

平成23年度入学試験問題(前期)

英 語

注 意

1. 合図があるまで表紙をあげないこと。
2. 受験票は机に出しておくこと。

I 下線部を和訳せよ。

Calling a dog “the dog”

It is the nature of scientific study of non-human animals that a few individual animals who have been thoroughly poked, observed, trained, or dissected come to represent their entire species. Yet with humans we never let one person’s behavior stand for all of our behavior. ⁽¹⁾ If one man fails to solve a Rubik’s cube in an hour, we do not extrapolate* from that that all men will so fail (unless that man had bested every other man alive). Here our sense of individuality is stronger than our sense of shared biology. When it comes to describing our potential physical and cognitive capacities, we are individuals first, and members of the human race second.

By contrast, with animals the order is reversed. Science considers animals as representatives of their species first, and as individuals second. We are accustomed to seeing a single animal or two kept in a zoo as representative of their species; to zoo management, they are even unwitting “ambassadors” of the species. Our view of the uniformity of species members is well exemplified in our comparison of their intelligence. To test the hypothesis, long popular, that a bigger brain indicates greater intelligence, ⁽²⁾ the brain volumes of chimpanzees, monkeys, and rats were compared with human brains. Sure enough, the chimp’s brain is smaller than ours, the monkey’s smaller than the chimp’s, the rat’s a mere cerebellum-sized** node of the primates’ brains. That much of the story is fairly well known. What is more surprising is that the brains used, for comparative purposes, were the brains of just two or three chimpanzees and monkeys. These couple of animals unlucky enough to lose their heads for science were henceforth considered perfectly representative monkeys and chimps. ⁽³⁾ But we had no idea if they happened to be particularly big-brained monkeys, or abnormally small-brained chimps. (Of course, researchers soon found brains bigger than ours: the dolphin’s brain is larger, as are the brains of physically larger creatures such as whales and elephants. The “big brain” myth has long been overturned.)

Similarly, if a single animal or small group of animals fails in a psychological experiment, the species is tainted with the brush of failure. Although grouping animals by biological similarity is clearly useful shorthand, there is a strange result: we tend to speak of the species as though all members of the species were identical. We never make this slip with humans. If a dog, given the choice between a pile of twenty biscuits and a pile of ten biscuits, chooses the latter, the conclusion is often stated with the definite article: “the dog” cannot distinguish between large and small piles — not “a dog” cannot so distinguish.

So when I talk about *the dog*, I am talking implicitly about *those dogs studied to date*. The results of many well-performed experiments may eventually allow us to reasonably generalize to *all dogs*, period. But even then, the variations among individual dogs will be great: your dog may be an unusually good smeller, may never look you in the eye, may love his dog bed and hate to be touched. Not every behavior a dog does should be interpreted as telling, or taken as something intrinsic; ⁽⁴⁾ sometimes they just are, just as we are.

(出典：Alexandra Horowitz, *Inside of a Dog*, Scribner, 2009. 一部変更あり)

*extrapolate : to use known facts as a basis for general statements about a situation or about what is likely to happen in the future

**cerebellum : the bottom part of your brain that controls your muscles

II 下線部を和訳せよ。

I'd be the last person to discourage children from playing sports. Indeed, I wish many more would move away from their computers, put down their iPods and cellphones and devote more time and energy to physical activities. But for many children and adolescents, the problem is the opposite of being sedentary. Encouraged by parents and coaches, many with (1) visions of glory and scholarships, too many young athletes are being pushed to the point of breaking down, physically and sometimes emotionally.

The statistics cited by Mark Hyman in his book, "Until It Hurts: America's Obsession with Youth Sports and How It Harms Our Kids", are sobering indeed: "Every year more than 3.5 million children under 15 require medical treatment for sports injuries, nearly half of which are the result of simple overuse." Injuries are only part of the problem, Mr. Hyman wrote. As adults become more and more involved, he noted, "with each passing season youth sports seem to stray further and further from its core mission of providing healthy, safe and character-building recreation for children."

Mr. Hyman, a sports journalist, was prompted to tackle this subject in part by his own misguided behavior as the father of an athletically talented son. At 13, Ben Hyman was a prized pitcher for a local team when his shoulder began to hurt — and hurt enough for him to complain — just before the start of league playoffs. Despite a professional assessment that Ben's problem was caused by throwing too many baseballs and a recommendation to rest his arm up to a month, his father put him in the game, and again three days later, urging him to "blaze a trail to the championship." When the injured boy began (2) lamely throwing balls at home plate, Mr. Hyman realized his foolish shortsightedness in putting winning ahead of his son's well-being.

The problem was put into focus three years ago by the American Academy of Pediatrics' Council on Sports Medicine and Fitness. In a report in the academy's journal, *Pediatrics*, Dr. Joel S. Brenner wrote, "Overuse injuries, overtraining and burnout among child and adolescent athletes are a growing problem in the United States." The goal of youth participation in sports, the council said, "should be to promote lifelong physical activity, recreation and skills of healthy competition." "Unfortunately," it went on, "too often the goal is skewed toward adult (parent/coach) goals either implicitly or explicitly. As more young athletes are becoming professionals at a younger age, there is more pressure to grab a piece of the 'professional pie,' to obtain a college scholarship or to make the Olympic team." But most young athletes and their parents fail to realize that depending on the sport, only a tiny few — 2 to 5 out of 1,000 high school athletes — ever achieve professional status.

Clearly we've gone too far when the emphasis on athletic participation and performance becomes all-consuming and causes injuries that can sometimes compromise a child's future. The sports surgeon Dr. James R. Andrews said that he now sees four times as many overuse injuries in youth sports as he did just five years ago and that more children today are having to undergo surgery for chronic sports injuries. A major factor in the rising injury rate is the current emphasis on playing one sport all year long, which leaves no time for muscles and joints to recover from the inevitable microtrauma that occurs during practice and play. With increased specialization, there is also no cross-training that would enable other (3) muscles to strengthen and lighten the load.

Even when a sport is done seasonally, daily practice can result in problems. The pediatrics council recommends that young athletes "have at least one to two days off per week from competitive athletics, sport-specific training and competitive practice to allow them to recover both physically and psychologically."

(出典: *The New York Times*, May 24, 2010. 一部変更あり)

III 下線部を英訳せよ。

ここ二百年の科学技術の発展によって、新しい概念を表す英語の語彙や表現が増えた。また、世界の異なる地域で英語が使用 (1) されるようになったことと、コミュニケーションがより簡単により速くなったことが相まって、結果として、何千という新しい語が出現することとなった。19世紀から20世紀にかけて作られた『オックスフォード英語辞典』の構成を見れば、こうした語彙の変遷がはっきりとわかる。この辞書は、もはや死語になってしまったものも含め、1150年以降の全ての英単語を収録してい (2) る。そこには、それぞれの語が初めて使われたのはいつか、そしてどのようにその意味が何世紀もの間に変化を遂げてきたの (3) かが、豊富な例とともに示されている。

英語 (前期)

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