

2025 年度 明治大学

【理 工 学 部】

解答時間 60分

配点 120点



な

英 語 問 題

はじめに、これを読みなさい。

1. 試験場内では、監督者の指示に従うこと。
2. 解答を始めるよう合図があるまで、問題冊子は開かないこと。
3. この問題冊子は 11 ページある。ただし、ページ番号のない白紙はページ数に含まない。また、解答用紙には表と裏がある。
4. 解答用紙に印刷されている座席番号が正しいか、受験票と照合すること。
5. 監督者の指示に従い、解答用紙の氏名欄に氏名を記入すること。
6. 問題は A～E および 1～26 からなっている。
7. 解答は全て「解答用紙」の所定欄にマークするか、または所定欄に記入すること。所定欄以外には何も記入しないこと。
8. 1つの解答欄につき2つ以上マークしないこと。2つ以上マークした場合には、その解答は無効となる。
9. 解答は、必ず鉛筆またはシャープペンシル(いずれも HB・黒)で記入すること。
10. 訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消し、消しくずを解答用紙に残さないこと。
11. 解答用紙は、絶対に汚したり折り曲げたりしないこと。
12. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離さないこと。
13. 解答用紙は持ち帰らず、必ず提出すること。
14. 問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。
15. 不正行為または不正行為と疑われる行為に対しては、厳正に対処する。
16. 試験時間は 60 分である。

(マークシート記入例)

良い例	悪い例
	

以下の英文は、猫の“emotion systems”について書かれた文章である。これを読んで間に答えなさい。なお、文中の[...]は省略を示す記号である。

Cats are super-predators. I've had soundmen who were part of a news crew¹ interviewing people in their homes tell me they can't use a windscreen on a microphone because cats will go crazy attacking it. A windscreen is a cover made from really fluffy fake fur that is placed over the mike to filter out² the sound of the wind. Cats are built to hunt physically, not just mentally. The position of their canine teeth lets them hold the animal they've 3 and dislocate its vertebrae³ in just one bite. Mama cats start teaching their kittens how to hunt when the kittens are five weeks old by bringing them live prey. Most people have seen cats play with their prey, but nobody knows why they do it.⁴ One interesting hypothesis is that cats play with very large or difficult prey, to 5 the animal out and reduce its ability to defend itself. Curiosity and learning are also handled by the SEEKING system, and a happy cat has lots of opportunities to explore and learn.

I already mentioned that cats are obsessive⁶ about their environments and notice every little change. They also learn from their environments. Cats probably do a lot of social learning. One major study showed that cats learn a new behavior faster when they watch other cats do the behavior than when the experimenter teaches them how to do it using reinforcers⁷, and another study found that cats learned how to escape from a box faster when they watched another “7” *learning* how to escape than when they watched a “cat expert” who already knew how to escape get out of the box. Karen Pryor has ① her daughter / ② about / ③ bits of ham / ④ a great story / ⑤ use / ⑥ watching / ⑦ one of their cats⁸ to train her dog to sit in the rocking chair and rock it back and forth. As soon as the dog left the room, the cat jumped up in the rocking chair, rocked it back and forth, and looked for his piece of ham.

Karen Pryor thinks that cats' reliance 9 social learning explains why

they get stuck in trees. Climbing up a tree is natural; cats don't have to learn how to do it. But to climb back down a tree they have to go backward because their claws are curved. ^A Going backward is probably something cats have to learn from their mother, and most pet cats are taken away from their mother 10 she can teach them. So they run up trees and then don't know what to do to get back down.

I think she's probably right about this because I've never heard of a barn cat getting stuck in a tree, only housecats. ¹¹ Barn cats are tame cats that live on farms and breed freely. The reason barn cats are tame is that the tame mama cat has her kittens where the farm family can find them, so the kittens start getting socialized to humans as soon as they're born. 12 the kittens are going to live in the barn, too, nobody takes them away from the mama. Very likely the kittens learn all the lessons a mama cat would naturally teach them. ^B One lesson is probably how to climb backward out of a tree.

^C The most amazing story I've heard about a cat learning how to do something by watching others do it was a cat who taught himself how to use the toilet. I had heard stories about cats using the toilet 13 a litter box³, but I never knew whether to believe them until I met a lady who told me about her friend's experience. Her friend married a divorced man who had two young boys who stayed with him on weekends. The lady didn't have any kids, just a cat.

Not too long after they all moved in together, my friend started finding that someone had used the toilet and hadn't flushed. Sometimes the seat was 14, too. She didn't want to say anything but finally she told her new husband to please ask the children to put the seat up when they used the toilet and be sure to flush. ^D The husband did, and the kids said it wasn't them. Of course she thought it had to be them so the house was kind of tense until one day she walked in on the cat using the toilet to poop. She said ¹⁵ the only thing ¹⁶ the cat hadn't taught himself to do was to flush.

Another lady told me that her cat almost *did* teach himself how to flush. He

wasn't going to the bathroom in the toilet, but he loved to watch the water swish around the bowl whenever somebody flushed. So he started trying to flush the toilet himself, but he couldn't figure it out. Apparently the cat had also noticed that¹⁷ whenever anybody put toilet paper in the toilet the water would swirl. So after he couldn't learn to flush he started batting lots of toilet paper into the bowl. I guess he thought maybe it was the 18 that made the water swirl around.

After I heard those stories I looked on YouTube and I found twenty videos of cats using a toilet. I don't know how many of those cats 19 out how to do it on their own the way this lady's cat did. Probably a lot of them were trained with a commercial toilet-training kit for cats. The kit is like a kitty litter tray that fits inside the toilet underneath the seat. At first the cat uses it as a kitty litter box, then at some point 20 using the toilet without the litter tray. But it's still pretty amazing to watch a cat using a human's toilet.

All of that exploratory learning behavior is motivated by SEEKING. Cats are very curious animals because of their predatory nature. That's probably why we²¹ have the saying "Curiosity killed the cat." Curiosity is SEEKING. The best example of cat curiosity I've seen myself was my aunt's tomcat, Tomasina. One night we walked down to the horse barn and found a giant bull snake right outside the door. It was about six feet long, an inch and a half in diameter, all coiled up and hissing. Bull snakes aren't poisonous and don't bite, but they do a good imitation of a rattlesnake when they're threatened.

And there was Tomasina, five feet away, crouched down watching this big bull snake and keeping his distance. He wasn't in a head-forward stalking pose. It was 22 curiosity. He wanted to see what the snake was doing. I took a picture of Tomasina watching the snake with my little flash camera.

[...]

The key to animal welfare is to keep the positive emotion systems such as

PLAY and SEEKING turned on and to keep the negative emotion systems — RAGE, FEAR, and PANIC — turned off as much as possible. Turning on a cat's SEEKING system for PLAY is easy. Cats like anything that moves because cats are hunters, and a hunter's brain is triggered by 23. You just have to keep them supplied with toys that move. One thing you have to be careful about is never to let a kitten play-hunt by jumping on your hand. That will be dangerous when the kitten grows up. Use a toy on a string or the little feather duster wand I described earlier to play with your kitten so that your hand does not get scratched.

Outdoor cats probably don't need any help turning on their 24 system. They can hunt and explore as much as they like. But a lot of people think cats should be kept indoors for their own safety and also so they don't kill a lot of songbirds. I've seen cats do very well indoors, especially when the owner has more than one cat or the cat has lived indoors its entire life. However, cats are genetically adapted to living free out of doors. If you live in a safe country area, you should probably think about having an indoor/outdoor cat.

If you're going to have an indoor cat, you have to think about giving it mental stimulation. In an interview Dr. Overall explained, "People don't see cats as really bright, inherently cognitive individuals. They forget the most critical need, which to me is the intellectual one. I think we haven't given cats or dogs the credit they deserve for their ²⁵cognitive capabilities. I think we've got an epidemic of understimulated cats whose intellectual needs aren't being met." You can't lock up a lone cat inside a bedroom and go off to work twelve hours a day. That kind of life is no better than what zoos used to do with their captive E.

(出典 Temple Grandin and Catherine Johnson. *Animals Make Us Human: Creating the Best Life for Animals*. 2010)

注1 vertebrae 脊椎(せきつい)

注2 reinforcers ごほうび

注3 a litter box 猫用トイレ

A. “they” が指すものを明らかにして、下線部 **A** を和訳しなさい。

B. 下線部 **B** にもっとも近い意味をもつ単語を、本文中から抜き出して解答欄に書きなさい。

C. 下線部 **C** とは、具体的に何についての話か。日本語で説明しなさい。

D. 下線部 **D** の語は以下のように説明できる。()に入るもっとも適切な英単語 1 語を解答欄に書きなさい。

If you flush a toilet, or if it flushes, you make () go through it to clean it.

E. 空欄

E

 に入る単語は何か。以下の表を参考にして、英単語 1 語を入れなさい。

a cat	a bedroom	
<table border="1"><tr><td>E</td></tr></table>	E	zoos
E		

1. 下線部 1 にある “predators” に含まれないものはどれか。次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① alligators ② eagles ③ rabbits
④ sharks ⑤ wolves

2. 下線部 2 の言い換えとして、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① react ② record ③ remove
④ reproduce ⑤ return

3. 空欄

3

 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① caught ② eaten ③ killed
④ left ⑤ overlooked

4. 下線部 4 の定義として、以下の()に入るもっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

An animal, a bird, etc. that is (), killed and eaten by another.

- ① found ② hunted ③ kept
④ raised ⑤ used

5. 空欄

5

 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① drive ② kill ③ live
④ tire ⑤ try

6. 下線部 6 の意味として、文脈上もっとも近いものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① dreamy ② emotional ③ particular
④ strange ⑤ wrong

7. 空欄 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① cat artist ② cat owner ③ cat student
④ cat teacher ⑤ cat trainer

8. 下線部 8 の語群を、文脈上もっとも適切な語順に並べ替え、2 番目と 6 番目に当たる番号を解答欄 1 列につき、1 つずつマークしなさい。

9. 空欄 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① at ② in ③ of
④ on ⑤ with

10. 空欄 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① after ② before ③ until
④ when ⑤ as soon as

11. 下線部 11 の特徴として、文脈上**不適切なもの**を次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 人間になつく。
- ② 農場で自然繁殖する。
- ③ 母猫が行動を教える。
- ④ とりわけ木登りを好む。
- ⑤ 人間が母猫から引き離すことがない。

12. 空欄 12 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① After ② Since ③ Though
- ④ Unless ⑤ While

13. 空欄 13 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① along with ② because of ③ due to
- ④ in spite of ⑤ instead of

14. 空欄 14 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① broken ② empty ③ up
- ④ hot ⑤ wet

15. 下線部 15 の意味として、文脈上もっとも近いものを次の中から1つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① excited ② relaxed ③ satisfied
- ④ silent ⑤ stressful

16. 下線部 16 の後に 1 語を入れるとすれば、何が入るか。文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① how ② that ③ when
④ who ⑤ whom

17. 下線部 17 で猫が気づいたこととして、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① トイレトペーパーを入れると水位が下がる。
② トイレトペーパーを入れると水が渦を巻く。
③ トイレトペーパーを入れるとトイレが詰まる。
④ トイレトペーパーの使用量は人によって異なる。
⑤ トイレトペーパーを入れると水の音がしなくなる。

18. 空欄 18 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① bowl ② paper ③ seat
④ toilet ⑤ tray

19. 空欄 19 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① checked ② figured ③ gave
④ looked ⑤ put

20. 空欄 20 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から 1 つ選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① had started ② start ③ started
④ starts ⑤ to start

21. 下線部 21 の意味として、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、
解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 狩りを好む本性
- ② 原始時代の性格
- ③ 先史時代の自然
- ④ あきらめの悪い性質
- ⑤ 好き嫌いが激しい性格

22. 空欄 22 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選
び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① dangerous ② hungry ③ passive
- ④ pure ⑤ scientific

23. 空欄 23 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選
び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① color ② movement ③ shape
- ④ smell ⑤ sound

24. 空欄 24 に入れるのに、文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選
び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① PLAY ② SEEKING ③ RAGE
- ④ FEAR ⑤ PANIC

25. 下線部 25 は何を指すか。文脈上もっとも適切なものを次の中から1つ選び、
解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 遺伝 ② 危機 ③ 資格
- ④ 認知 ⑤ 欲求

26. 以下の文には、本文の内容に合致しないものが1つある。次の中から選び、解答欄の該当する番号をマークしなさい。

- ① 猫がなぜ獲物で遊ぶのかはわかっていない。
- ② 猫は本能的に木に登れるが、降り方は母猫に教わらなければならない。
- ③ 猫は獲物をとらえるだけでなく、ほかの動物をじっと観察することもある。
- ④ 猫をなつかせるには、自分の手にじゃれつくようにさせるのがよい。
- ⑤ 刺激がたりない生活をしいられている猫が多い。

