

(前期日程)

平成 28 年 度  
入学者選抜学力試験問題

前 期 日 程

英 語

注 意

1. 解答は、別冊の解答用紙に書くこと。
2. 理学部志望者、生活環境学部志望者はⅠ，Ⅱ A，Ⅲを解答すること。  
文学部志望者はⅠ，Ⅱ B，Ⅲを解答すること。
3. 解答用紙の表紙の※印欄に、本学受験番号・氏名を記入すること。  
受験番号は、本学受験票の受験番号を記入すること。  
※印欄以外の箇所には、受験番号・氏名を絶対に書かないこと。
4. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。
5. 総ページ数  
問題冊子—— 5 ページ  
解答用紙—— 4 ページ

I 次の文章の下線部を和訳しなさい。

1. No other invention — perhaps only the wheel comes close — has had a longer and greater impact on humanity's development than writing. Written words have overthrown governments and changed the course of history. Writing is so powerful that the beginnings of civilization and history are often defined as the moment cultures develop it. The transformation of language into written words has immortalized passion, genius, art, and science.

2. The hunt for knowledge has never been easier. Hard questions can be answered with a few keystrokes. Our individual powers of memory, perception, and reasoning can be double-checked by distant friends and experts, with minimal effort. Past generations would marvel at the number of books within our reach.

These new advantages don't always protect us from an old problem: if knowledge is easy to get, so is mere opinion, and it can be hard to spot the difference. A website that looks trustworthy can be biased, world-renowned authorities can follow misleading evidence down the wrong track, and illusions can distort what we ourselves seem to see or remember. What at first seemed like knowledge can turn out to be something less than the real thing.

## Ⅱ A 【理学部志望者，生活環境学部志望者のみ解答すること】

次の文章の下線部(イ)を英訳しなさい。

## Ⅱ B 【文学部志望者のみ解答すること】

次の文章の下線部(ロ)を英訳しなさい。

娘と一緒に遊ぼうと言って、折り紙を持ってきた。手渡されたのは一枚の赤色の折り紙。それを見て、僕は幼いころに「みんなには色がどう見えているのか」とよく考えていたことを思い出した。

僕が赤色だと思っているこの色は、他の人にも同じように映っているのか。それが疑問だったのだ。そこで娘に聞いてみた。

「これ何色だと思う？」

「赤色でしょ。パパ、何言っているの？」

今度は色鉛筆を持ってきて、赤系のものを数種類並べ、どれが赤色かと尋ねる(イ)と、また僕が選んだのと同じものを選んだ。どうやら娘と僕が赤と感じている色はかなり一致しているようだ。

しかし、さらに僕は気になる。たとえ赤色として選んだ色が同じだとしても、見えているものが全然違っている可能性も考えられるからだ。しかも、そうなるともうこれは確認のしようがない。

人によって色の微細な差異の感じ方が違うのは、理解できる。色を知覚する目の器官には、人それぞれに個人差があるだろう。だから、赤系の色という同一平面上で違うものを選ぶのは分かる。

しかし、僕にとっての赤色が、娘には僕にとっての青色のように見えているかも(ロ)しれないという疑問を払拭するのは難しい。人それぞれの赤色が、実はまったく別々の色である可能性は否定できない。むしろ、現実では同じ赤色を選んでいても、実は違うように見えているのだと考えたほうが自然なのかもしれない。

[坂口恭平『現実脱出論』(2014年)，一部改変]

### III 次の文章を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In a penalty situation in soccer, the ball takes less than 0.3 seconds to get from the player who kicks it to the goal. There is not enough time for the goalkeeper to watch the ball's trajectory. He must make a decision before the ball is kicked. Soccer players who take penalty kicks shoot one third of the time at the middle of the goal, one third of the time at the left, and one third of the time at the right. Surely goalkeepers have spotted this, but what do they do? They dive either to the left or to the right. Rarely do they stay standing in the  
(1) middle—even though roughly a third of all balls land there. Why on earth would they risk the chance to save these penalty kicks? The simple answer: appearance. It looks more impressive and feels less embarrassing to dive to the wrong side than to freeze on the spot and watch the ball sail past. This is the *action bias*: Look active, even if it achieves nothing.

This study comes from the Israeli researcher Michael Bar-Eli, who evaluated hundreds of penalty shoot-outs. But not just goalkeepers fall victim to the *action bias*. Suppose a group of youths exit a nightclub and begin to argue, shouting at each other and gesturing wildly. The situation is close to escalating into a physical fight. The police officers in the area—some young, some more senior—hold back, monitor the scene from a distance, and intervene only when the first casualties appear. If no experienced officers are involved, this situation often ends differently: Young, overenthusiastic officers give in to the *action bias* and dive in immediately. A study revealed that later intervention, thanks to the calming presence of senior officers, results in fewer casualties.

The *action bias* is accentuated when a situation is new or unclear. When starting out, many investors act like the young, overeager police officers outside the nightclub: They can't yet judge the stock market so they compensate with a sort of hyperactivity. Of course this is a waste of time. As Charlie Munger\* sums up his approach to investing: "We've got . . . discipline in avoiding just doing

anything just because you can't stand inactivity."

The *action bias* exists even in the most educated circles. If a patient's illness cannot yet be diagnosed with certainty, and doctors must choose between intervening (i.e., prescribing something) or waiting and seeing, they are prone to take action. Such decisions have nothing to do with making profit, but rather<sup>(2)</sup>with the human tendency to want to do anything but sit and wait in the face of uncertainty.

So what accounts for this tendency? In our old hunter-gatherer environment (which suited us quite well), action beat reflection. Lightning-fast reactions were essential to survival; deliberation could be fatal. When our ancestors saw a silhouette appear at the edge of the forest — something that looked a lot like a tiger — they did not take a seat to think over what it might be. They hit the road — and fast. We are the descendants of these quick responders. Back then, it was better to run away once too often. However, our world today is different; it rewards reflection, even though our instincts may suggest otherwise.

Although we now value thinking more highly, obvious inaction remains a sin. You get no honor, no medal, no statue with your name on it if you make exactly the right decision by *waiting* — for the good of the company, the state, even humanity. On the other hand, if you demonstrate quick decision-making, and the<sup>(3)</sup>situation improves (though perhaps coincidentally), it's quite possible your boss, or even the mayor, will shake your hand. Society at large still prefers rash action to a sensible wait-and-see strategy.

In conclusion: In new or shaky circumstances, we feel compelled to do something, anything. Afterward we feel better, even if we have made things worse by acting too quickly or too often. So, though it might not merit a parade<sup>(4)</sup>in your honor, if a situation is unclear, hold back until you can assess your options. "All of humanity's problems stem from man's inability to sit quietly in a room alone," wrote Blaise Pascal. At home, in his study.

注

\*Charlie Munger アメリカの投資家

設問

1. 下線部(1)の事実が生じる理由を著者はどのように考えているか、日本語でわかりやすく説明しなさい。

2. 下線部(2)を和訳しなさい。

3. 下線部(3)を和訳しなさい。

4. 下線部(4)を和訳しなさい。

5. 次の(a)～(d)のうち、本文で述べられている action bias に該当しない事例として、最も適当なものを一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(a) A baseball player who needs three hits in order to break a batting record decides to swing at every pitch.

(b) A police officer, witnessing a struggle between two men on the street, immediately jumps between them and tries to separate them.

(c) Knowing that the stock market has gone up for three days, an investor waits two more days to see if it stays up before purchasing a large amount of an attractive stock.

(d) When the price of oil drops thirty percent in one day, the president of an oil drilling company orders the suspension of all current drilling activities.