

平成 21 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)に右詰めで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 6 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, それぞれの下線部の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) Slang is more pervasive than ever, and teachers nationwide are wearying of the unyielding fight against improper speech and a breed of student that simply refuses to learn the correct way to use language. Furthermore, when asked what they perceive to be the cause of this situation, most of them point straight at new inventions, such as e-mail, cell phones, and \*instant messaging, wholeheartedly believing them to be the source of any perceived decline in youth literacy.

(B) The current understanding of anticipated climate change and its effect on ecosystems and societies, uncertainties and all, is not anecdotal. Rather, it is articulated explicitly as a consensus view of a world-wide community of researchers. Too few politicians and members of the public appreciate this. And although not every individual scientist involved will fully agree with each sentence and each probability estimate in the \*\*IPCC's reports, few if any will seriously question that what the IPCC delivers is as good a piece of scientific advice on climate change as anyone could hope to get.

[注]

\*instant messaging 「インスタント・メッセージ」(対話やメッセージのやりとりなどができるインターネット上の機能)

\*\*IPCC 気候変動に関する政府間協議会

II 次の英文を読んで。以下の設問に答えなさい。

Sailors have long known that whales make strange musical noises. Yet it wasn't until recording techniques were developed that anyone could listen to whale songs ( a ) their entirety. It was, in fact, military science that first collected the evidence. ( b ) the cold war, the US government conducted secret research into how sound travels underwater. The Americans were looking for ways to locate enemy submarines, and to hide their own. They knew that sound travels five times faster underwater than it does through the air, but they also found that it travels at different speeds in different layers of the ocean, fastest of all at the bottom. This may seem surprising, but as David Rothenberg explains: The denser the medium, the faster the molecules shake as the sound wave goes through it.

( c ) listening to the ocean, the scientists heard low \*moaning and rumbling noises that they gradually learned to identify (and dismiss) as the sound of living creatures. These turned out to be great whales communicating with one another in the deep sound channels, where their utterances travelled ( d ) hundreds, even thousands of miles.

By listening to \*\*humpback whale songs through underwater microphones, scientists discovered that whales do not cry and moan randomly. The songs — always sung by males — had long-range structures, sometimes lasting for hours. They were shaped like any good musical composition, with \*\*\*themes, phrases, climaxes, resolution, and dying away. Moreover, the songs were repeated after a pause. They seemed to be transmitted to other whales living in the same area who sang them too. Different groups in other oceans had their own distinctive songs. The songs were too long and formal merely to be passing on simple information about females, food or the ocean floor. Strangest of all, they underwent slow but continuous evolution. Researchers who came back summer after summer noticed subtle changes in the songs each year. all the whales in the

area picking up the changes. This means that whales are very different from birds, those other well-known singers of the natural world, whose songs remain stable over time. Whereas today's nightingales may sound very similar to the ones that Shakespeare heard, a whale researcher will complain that the great whale singers of the 1970s have gone now, and that the music favored by today's youngsters is entirely different.

③ Whales became big, so to speak, when endangered species caught our imagination in the 70s. The idea that the world's largest creatures were singing at the bottom of the ocean had great emotional power. Some musicians even went out in boats to play to them. Did the whales respond? The musicians thought so. It was all meant to be a homage, an inter-species get-together, but it had to stop when the Marine Mammal Protection Act forbade anyone from harassing the animals and classed music as a form of harassment.

Some people warn that because of motorized shipping and \*\*\*\* seismic exploration of the ocean floor by oil companies, the seas are getting much noisier. There is evidence that whales are trying to sing louder to make themselves heard; furthermore, recent sonar tests have been known to kill whales.

We know that whale songs are complex messages, but we still don't know what they mean or what we could learn from them, and now they may be ( ⊙ ) threat.

[注]

\* moaning and rumbling うめき, うなる

\*\* humpback whale ザトウクジラ

\*\*\* themes, phrases, climaxes, resolution テーマ, 楽句, クライマックス,  
(不協和音の)解決

\*\*\*\* seismic 地震(性)の

設問(1) 本文中の①～⑤にあてはまるもっとも適当な語を、(イ)～(チ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい(同じ語を二度選んではいけません)。

- (イ) across            (ロ) while            (ハ) against            (ニ) in  
(ホ) during            (ヘ) at            (ト) among            (チ) under

設問(2) 本文中の下線部①の This が指し示す内容を、日本語でわかりやすく説明しなさい。

設問(3) 本文中の下線部②の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

設問(4) 本文では、クジラと鳥はどのような点で異なると述べているか。日本語でわかりやすく説明しなさい。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部③にもっとも近い意味の表現を、(イ)～(ホ)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (イ) Whales became mature.  
(ロ) Whales grew larger.  
(ハ) Whales' numbers increased.  
(ニ) Whales attracted a lot of attention.  
(ホ) Whales came to live longer.

設問(6) 本文の内容に合うものを(イ)～(ホ)の中から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (イ) Researchers had long suspected that whales communicated with each other before the recording techniques were fully developed for underwater research.  
(ロ) Years of intensive research on whale songs uncovered that they are related to mating rituals.  
(ハ) Female whales sing in a very different way from male whales.  
(ニ) Some musicians intended to harass whales by playing music underwater.  
(ホ) It is not allowed to play music to whales any more because music is thought to disturb them.

Ⅲ あなたが海外のどこかの国に留学し、現地の学校において、日本のことについて話すように頼まれた場合、あなたはどのようなことを伝えたいですか。社会、科学技術、産業、文化、風土、習俗や流行など、何についてでも結構です。また、何かを持って行って、それについて話をするということでも構いません。70語程度の英語で書きなさい。

IV 次の日本語(A)と(B)の意味を英語で表しなさい(下線がある場合は下線部のみ)。ただし、(B)では、文学部の志願者は(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)

自信をもつ、ということは大事なことである。日常生活の上でもそうだ。スポーツやビジネスの世界においてもそうであろう。

自信のある人は、人と接していても堂々としている。落ち着きがあるし、余裕もある。したがって、自然に相手にやさしくできるし、少々のことで腹を立てることもない。対する人より自信がある分だけ大人としてふるまうこともできそうだ。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者)

思い出とは不思議なものである。強烈な出来 だけが記憶として残るのかと思えば、どこでつけたか分からないひっかけ傷のような些細なことが、忘れかけたころにふと思いだされる。それでなくとも五感に刻み込まれた記憶は、閉じ込めようとしてもなにかの拍子に触発されて、鮮やかに蘇ってくる。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

ゲーテ(Goethe)の言葉、「ひとは解ることだけきいている」のように、人間はきき方が非常に下手である。講演でも講義でも、随分よくきいているつもりでも、ききもらし、きき流すところがある。またきいたけれど、すぐ忘れてしまうところもある。きくことは大変にむずかしい。