

北海道大学 一般前期

H—23 ㊤

英 語

12 : 30 ~ 14 : 00

解 答 上 の 注 意

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題紙を開いてはならない。
2. 問題紙は 15 ページある。
3. 解答用紙は

解答用紙番号
英語 0—1

 と

解答用紙番号
英語 0—2

 の 2 枚である。
4. 解答用紙は 2 枚とも必ず提出せよ。
5. 受験番号および座席番号(上下 2 箇所)は、監督員の指示に従って、すべての解答用紙の指定された箇所に必ず記入せよ。
6. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定された欄に記入せよ。
7. 必要以外のことを解答用紙に書いてはならない。
8. 問題紙の余白は下書きに使用してもさしつかえない。

1 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The koala is not only a national icon of Australia but also a symbol of Australia's biodiversity. Biodiversity is the variation of all life forms within an ecosystem. Life forms include plants, animals, and micro-organisms, while ⁽¹⁾an ecosystem consists of these life forms as well as their physical environment such as rocks, water sources, and the atmosphere. In Australia, there are more than one million species of plants and animals, many of (a) are found nowhere else. In fact, there are a number of rare animals there, including Tasmanian devils, wallabies, emus, wombats and kangaroos.

Each year, millions of tourists visit Australia to see the cute and unique koala, yet its numbers continue to decrease due to trees being cleared for farming and housing. Australia has one of the highest land clearing rates in the world, with over 80 percent of the koala habitat already having disappeared.

The protection of this mammal is a national priority not only because it is important for the tourism industry, but also because it represents the richness of Australia's natural resources. Scientists state that the koala is a 'flagship' species for other lesser-known parts of the ecosystem. In other words, if its population decreases, this means that the rest of the ecosystem is in trouble. Protecting koalas and their habitats means protecting many other animal and plant species that exist within the same ecosystem.

In spite of a long history of koala protection, the population of koalas is steadily decreasing today. Since European settlement, clearing of habitats for agriculture combined with hunting, diseases, bushfires and so on has resulted (b) a low population level. Following the government's ban on fur hunting in the 1930s, the koala population began to increase again. However, recent urbanization and agricultural development have reduced and fragmented its habitats.

These animals only eat leaves from eucalyptus trees, which are more commonly called gum trees. Some koalas eat up to a kilogram of gum tree leaves daily. In Australia, there are over 600⁽³⁾ different types of gum trees. However, koalas are fussy eaters, choosing most of their food from only a few varieties of eucalyptus trees.

An interesting fact about koalas is that they communicate with each other across the trees by making funny noises. One strange and unexpected noise is a loud barking sound like a big dog. This sound is also known as a 'bellow'.

Like many Australian animals, koalas are mostly nocturnal. Nocturnal animals are awake at night and asleep during the day. Koalas, in contrast, sleep for part of the night and sometimes move about in the daytime. They often sleep for 18-20 hours each day.

There is a myth that many people believe to be true that koalas sleep for many hours at a time because they become drunk on eucalyptus leaves. Eucalyptus leaves are highly toxic, but the koala's digestive system can remove these toxins and absorb the maximum amount of nutrients for energy. Eating eucalyptus leaves, though, does not provide much energy. Therefore, they cannot afford to be so active during most of the day and must sleep.

Many of the trees that koalas prefer are found in rich soils as this ensures tastier leaves. Unfortunately for the koalas, the same soils are valued by farmers as choice fields. As a consequence of agriculture and housing encroaching on koala habitats, many koalas now live in small, isolated patches of poor quality forest.

If a particular area of forest is fully occupied, some koalas may have to leave the region in search of another forest. These koalas face further challenges to their survival. For example, when koalas leave their trees and walk across open spaces, they can be run over by cars, or attacked by dogs and foxes. Stress, injury, or lack of food may make koalas vulnerable to disease.⁽⁵⁾ These difficulties in connection with the clearing of trees have led to some koalas becoming endangered in need of protection.

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 空欄(a), (b)に入る最も適切な英語 1 語を, 各々, 答えなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)と等しい意味の語句を次の(A)~(D)の中から 1 つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(A) above

(B) a maximum of

(C) a minimum of

(D) precisely

問 4 コアラがユーカリを主食とすることと長時間眠ることとの間の関係を, 本文に即して, 65 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 6 英文本文のタイトルとして最も適切なものを次の(A)~(F)の中から一つ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

(A) Clearing of Trees in the Koala Habitat

(B) Destruction of Australian Rainforests

(C) Ecology in Australia

(D) Extinction of Wildlife in Australia

(E) Protection of Australian Rare Animals

(F) Understanding and Preserving Koala Ecosystems

問題は次ページに続く

2 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867–1959) was an American architect who was born shortly after the Civil War and lived through both World Wars. He grew up in houses warmed by wood fires and lit by lanterns. Later, he saw the invention and spread of electricity, automobiles, and airplanes. Construction techniques⁽¹⁾ advanced rapidly during Wright's lifetime, allowing him to design private houses and public buildings using novel materials as they became available.

Wright designed over 1,100 architectural projects. Many were private houses. His early style with long, low, horizontal silhouettes was called the Prairie style. Wright also built churches, offices, and government buildings. He lived in Japan for some time to build the Jiyu Gakuen school (1922, Tokyo) and the former Imperial Hotel (1923, Tokyo). Japanese art and architecture greatly influenced Wright, who valued living in harmony with nature.

In 1932, Wright started a school of architecture called the Taliesin Fellowship in Spring Green, Wisconsin. Students from all over the country flocked to study under the great master. They lived at the school and spent many hours working on the neighboring farm because Wright, having spent most summers on farms during his youth, believed that experiencing agriculture and raising animals would help his students design architecture that harmonized with its surroundings.

One of Wright's students was Edgar Kaufmann Jr., son of a department store owner in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Kaufmann Jr. introduced his parents to his teacher, and begged his father to ask Wright to build a house for them.

Edgar Kaufmann Sr. decided to ask Wright to build a vacation house on their family's property in rural Bear Run, Pennsylvania, about a 2-hour drive from downtown Pittsburgh. Kaufmann Sr. invited Wright to view the site.

"See that big, flat rock in the middle of the pool?" said Kaufmann,

pointing at a huge flat rock at the base of a low waterfall. ⁽²⁾"We enjoy picnicking there. You hear the water all around you."

⁽³⁾"That's where we'll build your house," declared Wright.

"I beg your pardon?" questioned his astonished client. "Aren't houses supposed to stand on riverbanks? Why sit it on top of the water?"

⁽⁴⁾But it was too late. The stubborn artist had a brilliant concept. It was to become his masterpiece.

The house is called Fallingwater because it is placed among a series of low waterfalls that cascade down a heavily wooded hill. The narrow Bear Run River runs swift and heavy especially during early spring when snow melts. The water is pleasantly cool in summer. In winter, the river freezes under deep snow. The hillside is steep and the dense wood is impassable.

The house blends in with its surroundings by visually echoing the river and the hillside. For instance, some exterior walls are built using locally dug rock. The house's horizontal floors resemble the large, flat boulders in the stream, while the windows resemble low waterfalls. These exterior features create the illusion that the stream originates from above and behind the house's tall wall, although in reality the water comes from a different direction.

Wright valued unifying people, architecture, and nature. Most people at that time wanted houses that dominated the landscape. ⁽⁵⁾"A house should be of the hill, not on it," said Wright. Fallingwater's placement and materials blur the boundary between river, hill, and house.

Wright wanted people to live within nature, not to observe it as a bystander. Wright engulfed the house's occupants with Bear Run's natural settings.

Wright insisted on designing the entire living space. Electric lights, furniture, dining plates, decorations — everything was his own choice. The living room and bedrooms still contain their original furnishings that appear astonishingly modern considering the house was built in 1938. The interior and

exterior designs were so groundbreaking at the time that Fallingwater appeared on the cover of *Time* magazine.

Today, Fallingwater is a National Historic Landmark open to the public year-round. Edgar Kaufmann Jr. donated the house to a non-profit organization so that everybody could visit it.

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部の代名詞(2)We, (3)You がそれぞれ指示するものとして最も適切な語句を次の(A)～(D)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Any person.
- (B) Edgar Kaufmann Sr.
- (C) Edgar Kaufmann Sr. and Frank Lloyd Wright.
- (D) The Kaufmanns.

問 3 下線部(4)の文を次のように補う場合、空欄に入る適切な英語 1 語を答えなさい。

But it was too late for Edgar Kaufmann Sr. to () with Wright.

問 4 下線部(5)によって Wright が意図していたことに最も近いものを 1 つ、以下の(A)～(D)の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) A house should be clearly visible instead of hidden from view.
- (B) A house should be made of local materials instead of imported substances.
- (C) A house should blend into the landscape instead of dominating it.
- (D) A house should stand on the hilltop instead of on the hillside.

問 5 本文の内容と合致するものをつぎの(A)～(G)から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Edgar Kaufmann Sr. and Frank Lloyd Wright had already discussed the details of the construction plan when they met at the site of the vacation house in Bear Run.
- (B) Edgar Kaufmann Sr. was a student who studied under Wright in Wisconsin.
- (C) Japanese art and architecture played an important part in Wright's career because he put much emphasis on integrating his work with nature.
- (D) The house built by Wright stands in a waterfall pool and looks as if it is part of the series of low waterfalls, so it is called Fallingwater.
- (E) Wright employed an excellent architect for the interior designs of Fallingwater.
- (F) Wright used older, more traditional construction techniques rather than new ones for the design of Fallingwater.
- (G) Wright wanted to use rocks imported from Japan to build the exterior of Fallingwater.

Stay-at-home dads are married fathers with children who care for their family while their wives work outside the home. Stay-at-home dads are also called stay-at-home fathers, house dads, and househusbands.

Traditionally, men were breadwinners and women were caregivers. A recent survey in England showed that 75 percent of women in their twenties prefer a husband who can do the housework, such as shopping, cooking, and looking after the children. The widespread expectation that men should share the domestic burden has led some couples to completely reverse their roles. The number of stay-at-home dads is starting to increase in Britain, Canada, Australia, the United States, and urban India.

Many stay-at-home dads take great pleasure in showing affection to their children. Their wives can pursue careers without worrying about teaching family values or paying for child care. Research suggests that children of stay-at-home dads often benefit from strong bonds with both parents, whereas the father's role in a stay-at-home mom household is less influential.

Although the number of stay-at-home dads is increasing, it remains small compared to the total number of fathers. In the United States, the government estimates that in 2009 there were 158,000 stay-at-home dads, a mere 0.2 percent of 67.8 million fathers. In Australia, about 1 percent of fathers are stay-at-home dads. In urban India, one estimate suggests 3 percent of fathers stay at home full-time.

Some stay-at-home dads suffer from social stigma. Many people, including stay-at-home moms, do not understand why a man would choose to give up his career to care for his family full-time. Being a stay-at-home dad can also be career suicide. Many employers view stay-at-home dads as lacking ambition and commitment. Losing professional skills may prevent stay-at-home dads from returning to the workforce.

Question A

What benefits can wives of stay-at-home dads expect? Complete the following sentence.

The wives of stay-at-home dads _____.

Question B

What social stigma may stay-at-home dads experience? Complete the following sentence.

Some people may think _____.

Question C

Will stay-at-home dads become common in Japan? State your opinion in 70 to 100 words. Include examples or reasons that support your opinion. You may use words and ideas from the text, but you must not copy complete sentences.

- 4 以下の英文〔Ⅰ〕を読み、その内容と一致するように、英文〔Ⅱ〕の(1)~(12)の空欄に入る最も適切な語を下の枠から選びなさい。それぞれの空欄に4つの選択肢がある。(A)~(D)の記号で答えなさい。

〔Ⅰ〕

Tiffany (T): That's the last straw! I've had just about enough!

Brad (B): What's up, Tiffany?

T: I've been baking a cake. Two hours of hard work, and look what I get!

B: Oh no.

T: I'm ready to explode!

B: I can see why you're disappointed.

T: That's putting it mildly.

B: But being frustrated and being angry are different things.

T: What are you getting at?

B: That there's probably a way to bake your cake right.

T: You're saying it's my attitude?

B: No, I'm saying that a calm mind is more likely to fix problems. Anger isn't the cause of the problem. But it can distract us from finding a solution.

T: I guess you have a point. What do you suggest?

B: Ever heard of anger management?

T: Huh?

B: It's a fancy name for techniques that calm you down. It works for all sorts of things, like when you're nervous, mad, anxious, whatever.

T: How does it work?

B: Let's start by counting to ten.

T: Oh that's smart.

B: Thomas Jefferson said, "If you're angry, count to ten."

T: And "If you're very angry, count to a hundred"! I've heard that one.

B: He was probably thinking of yelling at people. You'll make enemies, and you'll lose the respect of your friends.

T: I see.

B: In our case, we're not worried about our reputation. We want to figure out what went wrong, right? So we can bake a terrific cake?

T: Yeah. (sigh) Okay, I've counted to ten. What next?

B: Breathe. Deep and long. Like this.

T: Mmm.

B: Concentrate on your breathing. Close your eyes. Feel the air coming in and out.

T: Mmm. (laugh) At least the cake smells good!

B: (laugh) It sure does. I'm glad you're in a better mood. Seeing the lighter side of things is a crucial step in anger management.

T: Yeah. Sorry I blew up earlier.

B: Oh no, you didn't blow up.

T: I almost did. I wish I could be calm and collected like those Japanese friends of yours.

B: Hmm. Want to know a secret? They're not as calm as you think they are. Although they don't gesture or yell as some people do in America.

T: Like road rage?

B: Yeah. A car acts like a suit of armor. It distances drivers from the person they're angry at, so drivers can become dangerously aggressive. But in Japan, people usually travel on trains and buses, so they tend not to yell or shake fists at people. They can be just as angry as the next person, but they don't show it as much.

T: So it's all bottled up inside?

B: Sometimes. And that's not good. It's important to release frustration. Of course getting physical isn't good either.

T: So what should we do?

B: The first step is to acknowledge that a problem exists. The problem is what triggers our emotional response. No use pretending the problem isn't there. The second step is studying the problem to find a solution. If you do it right, strong emotions can actually motivate the problem-solving process.

T: What if you can't find a solution? Like when your pet dog dies? There's nothing you can do about that, is there?

B: You're absolutely right. Sometimes, our grief or anxiety is so overwhelming that there's no exit. That, unfortunately, is part of life. And when that happens, we need time. A lot of time.

T: So we count to a million?

B: (laugh) Maybe! Seriously, time heals many wounds, but may leave scars. That's part of growing up.

[II]

Tiffany was (1) that her cake did not turn out as expected. She was about to give up when Brad suggested that Tiffany might learn how to succeed by first calming down and then analyzing the (2).

Strong feelings typically occur in response to problems. Although emotional responses are by themselves natural, they may (3) with logical processes for solving difficulties. In other words, anger is not the cause of the problem, but may (4) finding the solution.

Anger management is a term that refers to techniques for resolving nervousness, anger, anxiety, stress, and other intense emotions.

One technique involves (5). Thomas Jefferson said, "When angry, count to ten. When very angry, count to a hundred." He was probably concerned with personal (6). Words spoken in anger can create enemies and damage one's reputation. In anger management, counting or pausing is effective, because strong feelings (7).

Another technique is related to breathing. By breathing deeply, and by focusing on the air entering and exiting the lungs, we shift our attention from the tension to our bodies. Forcing ourselves to relax lets us regain our inner (8).

A third way is to use (9). Tiffany found that concentrating on breathing allowed her to notice how nice her cake smelled. Making light of a situation helps take it less (10), and stops us from becoming obsessed with our feelings.

There are, however, cases where these techniques are (11). From time to time, we encounter circumstances that offer no solution. Intense and prolonged emotions are natural and unavoidable in such cases. Healing may take a considerable amount of (12). Even after many years, we may still occasionally experience sharp pangs of pain or fury.

1. (A) confident	(B) shy	(C) amused	(D) upset
2. (A) oven	(B) recipe	(C) motivation	(D) problem
3. (A) associate	(B) interfere	(C) help	(D) contrast
4. (A) prevent	(B) promote	(C) propel	(D) provide
5. (A) smelling	(B) baking	(C) quoting	(D) waiting
6. (A) belongings	(B) achievements	(C) relationships	(D) opinions
7. (A) fade	(B) remain	(C) thicken	(D) grow
8. (A) space	(B) muscles	(C) peace	(D) conflict
9. (A) humor	(B) spices	(C) energy	(D) computers
10. (A) objectively	(B) easily	(C) concretely	(D) seriously
11. (A) priceless	(B) useless	(C) effective	(D) important
12. (A) money	(B) medicine	(C) time	(D) exercise