

I

(A)

残りのカロリーは動物の世界から得ている。ざっとその1割は動物の脂肪や内臓を含む肉から、それ以外は卵や乳、および魚介類からである。私たちが食する肉もやはり自然由来だ。もともと、世界の肉生産の多くが自然なものというよりも産業的なものと思われる今では、これは厳密には正確ではないのだが。

(B)

歴史的に見れば、創造的個人に対する評価は不変であったわけではなく、どのような個人、職業、また活動が他より創造性があると認識されやすいかは時代時代で変化してきた。しかし、創造的な人物が「際立つ」要因となるもの、また彼らの革新力を刺激するものに全般的魅力を感じることは、どの時代も不変である。

II

設問(1)

(i)	(二)	(ii)	(イ)	(iii)	(ロ)	(iv)	(ロ)	(v)	(イ)
-----	-----	------	-----	-------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

設問(2)

joy and amusement

設問(3)

color-emotion associations

設問(4)

怒りで血が上って紅潮した顔を繰り返し目にする事。

設問(5)

目にするあらゆる色がいちいち特定の感情を喚起するのであれば、私たちが生きる世界は様々な色に満ちあふれているため、行く先々で絶え間なく沸き起こる感情に耐えねばならなくなるから。

設問(6)

(ロ)	(ホ)
-----	-----

設問(7)

(ハ)

III

<解答例 1>

The pursuit of greater efficiency and speed is definitely necessary because it enables us to fully enjoy our leisure time. Ours is a world where huge amounts of information are rapidly exchanged and we are always faced with a succession of things to do. This means that we have to develop skills to make quick judgements and handle things efficiently. Without such skills we will very likely be put under constant pressure from work or study and there will be virtually no time left to enjoy ourselves. (87 words)

<解答例 2>

The tendency to pursue more efficiency should be halted selectively, particularly because the pursuit gets in the way of the true appreciation of things. If your boyfriend has made an elaborate dinner, should you eat it quickly in order to absorb nutrients more efficiently? Or, if you have recorded a movie featuring your favorite actor, should you play it at 1.5x speed to adapt yourself to the highly informational society? Obviously you shouldn't. You should realize that there are things that need not be made more efficient. (87 words)

IV

(A) (すべての学部の志願者)

<解答例 1>

Noticing the common points in human beings should give us tolerance for the differences between them. We should not pay exclusive attention to how different people around the world are, but concentrate on the fact that human beings have had a long history in common, as if we were all brothers and sisters, and, thus, need to believe we have the potential to understand each other.

<解答例 2>

To realize what we have in common should enable us to have enough mental room to accept each other's differences. Rather than being captivated only by how people in the world differ, we should focus on the fact that we are all brothers and sisters who share a long history, and this should lead us to the belief that we can potentially understand one another.

(B) (イ) (文学部の志願者)

<解答例 1>

There are two main ways of enjoying foreign literature: appreciating the parts that you find familiar, and appreciating the unfamiliar parts. Both familiarity and unfamiliarity will intrigue you. Do enjoy both aspects of the literature.

Needless to say, if you gain more knowledge, your view of the world will become all the wider and insightful, which will in turn transform what you see in foreign works. Put another way, the screen in you will get bigger, with the picture becoming finer.

<解答例 2>

The pleasure of reading a work of foreign literature falls into roughly two categories. One is finding in it what you feel is similar to your perspective or behavior, and the other pleasure derives from coming across what is different. Having a feeling of familiarity is fun, so too is the feeling of unfamiliarity. I really recommend that you fully experience both categories.

Of course, as you obtain more knowledge of things foreign, your horizon widens and accordingly the impressions you get from foreign works will gradually change. It is as if the screen becomes larger and at the same time its resolution becomes higher.

(B) (ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

<解答例 1>

It may seem that these five senses are physical and subjective in nature, but the fact is that they are also culturally and historically influenced. When we touch something soft or hard, hear a sound in the street, or taste some food, how we perceive these sensations depends on the society, culture, and age which we were born and grew up in.

<解答例 2>

These senses initially seem like powers that are subjective in their responses, but in fact they are influenced by culture and history. How you sense something, such as the softness or hardness of something you touch, or the sounds you hear in the street, or the taste of foods, varies depending on the society or the culture in which you are born and raised, as well as the age you live in.