

佐賀大学

前期日程

平成 25 年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

英 語

〔 文 化 教 育 学 部 〕
〔 経 済 学 部 〕
〔 医 学 部 医 学 科 〕
〔 農 学 部 〕

—— 解 答 上 の 注 意 事 項 ——

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題を見てはならない。
- 2 「解答始め」の合図があったら、すべての解答紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
- 3 問題冊子 1 冊と解答紙 2 枚（その 1，その 2）がある。
- 4 問題は 1 から 4 まで 4 問ある。文化教育学部受験者，経済学部受験者，医学部医学科受験者は問題 1 から 4 まで解答すること。農学部受験者は問題 1 から 3 まで解答すること。
- 5 解答は解答紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
- 6 解答紙 2 枚を提出すること。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文の下線部(1), (2)を日本語に直しなさい。

Weather science, or meteorology, blossomed in the late 19th century and continued through the 20th. The nature of the atmosphere and the⁽¹⁾complex processes that take place within it became a rich field for
research. Scientists became aware that the atmosphere, the land and the⁽²⁾sea were inseparably linked; that each affected the other, and that the sun
affected all three.

2 次の英文を日本語に直しなさい。

It is important to distinguish good regrets from bad regrets. Good regrets allow us to learn from our mistakes, complete our grieving, and apologize to those we have treated badly. Bad regrets cause us to spend the rest of our lives boring people with details of the opportunities we've missed.

3 次の英文の要旨を 300 字程度の日本語で書きなさい。

Conflict usually arises in the first place from frustrated needs. This helps explain why the Bushmen go to such lengths to share food and other resources. Researcher Lorna Marshall once studied what happens when Bushman hunters come back to camp with a large animal. To her amazement, it was divided between different groups of family and friends at least sixty-three times before it was even cooked, after which the meat was distributed widely yet again. In a Bushman camp, no one is allowed to go hungry. The idea of eating alone and not sharing shocks them. "Lions could do that," they say, "but not human beings!" Sharing helps everyone meet their basic needs, thus preventing conflict.

Tensions over conflicting needs can easily escalate when people lack the proper skills or attitudes to manage them. The Bushmen, therefore, carefully teach their children to control their tempers and avoid violence. Children learn to tolerate and respect others, and to avoid offending other people. They are also taught to share what they have. When two little girls were quarreling over a blanket, Purana, an elder I interviewed, explained how he told the one with the blanket that she was very lucky that Bise [the good god] gave it to her and, to show her happiness, she should share the blanket with her friend. He was teaching them how to find ways in which both could "win."

Children learn mainly from watching what adults do. The adults place great value on talking as a way of handling problems; indeed, the Bushmen call themselves "the people who talk too much." If you go into a Bushman camp, you will always hear people chatting and joking. The sounds of human voices can be heard across the desert from the early hours of the morning to the late hours of the evening. The constant talk lets people

know how everyone is feeling and whether any problems need to be discussed. Listeners continually respond to people's stories, often repeating what they hear. In effect, they are practicing what modern psychologists call "active listening," a technique used to calm negative emotions. Humor and laughter can often be heard too. People continually express and release their emotions, thus preventing tensions from building.

Good relationships are an important part of conflict prevention. A web of emotional and economic ties among the Bushmen supports mutual understanding, trust, and clear communication. Through constant visits and the exchange of gifts, they develop their relationships with other groups as well as their own. As one Bushman described the gift-giving custom to researcher Richard Lee, "*Hxaro** is when I take a thing of value and give it to you. Later, much later, when you find some good thing, you give it back to me. When I find something good, I will give it to you, and so we will pass the years together." Marshall reported that the necklaces of shells she gave as a parting gift in 1951 had, by her return the following year, showed up as single shells on people's necklaces throughout the area. Such gift-giving develops and maintains friendly relationships, and reduces jealousy and tension.

Our aim in modern societies should not be to copy the Bushmen; their circumstances differ greatly from ours and in any case, their approach is not perfect. Our challenge rather is to learn to build conflict prevention strategies into everyday life as they do. By learning from them, we can help others to meet their basic needs, give them the skills to handle disputes, and help them to build new relationships across lines of conflict.

(Adapted from William Ury: *The Third Side*)

*a Bushman practice

4 次の会話の空所(1)から(4)に、適切な英語を補って話がつながるようにしなさい。それぞれ5語から15語とする。

Keisuke: I am considering studying abroad for a year while I am at university. Have you ever considered doing that?

Yumi: (1) _____

Keisuke: Really? That's a shame. Studying abroad seems especially important for Japanese students these days as far as I can see. I heard many international companies are looking for students with international experience, so (2) _____

Yumi: Well, I have heard that too, but don't you think that (3) _____? Anyway, if you did study abroad, where would you like to go, and why?

Keisuke: Well, I might (4) _____