

2021年度 実践女子大学短期大学部  
英語コミュニケーション学科 総合型選抜エントリーシート

コース																											
注:左づめで記入してください。																											
氏名	フリガナ											※		※													
	漢字	姓					名																				
住所	〒			-													生 年 月 日	西 暦			年			月			日
	TEL			-															携 帯 電 話			-					
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天候・公共交通機関に諸事情がある場合のみ利用します																											
出身校	所在地	都 道 府 立 県 市 私 立					高校コード					※															
	漢字											高等学校															
注:高等学校卒業程度認定試験、大学入学資格検定合格者は合格年を記入																											
卒業(見込)年		西暦				年		担任氏名																			
制度	1全日制 2定時制 3通信制 4大検・高卒認定 9その他										課 程	1普通 2家庭 3商業 4大検・高卒認定 9その他															



1. 好きな教科と嫌いな教科をあげてください。(複数あれば、すべてあげてください。)

好きな教科 \_\_\_\_\_

嫌いな教科 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 学校の勉強以外で熱心に取り組んだことは何ですか。

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3. 学校の授業以外で英語に触れたことはありますか。(英会話学校、短期海外滞在など)

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4. 自分の好きなところはどんなところですか。

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5. 英語コミュニケーション学科で学んでみたいと思っていることは何ですか。

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6. 最近一番感動した体験、本、映画、テレビ番組などがあれば教えてください。

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7. あなたが行ってみたい国はどこですか。その理由も教えてください。

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8. すでに取得している資格の□にチェックしてください。(級・段も記入してください)

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|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 英検(      級)         | <input type="checkbox"/> TOEIC L&R(      点)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 漢字能力検定(      級)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Word文書検定(      級)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excel表計算検定(      級) | <input type="checkbox"/> Power Point検定(      級) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 華道(      級)         | <input type="checkbox"/> 書道(      級・段)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 茶道(      )          | <input type="checkbox"/> その他(      )            |

9. これから取得する予定の資格や検定があれば教えてください。

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10. 将来の夢は何ですか。

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氏名

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A new study has found that cats can connect with people in the same way as dogs and children. The research, published in *Current Biology*, suggests the social abilities of cats to form human attachments has been greatly underestimated.

The study notes that more cats live with humans than dogs do worldwide. But historically, more scientific research has centered on the social relationships between people and dogs. In experiments with cats and humans, the researchers found that cats do show specific “attachment styles toward human caregivers.” This suggests that cats share some of the same social abilities that historically have only been linked to dogs.

Kristyn Vitale is a researcher at the Human-Animal Interaction Lab at Oregon State University. She was the lead writer of the study. In a statement, she said the evidence suggests that both cat and dog attachments to humans may represent the same kind of connection that exists between children and their caretakers.

“Our study indicates that when cats live in a state of dependency with a human, that attachment behavior is flexible and the majority of cats use humans as a source of comfort.”

The researchers designed experiments similar to methods used to measure human attachment behaviors. For example, other studies have observed how babies react to being reunited with caregivers after being separated for short periods. In this experiment, adult and young cats first spent two minutes in a room with their caregiver. The cats then spent two minutes in the room alone, followed by a two-minute reunification period with the caregiver.

About 70 cats were studied. The behavior of the animals was observed by experts who divided them into two groups. Sixty-four percent were judged to be “securely attached” to caregivers, while 36 percent were found to be “insecurely attached.”

The cats with secure attachments showed several signs of “reduced stress” levels, the study found. These cats were found to be more comfortable and effectively balanced their attention between the person and their surroundings.

However, the cats with an insecure attachment showed clear signs of stress. These included shaking of the tail, repeated licking or staying completely away from the caregiver. Of the insecure cats studied, 84 percent were judged to be “ambivalent.” Twelve percent were found to be “avoidant,” while four percent were considered “disorganized.”

Kristyn Vitale said there is a long-held societal belief that all cats like “to run and hide or seem to act aloof.” But she said the experiments showed that cats are more likely to behave this way when they are insecure. “The majority of cats use their owner as a source of security. Your cat is depending on you to feel secure when they are stressed out,” Vitale said. She added that the results showed that the level of secure and insecure attachments in cats is very close to those measured in human babies. In humans, research has found that 65 percent of babies are also securely attached to their caregivers.

The researchers also were interested in finding out if socialization training would change the results. But after a six-week training program for the cats, there were no major differences. “Once an attachment style has been established between the cat and its caregiver, it appears to remain relatively stable over time, even after a training and socialization intervention,” Vitale said.

**【問題】**

次の英文を読んで、要約(800字)と感想(400字)を別紙の原稿用紙に書きなさい。





