

平成 19 年度

前 期 日 程

# 英 語 問 題

〔注 意〕

1. 問題冊子及び解答用紙は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号は、解答用紙の受験番号欄(計 2 か所)に正確に記入すること。
3. 問題冊子のページ数は、表紙を除き 7 ページである。脱落している場合は直ちに申し出ること。
4. 解答用紙は 1 枚である。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。枠からはみ出してはいけない。
6. 問題冊子中の余白は、適宜下書きに使用してよい。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

I 次の英文(A)と(B)を読み、それぞれ下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) Scientists and animal trainers have devoted their lives to trying to understand what the world looks like to animals. After all, the planet is full of perceptive creatures — of whom we are a small minority — and it's more than a matter of idle curiosity to consider how life appears to them. Humans can't help approaching this problem from a human perspective. We posit our own intelligence, our behavior, emotions, and language skills, as the norm. A horse-trainer friend of mine is often asked if horses are intelligent. “It depends who's writing the test,” he likes to say. I've often wondered how it would turn out if humans weren't the ones writing the tests, defining the norm.

(B) Communication is far more than speech and writing. Most of us are unaware that we are communicating in many different ways even when we are not speaking. The same goes for other social animal species. We rarely learn about this mostly non-verbal human communication in school even though it is very important for effective interaction with others. Growing up in a society, we learn how to use gestures, glances, slight changes in tone of voice, and other auxiliary communication devices to modify or emphasize what we say and do. We learn these highly culture-bound techniques over years largely by observing others and imitating them.

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

On the evening of 15 February 1894, a man was discovered in the park near the \*Royal Observatory at Greenwich in a most distressing condition: it appeared that he had been carrying or otherwise handling some explosive which had gone off in his hands. He later died from his injuries. The fact that he had been in Greenwich Park naturally provoked speculation: was he attempting to blow up the Observatory? Around this puzzling and ambiguous incident \*Joseph Conrad constructed, in *The Secret Agent*, a story of a double agent who had been instructed by a foreign power to blow up the Greenwich Observatory and so provoke outrage at what would be perceived as an attack on science or technology itself, the idea being that this would be a much more subtly unsettling attack on society than any assault on a prominent individual or group of innocent people.

By 1894, Greenwich had acquired a peculiar significance: it not only marked 0° longitude, it also ( a ) for the standardization of time. For much of the nineteenth century different towns in Britain kept their own time, and travellers from one place to another would often have to reset their portable \*timepieces on arrival. But the development of the railways made it increasingly important to dispose of these local variations, and 1852 saw the introduction of a standard 'Railway Time', as it was called. Finally, in 1880, Parliament passed the Definition of Time Act, which introduced a universal time, this being defined by the time on the Observatory clock at Greenwich. This, as we might imagine, could well have induced in some quarters the same resentment as the idea of a single European currency does in others today, though whether feeling ran sufficiently high as to motivate the blowing up of the Observatory is a matter for debate.

The idea of a standard time implies a standard timepiece, which raises the question of what it is for a timepiece to be entirely accurate. I discover that the

\*grandfather clock is slow by noticing a discrepancy between it and my 1950s wristwatch. But on comparing my wristwatch with your digital watch, bought only last week, I discover that my watch is losing a few minutes every day. And ( ㉑ ) we to judge your timepiece against the standard of a \*caesium clock, we should no doubt discover some further discrepancy. But this process must have a limit. Eventually, we arrive at a means of measuring time that we take to be as accurate as anything can be, and we take this to be our standard, ( ㉒ ) to which all other timepieces are to be judged. Now, does it make sense to inquire, of this standard, whether it is truly accurate? This may strike one as a strange question. Surely, one can ask of any means of time-measurement whether it is truly accurate or not, a truly accurate clock being one that judges two adjacent periods (for example, successive swings of a pendulum) to be of the same duration when and only when they are indeed of the same duration. But here we come up against a problem. There is simply no way of telling, for certain, that anything ( ㉓ ) this requirement. We can only compare one timepiece with another.

Although we can perform a test that will show some kinds of timepiece to be more accurate than others, it is impossible to tell whether an instrument is 100 per cent accurate since ( ㉔ ) one has to judge accuracy by is other instruments, whose accuracy can always be called into question.

\*注

Royal Observatory at Greenwich グリニッジ天文台

Joseph Conrad イギリスの小説家

timepiece(s) 時計

grandfather clock 床置き大型振り子時計

caesium clock (誤差が10万年に1秒といわれる)セシウム時計

設問(1) 本文中の下線部①～④を他の語句で置き換えるとすれば、どれが最も適切か。それぞれ(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| ① (イ) angered    | (ロ) insulted        |
| (ハ) invited      | (ニ) proved          |
| ② (イ) disturbing | (ロ) floating        |
| (ハ) moving       | (ニ) unsuccessful    |
| ③ (イ) crack      | (ロ) difference      |
| (ハ) discussion   | (ニ) dissatisfaction |
| ④ (イ) endurance  | (ロ) length          |
| (ハ) location     | (ニ) type            |

設問(2) 本文中の空所( ㉑ )～( ㉕ )を埋めるのに最も適切なものを、それぞれ(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- |                 |                |            |               |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|
| ㉑ (イ) meant     | (ロ) ran        | (ハ) sat    | (ニ) stood     |
| ㉒ (イ) did       | (ロ) if         | (ハ) should | (ニ) were      |
| ㉓ (イ) according | (ロ) concerning | (ハ) owing  | (ニ) regarding |
| ㉔ (イ) arrives   | (ロ) judges     | (ハ) makes  | (ニ) meets     |
| ㉕ (イ) all       | (ロ) every      | (ハ) that   | (ニ) which     |

設問(3) 本文中の下線部(i) this の意味内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問(4) 本文中の下線部(ii) these local variations の意味内容を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部(A)の大意に最も近いものを(イ)～(ニ)からひとつ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (イ) グリニッジ天文台の爆破事件がヨーロッパ中で反感を招いたかどうかは、議論の余地がある。
- (ロ) 標準時の導入は、ヨーロッパ統一通貨の導入に対するのと同様の反感を伴ったかもしれない。
- (ハ) グリニッジ天文台の時計は、ヨーロッパの通貨のように世界のあらゆる場所で通用するものであり、大変便利である。
- (ニ) グリニッジ天文台の時計が15分ごとに鳴るようになり、それがヨーロッパ中で議論の的となった。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部(B)の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

Ⅲ あなたが今までに行ったことのある観光地で、もう一度行ってみたいところはどこですか。その理由とともに、70 語程度の英語で述べなさい。

IV 次の日本文(A)と(B)の下線部の意味を英語で表しなさい。ただし、(B)では、**文学部の志願者のみは(イ)を、文学部以外の学部の志願者は(ロ)を選んで解答しなさい。**

(A) (すべての学部の志願者)

ぼくが経験した限りでは、どんな楽しい夢でも、楽しい現実には遠く及ばない反面、悪夢のほうは、むしろ現実の不安や恐怖を上まわる場合が多いような気がする。たとえば、何度も繰り返して見た、いちばんなじみ深い夢は、ぼくの場合、笑う月に追いかけられる夢だ。最初はたしか、小学生の頃だったと思う。恐怖のあまり、しばらくは、夜になって眠らなければならないのが苦痛だったほどだ。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者のみ)

井原西鶴の浮世草子の作品を思い浮かべてもよいが、大阪を中心とする上方文化には、現実的で経済性を重んじる気風があったのである。また、閉鎖的な傾向のある市場の中で、日常的に無駄とも見える会話を重ねることを通して、商機をつかんでいくという商習慣もあって、おしゃべりを嫌わず、むしろ歓迎する気風も育っていたのであろう。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

言語は、人間にのみ備わった能力である。何か考えごとをするときに、私たちは常に言葉を使っている。言葉はあまりに身近にあるので、その存在を忘れてしまうことさえある。しかし、病や事故などで言葉に不自由を感じるようになって、初めてその存在の大きさに気づくことがあるだろう。