

平成25年度実施(下期)
東北大学大学院情報科学研究科
博士課程前期2年の課程・後期3年の課程入学試験問題

専門試験科目
第6群 (心理・哲学群)

注意

- 専門科目試験問題は、全部で12問あります。
- 前期2年の課程の受験者は、4問を選んでそれぞれ答案用紙に解答しなさい。
- 前期2年の課程外国人留学生受験者は、3問を選んでそれぞれ答案用紙に解答しなさい。
- 後期3年の課程の受験者は、2問を選んでそれぞれ答案用紙に解答し、さらに学習心理情報学または認知心理情報学（人間社会情報科学専攻）及び認知情報学（応用情報科学専攻）に配属を希望する者は小論文を作成しなさい。
- 各答案用紙上
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- には受験番号を、それぞれ記入しなさい。
- 試験時間： 10:00 - 13:00

専門科目試験問題(第6群:心理・哲学群)

1. 視覚デザインを考える上で心理学の知見がどのように貢献できるかについて論じなさい。
2. 空間的注意の捕捉(capture)と解放(disengagement)について説明しなさい。
3. SD 法 (意味差判別法, semantic differential method) について説明しなさい。
4. 文章理解における記憶表象の理論について知っていることを述べなさい。
5. 横断的研究と縦断的研究について説明し、それぞれの長所と短所を述べなさい。
6. 試験前でたくさんのことを覚えなければならない学生に対して、認知心理学的なアドバイスをしてみなさい。
7. 「ソクラテス以前の哲学 (初期ギリシャ哲学)」における「エレア派」について考察を展開しなさい。
8. アリストテレスその他の幸福主義について考察を展開しなさい。
9. ライプニッツの「不可識別者同一の原理」について考察を展開しなさい。
10. 義務論と帰結主義を対比させて考察を展開しなさい。
11. 自然主義的誤謬について考察を展開しなさい。
12. 対象言語とメタ言語との関係について考察を展開しなさい。

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博士課程前期2年の課程・後期3年の課程入学試験問題

外国語 (英語)

第6群 (心理・哲学群)

注意

- 解答は答案用紙に書きなさい。
- 試験時間： 14:30 - 15:30

外国語

1. 下線部[1] を訳しなさい。
2. 下線部[2]を訳しなさい。
3. 「意識」に関連して下記の映画の場面において何が patent absurdity なのか説明しなさい。

Curiously, compared with the specialists, the popular culture seems to have fewer problems with the private perspective of consciousness, as shown brilliantly in Woody Allen's *Deconstructing Harry*. Perhaps you have seen the film, but if not, here is my report on what happens. [1]In the middle of a movie-within-a-movie scene, which describes the shooting of a film scene, the cameraman realizes that the image of the actor he is filming is fuzzy. Naturally, he first attributes the problem to his own error in controlling the focus, and after he fails to correct it, he begins worrying that the focusing mechanism may be out of order. But the mechanism is fine, and since there is no improvement, the cameraman now worries about the state of the lens. Could it be dirty and so cause the fuzziness? Yet, the lens turns out to be fine, too, and perfectly clean. In the midst of the ensuing commotion, everyone suddenly realizes that the problem does not have anything to do with the camera at all but with the actor in question (Mel, played by Robin Williams). It is the actor himself who is out of focus! He is intrinsically fuzzy, and everyone looking at him sees a blurred image; everyone looking at anything else but Mel sees a clear image. The actor of this movie-within-a-movie has been struck by a disease that makes all those around him, including his perplexed family and his physician, see him out of focus.

The reason why the audience laughs has to do with the patent absurdity of the idea, with the violation of a property fundamental to consciousness: its personal, private, first-person view of things. Fuzziness and out-of-focusness are not properties of objects—except in a metaphorical sense. Even when a screen is interposed between you and an object and modifies its perception, i.e., when the lenses of your glasses are dirty, the fuzziness is not in the object. Fuzziness and out-of-focusness are very much a part of our conscious perspective in perception. In normal circumstances, fuzziness and out-of-focusness occur within a person's organism, due to a number of possible causes arising at a variety of physiological levels, all the way from the eye to the pathways that transmit signals to the brain, to the brain itself. Other persons in the vicinity of he-who-seems-fuzzy-to-me do not share my fuzziness and my out-of-focusness. The scene succeeds because no one can bring Mel into focus. Fuzziness has become an external property of a living being rather than the personally constructed feature of an observation.

[2]The contemporary approach to studying the biological basis of the private human mind involves two steps. The first step consists of observing and measuring the actions of an experimental subject, or collecting and measuring the reports of internal experience offered by a subject, or both. The second step consists of relating the collected evidence to the measured manifestation of one of the neurobiological phenomena we are beginning to understand, at the level of

molecules, neurons, neural circuits, or systems of circuits. The approach is based on the following assumptions: that the processes of the mind, including those of consciousness, are based on brain activity; that the brain is a part of a whole organism with which it interacts continuously; and that we, as human beings, in spite of remarkable individual traits that make each of us unique, share similar biological characteristics in terms of the structure, organization, and function of our organisms.

fuzzy: 不鮮明な、ぼやけた

shooting: 撮影

commotion: 大騒ぎ

patent absurdity: 明らかな不合理

metaphorical: 比喩的な

(注) ***Deconstructing Harry*** is a comedy film written and directed by Woody Allen and released in 1997. This film tells the story of a successful writer named Harry Block, played by Allen, who draws inspiration from people he knows in real life, and from events that happened to him, sometimes causing these people to become alienated from him as a result. (Wikipedia)