

## 後期日程

令和2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 次の英文を読んで、下線部の主張の根拠を100字程度の日本語で答えなさい。句読点も字数に含めるものとする。(20点)

Citizens of modern societies must be good readers to be successful. Reading skills do not guarantee success for anyone, but success is much harder to come by without being a skilled reader. The appearance of the computer and the Internet does nothing to change this fact about reading. If anything, electronic communication only increases the need for effective reading skills and strategies as we try to cope with the large quantities of information made available to us.

(Adapted from William Grabe, *Reading in a Second Language*)

2 次の(1)から(4)の会話の空所に適切な英語を補って、会話が成り立つようにしなさい。それぞれ5語から10語以内とする。(20点)

(1)

A: I didn't make lunch. I'm so sorry.

B: No problem. Let's \_\_\_\_\_.

(2)

A: Oh, no. I guess we're running out of gas.

B: \_\_\_\_\_?

A: No, I don't. Why don't we ask someone?

(3)

A: OK. What seems to be the problem?

B: Well, \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How long have you had this symptom?

B: About a week now.

(4)

A: I think the movie was amazing!

B: Yes, I agree. I really enjoyed it.

C: Really? I don't think so.

B: Why do you say so?

C: I think \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3 次の英文を読んで、その要旨を 300 字程度の日本語で書きなさい。句読点も字数に含めるものとする。(30 点)

Is it true that elephants are artists? Can they really paint pictures of flowers, trees and even other elephants? Are they the only animals on Earth, apart from human beings, that can create pictorial images?

Last summer my friend, the scientist Richard Dawkins, asked me to look at a video clip on the Internet, taken in Thailand, that showed a young female elephant called Hong painting a picture of an elephant running along, holding a flower in its trunk. He wanted to know if I thought it was a fake.

The Internet is notoriously full of fakes of one kind or another, but this particular video appeared to be genuine. I could hardly believe my eyes as the elephant with a paintbrush inserted in the tip of its trunk started to place lines on a large white card.

Slowly, without anyone touching the animal's trunk, the image emerged. And it was an elegant image, too, something a human artist would not be ashamed of.

From time to time, the elephant's keeper took an empty brush and replaced it with a loaded one, but that was apparently the only form of human intervention.

I was amazed and puzzled by what I saw and decided that I really must find out more. Back in the fifties I had myself made a serious study of the artistic abilities of chimpanzees, but they had never achieved anything like this.

My favorite chimp, called Congo, had shown remarkable abilities, creating favorite patterns of lines and then varying them from picture to picture. But all his paintings were abstract compositions. He never managed to produce a recognizable pictorial image. He had a creative ability because I never influenced the position of his lines and he himself made all the decisions about where each mark should go.

He balanced his patterns and, over a long period of time, he made them more complicated, showing he contained within his brain the first \*germ of artistic creativity.

It may have been primitive, but it was there. I was witnessing what amounted to the birth of art. If elephants could really paint flowers and trees, then they were, of course, in a different league.

But I had a nasty feeling there was a catch in it somewhere, so when I was visiting Thailand this year I decided to find out the truth. I knew that Hong was living at an elephant conservation center up in the far north of the country.

Investigating further, after the show is over, it emerges that each of the so-called artistic animals always produces exactly the same image, time after time, day after day, and week after week. One elephant always paints a bunch of flowers, the other always does a tree. Each elephant works to a set routine, guided by her master.

The inevitable conclusion, therefore, is that elephants are not artists. Unlike the chimpanzees, they do not explore new patterns or vary the design of their work themselves. Superficially, they do appear to be more advanced, but it is all a trick.

Having said this, what an amazingly clever trick it is! No human hand touches the animal's trunk. The brain of the elephant has to translate the tiny \*\*nudges she feels on her ear into attractive lines and \*\*\*blobs.

And she has to place these marks on the white surface with great precision. This requires considerable intelligence and a muscular sensitivity that is truly extraordinary.

So all is not lost. We can still marvel at the paintings these animals make, even if their skill is to do with muscle control rather than artistic ability.

Perhaps one day, a more scientific approach will be applied to elephant painting and one of these animals will be allowed to express itself spontaneously and perhaps start making new images of her own devising, and varying them at will. If that happens, we will have to think seriously about opening an elephant art gallery.

(Adapted from Desmond Morris, "Can Jumbo Elephants Really Paint?")

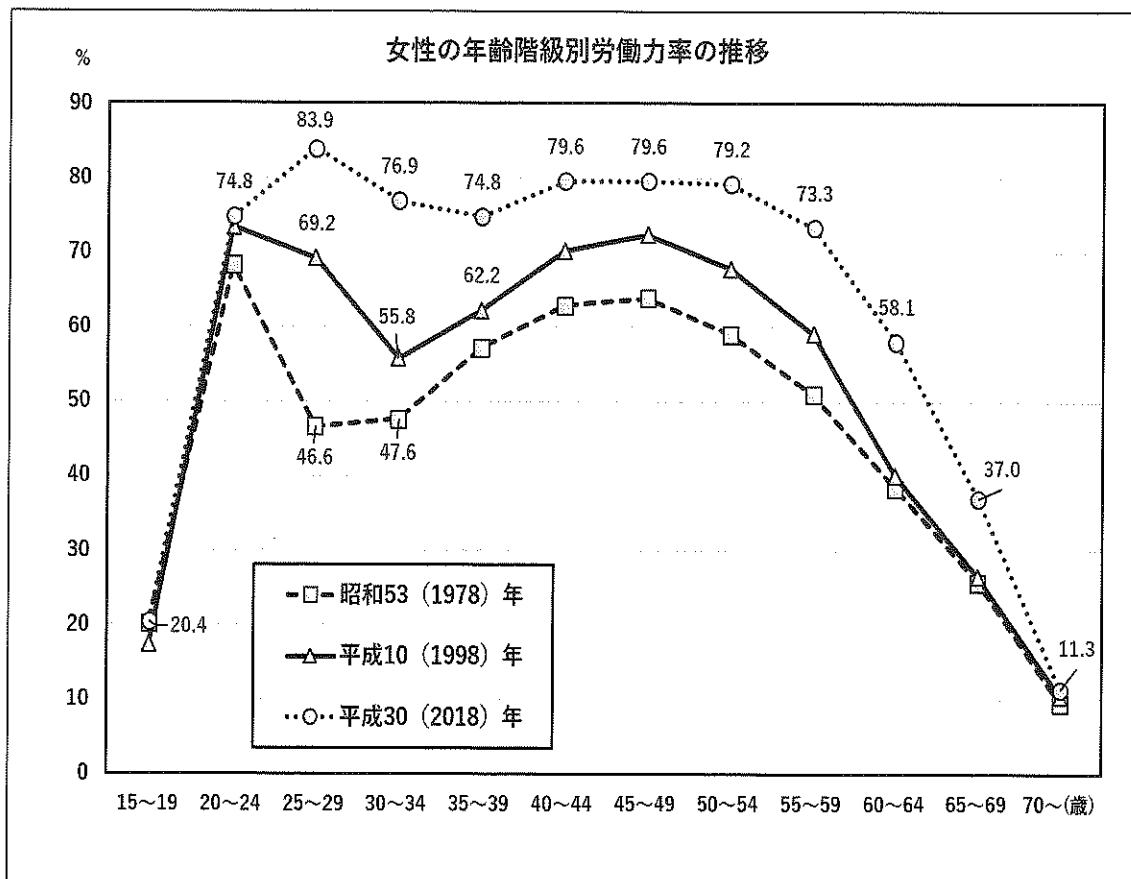
(注)

\*germ: 萌芽

\*\*nudge: 軽くつつくこと

\*\*\*blob: (インクの)染み

- 4 以下は、内閣府男女共同参画局がまとめた昭和53（1978）年から20年ごとの女性の年齢階級別労働力率の変化を示すグラフです。このグラフから分かること、さらにそれについてのあなた自身の考えを100語程度の英語で書きなさい。（30点）



(内閣府男女共同参画局『男女共同参画白書』令和元年度版より)