

Ⅱ期（一般）

受験 番号		氏 名	

令和4年度

武蔵野大学大学院 人間社会研究科 人間学専攻 言語聴覚コース 入学試験問題 (1月9日)  
[ 英語 ]

問題1 下記の文章を読んで、問いに答えなさい

There is growing evidence that feelings, along with the appetites and emotions that most often cause them, play a decisive role in social behavior. In a number of studies published over the past two decades, our research team and others have shown that <sup>①</sup>when previously normal individuals sustain damage to brain regions necessary for the deployment of certain classes of emotions and feelings, their ability to govern their lives in society is extremely disturbed. Their ability to make appropriate decisions is compromised in situations in which the outcomes are uncertain, such as making a financial investment or entering an important relationship. Social contracts break down. More often than not, marriages dissolve, relations between parents and children strain and jobs are lost.

How does brain damage in previously normal adults bring on the defects of social behavior we described earlier? The damage causes <sup>②</sup>two complementary impairments. It destroys the emotion-triggering region, where commands for the deployment of social emotions usually arise; *and* destroys the nearby region that supports the acquired link between certain categories of situation and the emotion that serves as the best guide to action in terms of future consequences. The repertoire of automated social emotions we have inherited cannot be deployed in response to the naturally competent stimuli, and neither can the emotions that we have learned to connect with certain situations in the course of individual experience. Furthermore, the subsequent feelings arising from all these emotions are also compromised. The severity of the defect varies from patient to patient. In every case, however, the patient becomes unable to produce in a reliable manner emotions and feeling turned to specific categories of social situations.

The use of cooperative strategies of behavior appears to be blocked in patients with damage to brain regions such as the ventromedial frontal lobe. They fail to express social emotions and their behavior no longer observes the social contract. Their performance on tasks that depend on a deployment of social wisdom is abnormal. Moreover, <sup>③</sup>the use of cooperative strategies in normal individuals engages the ventromedial frontal regions as shown in functional imaging studies in which the

participants were asked to solve the Prisoner's Dilemma, an experimental task that effectively separates cooperators from defectors. In a recent study, cooperativity also led to the activation of regions involved in the release of dopamine and in pleasure behavior, suggesting, well, that virtue is its own reward.

Considering the condition of our adult-onset patients, one might have been tempted to predict that all their intact "social knowledge" and all that nice practice of social problem-solving prior to the onset of brain damage would have been sufficient to ensure normal social behavior. But this is simply not true. In one way or another, the factual knowledge about social behavior requires the machinery of emotion and feeling to express itself normally.

The myopia of the future caused by prefrontal damage has a counterpart in the condition of anyone who consistently alters normal feelings by taking narcotics of large quantities of alcohol. The resulting maps of life are systematically false, consistently misinforming brain and mind about the actual body state. One might guess that this distortion would be an advantage. What's wrong with feeling fine and being happy? Well, there seems to be a lot wrong, actually, if the well-being and happiness are substantially and chronically at variance with what the body would normally be reporting to the brain. In effect, in the circumstances of addiction, the process of decision-making fail miserably and addicts progressively less and less advantageous decisions for themselves and for those who are close to them. The term "myopia of the future" describes this predicament accurately. If left unchecked, it invariably leads to a loss of social independence.

<sup>④</sup>It might be argued that in the case of addiction the impairments of decision could be due to the direct action of the drugs on neural systems supporting cognition in general rather than feeling in particular, but the explanation would be rather generous. Without the proper help, the well-being of addicts vanishes almost completely, except for the periods during which the abused substances create shorter and shorter occasions of pleasure. I suspect that the downward spiral of addicts' lives begins as a result of the distortions of feeling and the ensuing decision impairments, although eventually the physical ailments produced by chronic drug intake bring on further disease problems and often death.

(Antonio Damasio, Looking for Spinoza Joy, Sorrow, and the Feeling Brain より抜粋)

<語彙>

feeling, 感情 ; emotion, 情動 ; the ventromedial frontal regions, 前頭葉腹内側部 ; Prisoner's Dilemma, 囚人のジレンマ<sup>註</sup> ; myopia, 近眼

註 : 互いに協力し合った方が一番よい結果につながるとわかっているにもかかわらず、各自が自分にとって魅力的な選択肢を選び、その結果、協力した場合よりも悪い結果を招来してしまうこと。

問 1. 下線部①を正確に訳しなさい (80 字程度)。

問 2. 下線部②two complementary impairments について、それぞれ説明しなさい (各 50 字程度)。

問 3. 下線部③の内容を意識しなさい。(100 字程度)

問 4. 下線部④を正確に訳しなさい。(100 字程度)

## 問題 2 日本語訳として正しいものを選択肢の中から選び記号で答えなさい

(1) 誰も彼を知りません。

- A. Everybody knows him.
- B. Nobody knows him.
- C. Anybody knows him.

(2) 3分の1

- A. frst three
- B. one third
- C. one three

(3) 太郎は鉛筆を取り出した。

- A. Taro took out a pencil.
- B. Taro got off a pencil.
- C. Taro took on a pensil.

(4) チョークを一本持ってきてください。

- A. Please bring me a peace of chalk.
- B. Please bring me one of chalk.
- C. Please bring me piece of chalk.

(5) 気分がすぐれません。

- A. I seem unwell.
- B. I smell unwell.
- C. I feel unwell.

(6) 父も母も家にいません。(英訳)

- A. Neither Father nor Mother is at home.
- B. Neither Father and Mother is at home.
- C. Both Father and Mother is at home.

(7) この話は昔からずっと伝わっている。

- A. This story has come for from the old days.
- B. This story has come into from the old days.
- C. This story has come down from the old days.

(8) 彼は叔父によく似ている。

- A. He shows like his uncle.
- B. He watches like his uncle.
- C. He looks like his uncle.

(9) 昨夜は何時に寝ましたか？

- A. What time did you go to sleep last night?
- B. What time did you sleep last night?
- C. What time did you go to bed last night?

(10) 月が出てきた。

- A. The moon came out.
- B. The moon came on.
- C. The moon came in.