2023 年度 編入学試験 英語【全学部】

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- Ⅰ 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(38点)
- Is there a connection between music and language? According to recent studies, the answer is yes: Music (1)boosts certain language abilities in the brain. Here are two examples.
- A study from Northwestern University shows that playing a musical (2) instrument can improve a person's hearing ability. As a part of the study, two groups of people listened to a person talking in a noisy room. The people in the first group were musicians, while those in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were able to hear the talking person more clearly.
- Musicians hear better, says study leader Nina Kraus, because they learn to pay attention to (3)certain sounds. Think about violinists in an orchestra. When the violinists play with the group, they hear their own instrument and many others, too. But the violinists must listen (4)closely to what they are playing, and ignore the other sounds. In this way, musicians are able to (5)concentrate on certain sounds, even in a room with lots of noise.
- Gottfried Schulaug, a doctor at Harvard Medical School, works with stroke* patients. Because of their illness, these people cannot say their names, addresses, or other information normally. However, they can still sing. Dr. Schulaug was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to (6) eventually speak. Why does this work? Schulaug isn't sure. Music seems to (7) activate different parts of the brain, including (8) damaged parts. This somehow helps patients use those parts of the brain again.
- Music improves concentration, memory, listening skills, and our overall language abilities. It can even help sick people get better. Playing an instrument or singing, says Nina Kraus, can help us do better in school and keep our brains

(9) sharp as we get older. Music, therefore, is not only enjoyable; it's also good for us in many other ways.

(Source: "A Musical Boost," Reading Explorer 1, 2020, Nancy Doublas and David Bohlk, Cengage Learning)

(注) stroke: 脳梗塞

問 1 下線部(1)~(9)の語句の文中での意味として最も適切なものを、(A)~(D)の中から一つ選びなさい。

- (1) (A) maintains (B) lowers (C) limits (D) develops (2) (A) song (B) voice (C) tool (D) show (3) (A) particular (B) loud (C) various (D) gentle (4) (A) softly (B) nearly (C) carefully (D) promptly (5) (A) cancel out (B) focus on (C) delay (D) recognize (6) (A) randomly (B) frequently (C) directly (D) ultimately (7) (A) stimulate (B) relax (C) block (D) weaken (A) unchanged (B) injured (C) healed (D) retained (8)(9) (A) alert (B) punctual (C) vague (D) simple
- 問 2 $1\sim5$ の質問の答えとして最も適切なものを、 $(A)\sim(D)$ の中から一つ選びなさい。
- 1. According to paragraph 1, which statement is true?
- (A) The relationship between music and language has not been studied.
- (B) Someone who is good at language can play music perfectly.
- (C) Music has a good effect on language ability.
- (D) There is no link between language competence and musical skills.
- 2. According to paragraph 2, which statement is true?
- (A) Both study groups were put into a noisy room to talk to each other.
- (B) The participants of the study were divided into two groups.
- (C) Some were asked to receive musical training and others to sing songs.
- (D) All the people who took part in the study were musicians.

(A) Violinists have been trained to recognize the music they make among o sounds.	thei
(B) Musicians in an orchestra cannot hear musical sounds well.	
(C) Nina Kraus is one of the most famous violinists in the world.	
(D) It is impossible for musicians to hear the musical notes in a noisy room.	
4. According to paragraph 4, which statement is true?	
(A) The doctors working at Harvard Medical School enjoy singing to relax.	
(B) Some stroke patients cannot tell their names or addresses.	
(C) Stroke patients can all eventually learn how to speak with practice.	
(D) Music reactivates only the damaged parts of the brain in stroke patients.	
5. According to paragraph 5, which statement is <u>NOT</u> true?	
(A) Music helps patients recover from illnesses.	
(B) Singing songs improves people's listening and conversation abilities.	
(C) As people age, continuing to study at school is important.	
(D) Both playing music and singing songs have many advantages.	
Ⅲ 1~13 の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを, (A)~(D)の中から-	-つ
選びなさい。(26 点)	
1. There were a lot of people in the park it was raining heavil	y.
 There were a lot of people in the park it was raining heavil (A) although (B) despite (C) because of (D) in spite of 	y.
(A) although (B) despite (C) because of (D) in spite of	
 (A) although (B) despite (C) because of (D) in spite of 2. I am lost. Can you tell me I can get back to the Palace Hot 	
 (A) although (B) despite (C) because of (D) in spite of 2. I am lost. Can you tell me I can get back to the Palace Hot from here? 	

3. According to paragraph 3, which statement is true?

4.	Animal rights on animals.	groups are oppos	ed	health and beauty products		
	(A) to test	(B) testing	(C) tests of	(D) to testing		
5.	The ATM mad	chine is not work	ing,	_ is the telephone to contact		
	the staff.					
	(A) nor	(B) so	(C) or	(D) and		
6.		nere is not permit	ted.			
	(A) Park	(B) Parking	(C) You can p	ark (D) Having parked		
7.	After twenty-	five years with th	e firm, Mr. Yan	nada		
	(A) reduced	(B) dismissed	(C) resigned	(D) fell		
8.	Did you see _	that	snowboarder ju	st did?		
	(A) if	(B) what	(C) where	(D) why		
9.		you begin working	g full-time, you	need to find the time for your		
	hobbies.					
	(A) Once	(B) Since	(C) While	(D) Until		
10.	This package	must be in Taipei	at the latest _	noon.		
	(A) in	(B) over	(C) via	(D) by		
11.	The woman _	is sta	nding by the de	sk has just started working in		
the accounting department.						
	(A) which	(B) who	(C) where	(D) whose		
12.	Emma has bee	n a	lot of mail late	ely.		
	(A) get	(B) got	(C) gotten	(D) getting		
13.	I cannot affor	d a new laptop co	omputer, so I am	n looking for a good		
	one.					
	(A) uses	(B) users	(C) used	(D) useless		

斤に入るものを記号で答えなさい。	는 면 , (1)~(12)の	て英文を完成									
で表記しています。(12点)	二来る語句も小文	ただし、文頭									
	. ホテルの窓からは海が良く見えます。										
2) () (3) ())()(We () (
		our hotel window.									
(D) of	B) from (C	(A) the ocean									
ear	F) have (G	(E) view									
せることを目指しています。	とでに仕事を終れ	建設業者は、月末	2.								
) (5) () (6)) (4) (The builders (
	the month.	() the end o									
(D) aiming	B) to (C	(A) the job									
e	F) get (G	(E) done									
ために禁止されています。	環境への悪影響	. 特定の化学物質は	3.								
) () their) (Certain chemicals									
onment.) (9) the e	(8) (
en (D) on	B) banned (C	(A) effect									
cause of	F) have (G	(E) damaging									
期的な投資政策です。	は、教育福祉への	. その国に必要なの	4.								
) (12) ()) (11)	(10) (
	() on education and welfare.										
at country (D) a	3) policy (C	(A) needs									
ng-term	F) what (G	(E) is									
•											

1~4の日本文と同じ意味になるように,(A)~(G)の語句を並べ替え

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IV これまでの自分の活動を振り返った上で、編入学後の大学生活および大学卒業後の希望や計画について、英語で 100 語程度の作文をしなさい。

(24点)