外国語 1 （英語－前半 60 分）

I. 論文を書く際の文献引用の style について書かれた次の英文を読み、その内容に従って，設問に日本語で答えなさい。（各 10 点、合計 30 点）

Have you heard of "APA" and "MLA"? They are different styles of citing information. When you cite something in a paper, it shows the origin of your information. This allows you to support the ideas presented in your paper. APA and MLA are two different ways of doing the same thing. This essay will discuss their similarities and differences.

First, let us look at the specific similarities of the two styles. For both styles, you have two steps to cite information. In (1) the first step, you need to add an in-text citation next to the sentence (or after the paragraph) where you used an idea from a source. In (2) the second step, you add a list of all references at the end of your paper. Both APA and MLA styles need to include an author, publication year, and title.

Second, what are the significant differences between the two styles? APA stands for "American Psychological Association." This style is used often in psychology, education, and the social sciences. Conversely, MLA stands for "Modern Language Association." It's also a style of citing information, but is used for the humanities, such as literature, cultural studies, and history.

Third, let us look at the finer differences between the two styles. For example, when doing in-text citations, you need the publication year for APA style. This is because in scientific writing, talking about recent publications is very important, as well as knowing which year a certain idea originated from. On the other hand, in MLA in-text citations, including the page number is mandatory because it's often used to cite ideas in literature.

注： in-text citation 「本文中の引用」

[出典] 中西 のりこ, Nicholas Musty, 大竹 翔子, Tam Shuet Ying, Mary Ellis. Global Perspectives Reading&Writing Book2. 成美堂 (抜粋)

問1 第2パラグラフの下線部 (1) の the first step の内容をまとめなさい。

問2 第2パラグラフの下線部 (2) の the second step の内容をまとめなさい。

問3 以下のテキストは、APA, MLA どちらに従って書かれたものか。解答欄の選択肢を丸でかこんで示しなさい。

Takagi (2002) trained eight monolingual Japanese learners to identify English /r/ and /l/.

II.　次の英文を読み、下線部 (1)〜(3) を日本語に訳しなさい。なお accessibility は「アクセシビリティー」と訳すこと。

(各 10 点、合計 30 点)

(1)Autonomous technology, such as drones or driverless cars, is changing all areas of life. As its use expands, it will alter how people live, work, and connect with the world around them.

One way it will do this is by increasing efficiency. Self-driving cars, for example, will be used throughout the day by different travelers. (2)As the cars are always in use, it will free parking spaces that could be better used, for instance as parks or housing. The cars will speak with each other, thus allowing them to drive quicker and arrive at destinations faster. The technology will also improve accessibility. For instance, drones will be able to deliver medical supplies to remote locations or disaster zones. Drones can also be used in other ways, such as for surveying, photography, or search and rescue missions. Accessibility also allows more freedom for people with disabilities, the elderly, and those living in remote areas. For example, robots can bring food, medicine, and other items to people who live in areas without easy access to stores or public transport. (3)As well as increased efficiency and accessibility, autonomous technology will create new businesses. For example, self-driving cars can be used for ride-sharing services, saving people money on transport costs. Robots will be used to clean public spaces, security drones will be used to patrol large areas, and hospitals will use medical robots to perform surgeries.

［出典］
Dave Rear. Science Inspirations. 成美堂（抜粋）