

北海道大学 医学部 歯学部

前期

H—26 ④

# 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 14 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、監督者の指示に従って、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。

It has long been thought that one of the characteristics which separate humans from other animals is the ability to reason. Whereas animals are slaves to their instincts, such as hunger, thirst, fear and the need to reproduce, humans have the capacity to control their urges and reflect upon their feelings. Promotion of the use of reason was central to the Enlightenment movement in 18th century Europe. The ability to think problems through logically is something on which Western civilizations have prided themselves. However, while it is certainly true that humans possess the capacity to employ logic in problem solving and in making good decisions, psychologists have shown in experimental studies that humans are likely to act irrationally far more often than is commonly perceived.

One example of this is the influence of words. If you have recently read  
(1) or heard someone say the word 'eat', then you will be more likely to use a 'u' rather than an 'a' to fill in the blank in the combination: 'so\_p'. You will also be better able to recognize the word 'soup' when 'soup' is whispered to you than if you had not just been exposed to the idea of 'eating'. Words can also influence our physical actions. In a famous experiment, a group of American university students were told to make a sentence using a set of words presented to them. They were divided into two groups. One group was given a word list containing words which are normally associated with the elderly, such as 'retirement', 'wrinkle', 'grey', 'slow' and 'pension', while the list given to the other group contained no such words. When the students had finished their task, they were told to change rooms. The researchers found that the students who had been working with the set of words associated with old age walked more slowly than the other group. The word 'old' was not used, and all the students said in the interview after the experiment that they were unaware of the theme  
(2) suggested by the words. Their behaviour had been influenced unconsciously.

The phenomenon described above is known in psychology as 'priming'. It can also be produced through your own gestures. This is because gestures are also a form of communication. For example, nodding means 'yes' and shaking the head means 'no'. To demonstrate how 'priming' may also apply to gestures, American university students in another experiment were given a set of headphones to wear. An opinion taken from a radio show was played through the headphones and the students were instructed to check for sound problems by moving their heads. Half of the students were asked to nod their heads up and down, while ( 3 ) half were asked to shake their heads from side to side. The experimenters found that the students who nodded their heads up and down were more likely to agree with the opinion which they had heard through the headphones. This contrasted with the group that shook their heads, who were more likely to disagree.

While no one would argue that humans are completely irrational, we are open to suggestion far more than we would like to believe. We should therefore be aware of this when taking important decisions, especially if someone is actively trying to influence the outcome, such as in advertizing, or even when in supermarkets. For example, the interiors of these shops are often designed by psychologists to encourage what is known as 'impulse buying'. The use of lighting to display certain products and the physical placement of goods are designed with this aim in mind. It is no accident that comfort foods such as sweets and chocolates are frequently displayed at the checkout counter, where people have to wait in line. It may be impossible to make ourselves immune to all suggestion, but a little self-reflection before we act may go a long way.

問 1 下線部(1)が表す内容を日本語で述べなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)が指している内容を表す語句を、次の(A)~(D)の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) our physical actions (B) the elderly  
(C) the influence of words (D) unconsciousness

問 3 空欄( 3 )に入るもっとも適切な語句を、次の(A)~(D)の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) another (B) other (C) the another (D) the other

問 4 下線部(4)の理由を、本文に即して、60 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)が指している内容を日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 6 下線部(6)の意味にもっとも近い意味をもつ語句を、次の(A)~(D)の中から 1 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) be helpful (B) be possible  
(C) know better (D) take some time

問 7 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の(A)~(F)の中から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) Almost every aspect of human behaviour is actually controlled by instinctive urges.  
(B) Contemporary people think they are far more rational than people in the 18th century.  
(C) People are readily affected by subtle signals that are not very explicit.  
(D) You can recognize words more easily when some related words have been presented to you beforehand.  
(E) Your physical actions may influence your attitude toward an opinion you hear.  
(F) Western Europeans in the 18th century strongly believed in the power of human reason.

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。

Many visitors to Hokkaido are familiar with its large open spaces, beautiful mountains, forests, lakes and sea, and its abundant wildlife. However, many may be less familiar with the historical relation between humans and animals there, and even fewer — except perhaps Hokkaido residents — are likely to be knowledgeable about the challenges presented <sup>(1)</sup> thereby, such as the fact that burgeoning populations of deer are now eating away the World Heritage Site.

In recent years, spurred on by warm winters and the long-run impact of the absence of hereditary predators, rapidly expanding herds of deer have increasingly become a nuisance to local Hokkaido residents. They venture into nearby farms to devour local crops or livestock food during the spring and summer; the forestry industry is also damaged during the winter season when the deer kill trees by damaging the tree bark, which they eat to sustain themselves. Such damage in the Shiretoko Natural World Heritage Site may eventually harm the tourism industry. These trends impose immense costs on local farmers and foresters in terms of product loss. Protective countermeasures, such as installing electric fences or encircling crops or tree trunks with protective wire and steel mesh, similarly result in outrageous expenses.

Four methods are commonly agreed upon for reducing deer populations: 1) hunting, 2) commercializing consumption of deer meat and hides, 3) controlling pregnancy, and 4) increasing populations of predators. Interestingly, one of these alternatives <sup>(2)</sup> was actually eliminated completely by Hokkaido residents themselves at the end of the 19th century. Under the direction of American advisors, Hokkaido people killed off the population of the ezo wolf, which had traditionally been a keystone predator in Hokkaido, by systematically hunting and killing it.

At the time, contrary to what one might expect, the elimination of a traditional predator did not cause a rebound in the number of deer. This is because overhunting for commercial purposes, combined with several successive harsh winters, severely reduced deer populations. Similarly to the herring, both the ezo wolf — the predator — and the ezo deer — the victim — were devastated by human intervention.

Is reintroduction of wolves into Hokkaido a practical option for reducing damage caused by deer? (4) It has thus proved to be quite costly, as conservationist groups have been forced to compensate local ranchers for losses incurred through wolf attacks.

Judging by the precedent of the United States, provided that large enough tracts of suitable wilderness still exist to sustain the number of wolves to be introduced, such actions could contribute to dramatic reductions of ezo deer. However, unlike Wyoming, Idaho and Montana where the grey wolf has been successfully reintroduced, the Hidaka region of Hokkaido, for instance, now raises not only ordinary livestock such as cattle or sheep, but also very expensive thoroughbred horses. These famous animals would be nearly impossible to insure from wolf attacks, and equally difficult to replace through financial compensation.

Putting aside the question of whether any of the possible measures can actually be carried out, it is important to know that human-nature interaction in Hokkaido is not without its issues. And even if we cannot come up with immediate effective countermeasures against such issues, being aware that actions taken over 120 years ago have serious consequences in the present day <sup>(5)</sup> can help us to relativize our view of contemporary world ecology and environmental problems, and thus to become more engaged citizens both with our region and the world.

注) rancher : a person who owns a large farm

問 1 下線部(1) 'presented thereby' を 'presented by ( )' のように書き換える場合、( )に入る語句を同じパラグラフから抜き出し、英語で答えなさい。

問 2 下線部(2)の意味としてもっとも適切な語を、次の(A)~(D)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) changes      (B) options      (C) problems      (D) trends

問 3 下線部(3)の具体的な内容としてもっとも適切なものを、次の(A)~(E)の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) advice from Americans was persuasive enough for Hokkaido people to start systematic hunting of wolves  
(B) commercializing consumption of deer meat and hides was effective in reducing deer populations  
(C) even after getting rid of a traditional predator, ezo deer would not increase  
(D) human intervention would have devastated both the ezo wolf and the ezo deer  
(E) killing a large number of ezo wolves led to the increase in the number of ezo deer



問 4 空欄(4)には、次の(ア)～(エ)を並べ替えたものが入る。正しい順序を下の(A)～(D)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(ア) At the same time, however, the project has met strong opposition from ranchers, who are likely to lose a great deal from wolf attacks on livestock.

(イ) It has reduced overgrown populations of elk and other deer and further restored balance to the ecology by speeding recovery of the trees which are the mainstay of the elk's diet.

(ウ) Some might say yes, and others no.

(エ) Wolf reintroduction has been successfully carried out in areas of the Western United States.

(A) イーエーアーウ

(B) ウーアーイーエ

(C) ウーエーイーア

(D) エーイーアーウ

問 5 下線部(5)の具体例として本文で述べられていることがらを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 本文の内容と合致しないものを、次の(A)～(F)から 2 つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

(A) Eating deer meat is a common method of reducing the number of deer.

(B) In Hokkaido, some residents may know about the problem of human-animal relations there.

(C) Knowledge about the past may give us a balanced view of current ecological issues.

(D) People eventually gave up reintroducing wolves to the Western United States.

(E) Setting up protective fences around crops is far more costly than the product damage itself caused by deer.

(F) The reintroduction of wolves eventually placed a financial burden on conservationist groups in the US.

In 2003, hundreds of people suddenly turned up at a department store and asked confused shop assistants where they could buy a “love rug”, an item that does not exist. This kind of event soon became popular and is now referred to as a “flash mob”. A “flash mob” is a group of people who use email, Twitter and social networking sites to organize sudden public gatherings at which they participate in pointless activities that only last for a short time.

The idea soon took off and flash mobs started appearing all over the world. Sometimes they made headline news. For example, twelve thousand people descended on Liverpool Street Station in London in 2009. They waited until seven o'clock and then suddenly started dancing. This flash mob was started by a twenty-two year old man who posted his idea on a social networking site. Other flash mob events include mass pillow fights in Taipei, Toronto and New York, posing like statues, again in Liverpool Street Station, a water fight in Vancouver, and asking employees in book shops in Rome for non-existent books.

Supporters say that flash mobs are a way for people to come together and express themselves in a unique way. They claim that participation creates a sense of unity that breaks through the cold anonymity of public spaces. It also fights against conformity and, at the end of the day, is just a bit of harmless fun.

Not everyone agrees. Critics argue that there is nothing spontaneous about organized events at which everyone does the same thing. Opponents also insist that flash mobs can disturb others who are trying to go about their business. For example, British transport police reported that the flash mob dance disrupted rush hour services because the trains could not stop at the station.

Answer questions A to C in English. You may use words and ideas from the text, but you must not copy complete sentences.

### Question A

According to the text, what are the four defining characteristics of a “flash mob”? Complete the following sentence.

A flash mob is a sudden public gathering of people which \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. It only lasts for a short time.

### Question B

Supporters and critics view flash mobs from different perspectives. Complete the following sentence.

Supporters would say that flash mobs encourage \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, whereas critics  
argue that flash mobs prevent \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.

### Question C

Imagine that you have received the following email invitation from a close friend to attend a flash mob event: “Hi! Let’s get together at Odori Park during the Sapporo Snow Festival this Friday at 6 pm and have a big snowball fight!” Do you think this activity would be worth participating in? In 70–100 words, state your opinion and give THREE specific reasons to support your position.

4 以下の英文〔Ⅰ〕は二人の友人による対話で、英文〔Ⅱ〕はその要約である。

英文〔Ⅰ〕と内容が合致するように、英文〔Ⅱ〕の空欄( 1 )～( 12 )に入るもっとも適切な語句を下の枠の中からそれぞれ1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、文頭に来る語句も小文字で表記してある。

〔Ⅰ〕

**Jim (J):** Hey, Chris, have you ever heard of this movie?

**Chris (C):** No, what's it about?

**J:** It's about a unique architect who's trying to change the world by reusing waste objects as building materials for architecture.

**C:** That sounds really interesting. How does he do it?

**J:** I'm not sure about the science involved, but for example he uses discarded automobile tires for walls, or he takes beer cans and plastic bottles and fits them together into bricks.

**C:** Wow! You mean it's actually possible to create something beautiful with those kinds of garbage materials!

**J:** Yeah. Well, of course he uses other common building materials to put on the finishing touch. He and his crew had cooperated to construct a whole neighborhood of houses in the countryside in New Mexico from waste materials, and the architect's house was gorgeous. His house had bedrooms, a kitchen, an office, solar panels . . . and, it was possible for these people to survive through the dead of winter in New Mexico — minus 30 degree temperatures — without any extra cost for electricity or gas to heat their homes.

**C:** Incredible. It sounds like a revolutionary new way to make sustainable living possible.

**J:** Yeah, I thought so, too. Eventually, however, the local building inspectors restricted his activity, forcing him to adjust his building methods to the local building codes. They even withdrew his architect's license.



- C: So his movement to change how we think about building stopped there?
- J: No, it didn't discourage him at all. In fact, he searched for several years for new ways to continue his activities. For example, he and his crew visited the huge tsunami disaster area in India as volunteers to teach the local people how to construct environmentally-friendly houses out of the wreckage from the tsunami. The local people were so moved and impressed that they called him "Teacher". He also convinced the New Mexico state government to create a special law which would allow architects in New Mexico to experiment with new and innovative building techniques. The US Board of Architects was so impressed with his efforts in India that they offered to give him back his national architect's license.
- C: So the movie has a happy end?
- J: Yeah, well it was good in general because it made me think about how we need to recycle non-renewable materials in order to carry on important activities like creating comfortable living environments. But, I have some serious questions left. For example, what would happen if the tires and plastic bottles were to decompose . . .?

[II]

In this conversation, Jim explains to his friend Chris about a documentary movie ( 1 ) an unusual architect from New Mexico in the United States. Jim describes ( 2 ) the architect gained attention by constructing houses out of waste materials such as used automobile tires, plastic bottles, and beer cans, which he utilized to create amenable, elegant, and ( 3 ) modern houses.

To Chris, these architectural methods and philosophy sounded like an ideal new way to ( 4 ) to sustainability.

The reality, ( 5 ), was not so simple. The local town government was not satisfied with the quality of the unorthodox architect's work. They forced him to adjust his building style to local ( 6 ), and even took ( 7 ) his architectural license.

( 8 ) dismayed at small setbacks, however, the architect experimented with new approaches, such as teaching building technology to disaster ( 9 ) in India, and convincing the New Mexico state government to implement a special new architectural law. ( 10 ), the US Board of Architects offered him the opportunity to regain his national architectural license.

Nonetheless, ( 11 ) this story ends on a happy note appears to be a matter for debate. Jim explains that while the movie was good for making him reconsider sustainability, he experienced serious doubts about the environmental ( 12 ) of the materials that the architect used.

- |                      |                      |                    |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| (A) accidentally     | (B) although         | (C) as             |
| (D) away             | (E) being            | (F) contribute     |
| (G) energy-consuming | (H) energy-efficient | (I) featuring      |
| (J) focusing         | (K) help             | (L) how            |
| (M) however          | (N) in               | (O) not            |
| (P) patients         | (Q) preservation     | (R) safety         |
| (S) standards        | (T) tradition        | (U) ultimately     |
| (V) victims          | (W) what             | (X) whether or not |