age 4—around the same time they're becoming more ( 4 ) connected.

Now, what about other animals? We know that all vertebrates, animals with backbones, yawn spontaneously. But very few yawn contagiously. "Until the last few years, the feeling was that contagious yawning was unique to humans," Provine says.

Recently, however, two more species have ( 5 ) the list of contagious yawners: dogs and chimpanzees. When two groups of chimpanzees were shown videos of familiar and unfamiliar chimps yawning, the group watching the chimps they knew engaged in more contagious yawning. This study, by Matthew Campbell and Frans de Waal, supports the theory that yawning plays a role in the evolution of social bonding and empathy. And dogs not only catch each other's yawns, they are susceptible to human yawning as well. In one study, 29 dogs

watched a human yawning and 21 of them yawned as well—suggesting that interspecies yawning could help in dog-human communication.

(Adapted from *NPR News*, May 15, 2017)

註：

\* : paratrooper 「落下傘兵」

問1 本文中の空所( 1 )～( 5 )に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ1～4の中から一つずつ選びなさい。解答番号は【1】～【5】とする。

( 1 ) 【1】

1. complicated      2. natural      3. possible      4. understood

( 2 ) 【2】

1. by increasing      2. for admiring  
3. in damaging      4. with purchasing

( 3 ) 【3】

1. has convinced everyone      2. lacks evidence  
3. remains unpublished      4. will explain the mystery

( 4 ) 【4】

1. legally      2. mechanically      3. electrically      4. socially

( 5 ) 【5】

1. been added to      2. been satisfied with  
3. looked at      4. disappeared from

問2 本文中の下線部①～⑤の意味・内容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。

解答番号は【6】～【10】とする。

① 【6】

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. which prevents you from yawning | 2. what is achieved by yawning |
| 3. who accomplishes the activity   | 4. when you will yawn the most |

② 【7】

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. cause a person to yawn too | 2. cause a person to be responsible |
| 3. make people feel sick      | 4. make people stop yawning         |

③ 【8】

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. comparing  | 2. denying    |
| 3. requesting | 4. supporting |

④ 【9】

1. contagious yawning was uncommon among humans
2. humans are the unique species that avoids yawning
3. only humans engage in contagious yawning
4. yawning too often can be harmful to humans

⑤ 【10】

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. ignorant of   | 2. suspected of  |
| 3. unaffected by | 4. influenced by |

問3 次の(A)～(D)の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。解答番号

は【11】～【14】とする。

(A) Which of the following is not mentioned as a trigger for a spontaneous yawn?

【11】

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Feeling hungry  | 2. Feeling drowsy |
| 3. Feeling worried | 4. Feeling sick   |

(B) According to the passage, what do Olympians often do before a competition?

【12】

1. They go on stage.
2. They yawn.
3. They take some caffeine.
4. They jump.

(C) According to Norsicia and Palagi, whose yawn will most likely trigger a contagious response in another person?

[13]

1. A total stranger
2. An early human
3. That person's brother
4. A family pet

(D) In what way are dogs and chimpanzees similar to humans?

[14]

1. They engage in contagious yawning.
2. They do not yawn spontaneously.
3. They do not yawn to show social bonding or empathy.
4. They yawn before watching videos of familiar dogs or chimpanzees.

問4 本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを、次の1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は [15] とする。

1. Biological Problems behind Yawning
2. You Must Fight Back a Yawn
3. Unique Aspects of the Evolution of the Yawn
4. Theories of Why We Yawn

**2** 次の1～10の英文を読み、空所に入る最も適切な語(句)を、それぞれ1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は【16】～【25】とする。

1. My mother tends to ( ) on the bright side. 【16】

1. had looked                      2. looked  
3. looking                          4. look

2. Great care should ( ) to make sure that the equipment is clean. 【17】

1. be taken                          2. be taking  
3. have taken                      4. take

3. ( ) decision you are going to make, I will support it. 【18】

1. However                          2. Whatever  
3. Wherever                        4. Whoever

4. I thought he was famous, but ( ) of my friends have ever heard of him. 【19】

1. any            2. none            3. nobody            4. every

5. She showed me around the town, ( ) was very kind of her. 【20】

1. she            2. but            3. which            4. what

6. Try to explain your idea to me ( ). 【21】

1. as clearly as possible            2. as possible as clear  
3. clearly as far as you are        4. clear as possible as any

7. Some people see themselves as being morally superior ( ) other people. 【22】

1. for            2. at            3. to            4. in

8. The city mayor has been praised ( ) leadership. 【23】

1. it is                                  2. to be  
3. for his                              4. being the

9. The librarian provided ( ) a lot of useful information. 【24】

1. our having                          2. there were  
3. us with                              4. we have

10. She couldn't answer the question and ( ).

[25]

1. I could either
2. neither could I
3. nor I couldn't
4. so were you

**3** 次の1～10の英文を読み、下線部の意味に最も近い語(句)を、それぞれ1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は【26】～【35】とする。

1. Shopping is my friend's favorite pastime. 【26】

1. glance                      2. history                      3. hobby                      4. track

2. We need to stock up on provisions for the winter. 【27】

1. food and drink                      2. friends and relatives  
3. weather and climates                      4. time and money

3. This machine extracts excess moisture from the air. 【28】

1. reveals                      2. removes                      3. requires                      4. reserves

4. At this office we handle thousands of inquiries every day. 【29】

1. deal with                      2. hear from                      3. throw away                      4. turn out

5. The teacher gave me some very sound advice. 【30】

1. awkward                      2. noisy                      3. sensible                      4. detailed

6. You should not depend excessively on the Internet for news. 【31】

1. right away                      2. so quickly                      3. too much                      4. without fail

7. Everybody's happy now that the events are all over. 【32】

1. simple                      2. finished                      3. postponed                      4. spread

8. I finally decided to level with him about how I felt. 【33】

1. break up with him                      2. show him the way  
3. stop supporting him                      4. tell him the truth

9. Could I give you a lift? It's raining. 【34】

1. get you a taxi                      2. give you an umbrella  
3. let you stay overnight                      4. offer you a ride

10. An old friend of mine turned up at my apartment last night. 【35】

1. returned from                      2. could not find  
3. came to                      4. began to rent



4

次の1～5の会話文の空所に入る最も適切な表現を、それぞれ1～4の中から一つ選びなさい。解答番号は【36】～【40】とする。

1.

A: Excuse me.

B: Yes, what can I do for you?

A: Do you know what this shirt is made of?

B: ( 【36】 )

A: That's good. I don't like synthetic fibers.

B: I prefer natural materials, too.

1. Modern fabrics are lighter.

2. It's 100 percent cotton.

3. Polyester shirts need no ironing.

4. I know nothing about organic farming.

2.

A: I've got to finish these documents today. I'm afraid I'm going to have to work overtime.

B: Are you, really? ( 【37】 )

A: Tomorrow morning, for the 9 o'clock meeting.

B: I hope you can finish them in time. Good luck.

A: I'll give it my best.

1. Do you remember where the files are?

2. Have you ever worked here?

3. Wasn't that last year?

4. When do you need them?

3.

A: Excuse me, sir, does this train go to the international airport?

B: No, this one stops at Daly City. I think the next one goes to the airport.

A: I see. Then I'll wait for the next one. ( **[38]** )

B: I'd say ten minutes at the most.

A: That's good. Thank you very much.

1. How long do you think I have to wait?

2. What time did you arrive?

3. Who am I supposed to see?

4. Why don't you take the next bus?

4.

A: We're going to throw a party for Naomi tomorrow. She finally got a job at an IT company.

B: That's great. ( **[39]** )

A: It's at a restaurant near the campus.

B: What time does it begin?

A: At five.

B: Okay, I'm looking forward to it.

1. I'm really sorry to hear that.

2. Where are you going to have the party?

3. I didn't read the news today.

4. Why did you miss the chance?

5. A: Guess what? I have three new furry friends at home.

A: Guess what?

B: What?

A: I have three new furry friends at home.

B: Really? ( [40] )

A: A stray cat must have given birth to them in my garden.

1. How did you get them?

2. They shouldn't have done that.

3. These puppies are not for sale.

4. Where do you have in mind?

**5** 次の1～5の英文の下線部には間違いが一つ含まれている。それぞれ下線部1～4の中から間違っているものを選びなさい。解答番号は【41】～【45】とする。

1. She chose her words carefully as she started to say me about what had happened. 【41】  
1 2 3 4

2. Next week, you are going to learn how to used the new software. 【42】  
1 2 3 4

3. That writer is pretty good at short stories, but he seems can't to manage longer pieces of writing. 【43】  
1 2 3 4

4. Many valuable pearls come from some species of oysters that they living in tropical seas. 【44】  
1 2 3 4

5. You're not allowing to take part in this experiment. The rules are quite clear on this point. 【45】  
1 2 3 4

6

次の1～5の日本語の文とほぼ同じ意味の英文になるように、[ ]内の全ての語(句)を並べ替える場合、[ ]内で5番目にくるものはどれか答えなさい。ただし、それぞれの語(句)は1回しか使えないものとする。解答番号は【46】～【50】とする。

1. この大学はスタッフと学生間の雰囲気が友好的なことで有名です。 【46】

This university [ 1. atmosphere 2. friendly 3. famous 4. between 5. the 6. is 7. for ] staff and students.

2. この条約には可能な限り多くの国が署名するべきだと思う。 【47】

I think this treaty [ 1. be 2. by 3. as many 4. as possible 5. should 6. countries 7. signed ].

3. 原料費の急騰が我々の見積もりを破綻させた。 【48】

A [ 1. threw off 2. the cost 3. our estimates 4. materials 5. of 6. rise in 7. sudden ].

4. 人の言うことをいつも額面通りに信じているようでは本物のジャーナリストとは言えない。 【49】

You can't [ 1. a 2. if 3. call 4. real 5. yourself 6. you 7. journalist ] always take what you hear at face value.

5. この任務の遂行にあたっては冷静さが必要不可欠である。 【50】

A [ 1. this 2. carrying 3. is 4. out 5. indispensable 6. cool head 7. for ] mission.