

平成 18 年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

- 1 問題冊子は 1 冊，解答用紙は 5 枚です。
- 2 すべての解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 3 解答は，すべて解答用紙の指定されたところに書きなさい。
- 4 試験終了後，問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。



1 次のニュース記事を読んで、その要旨を解答欄に6行程度の日本語でまとめなさい。

WASHINGTON (AP) Asians and North Americans really do see the world differently.

Shown a photograph, North American students of European background paid more attention to the object in the foreground of a scene, while students from China spent more time studying the background and taking in the whole scene, according to researchers at the University of Michigan.

Researchers led by Hannah-Faye Chua and Richard Nisbett tracked the eye movement of the students — 25 European Americans and 27 native Chinese — to determine where they looked in a picture and how long they focused on a particular area.

“They literally are seeing the world differently,” said Nisbett, with Westerners focusing on objects and Asians taking in more context to view a scene holistically.

He believes the differences are cultural.

“Asians live in more socially complicated world than we do,” he said in an interview. “They have to pay more attention to others than we do. We are individualists. We can be bulls in a china shop, they can’t afford it.”

The key thing in Chinese culture is harmony, Nisbett said, while in the West the key is finding ways to get things done, paying less

attention to others.

And that, he said, goes back to the ecology and economy of thousands of years ago.

In ancient China, farmers developed a system of irrigated agriculture, Nisbett said, in which farmers had to get along with each other to share water and make sure no one cheated. This is especially the case in rice farming, he said.

Western attitudes, on the other hand, developed in ancient Greece where more smallholders ran individual farms, operating like individual businessmen.

Thus, differences in perception go back at least 2000 years, he said.

He illustrated this by asking Japanese and Americans to look at pictures of underwater scenes and report what they saw.

The Americans would go straight for the brightest or most rapidly moving object, he said, such as three trout swimming. The Japanese were more likely to say they saw a stream, the water was green, there were rocks on bottom and then mention the fish.

The Japanese gave 60 percent more information on the background than the Americans and twice as much about the background-foreground object relationships.

(注) holistically 全体的に

irrigated agriculture かんがい 灌漑農業

smallholders 小自作農業従事者

2 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに答えなさい。

The idea of ‘science’ is easily misunderstood. You might think there should be some kind of ‘absoluteness’ in science. Well, I haven’t actually done any research, but I would guess that something like ninety percent of scientists believe that facts exist in science. It’s likely that an even larger percentage of non-scientists believe that science is absolute. But, in fact, that’s not true at all.

Here’s an example. An increase in carbon dioxide levels has been cited in recent years as the cause of global warming, and it has been widely talked about as if it’s a scientific fact. Not only scientists but also public agencies have advanced discussions just as if that theory had been confirmed. However, it is only one of the theories regarding global warming.

What we can say as a fact is that the average temperature of the earth has been increasing annually in recent years. But we can only infer that an increase in carbon dioxide levels and other phenomena may have caused that warming. Incidentally, although the temperature increase in itself is a fact, whether it has been rising recently or steadily since long ago cannot be confirmed. Perhaps the earth’s temperature is currently reaching the crest of a wave that rises and falls. Nobody knows.

I recently attended an informal meeting held by the Forestry Agency and the Ministry of the Environment. On that occasion, we talked about the Japanese government’s policy regarding implementation of the Kyoto Protocol, the acquisition of budget funds to manage forests, and so on. The opening sentence of the report that was written based on our discussions read as follows: ‘Global warming caused by an increase in carbon dioxide levels will have the following results.’ I put in a request to rephrase it to ‘presumed to have been caused by an increase in carbon dioxide levels. ...’ The bureaucrats immediately argued against my suggestion on the grounds that, “at

international conferences, eighty percent of the world's scientists state that carbon dioxide is the cause of global warming.” But science is not subject to majority decisions.^③ “I’m concerned that you think that way,” I replied. This may be the first time the government has implemented something on such a large scale based on just one scientific presumption. My objection to their wording was simple: there was a strong possibility of problems arising with the implementation of their policy in the future if the presumption on which it was based turned out to be incorrect.

It is the nature of government agencies to absolutely refuse to change something once it has been adopted.^④ This means we should be worried if they conclude so easily that a scientific presumption equals the truth. A ‘scientific fact’ and a ‘scientific presumption’ are different things.^⑤ In the case of global warming, the phrase ‘the temperature has risen’ is a scientific fact, but ‘carbon dioxide is the cause’ is a scientific presumption. If you look at it from a more complex viewpoint, the question arises as to whether simple presumption is actually possible. But many people confuse facts and presumptions and forget that even a ‘fact’ should be regarded as only one form of interpretation.^⑥

(注) : the Kyoto Protocol 京都議定書

implement 実行する

- (1) 下線部①の内容を具体的に解答欄(4行)におさまる程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部②について著者が求めている修正について解答欄(2行)におさまる程度の日本語で説明しなさい。
- (3) 下線部③を解答欄(2行)におさまる程度の日本語で説明しなさい。

- (4) 下線部④を日本語に訳しなさい。
- (5) 下線部⑤の 'scientific fact' と 'scientific presumption' はそれぞれ具体的に何を指しているかを英語で書きなさい。
- (6) 下線部⑥を日本語に訳しなさい。

3

2004年ノーベル平和賞受賞者ワンガリ・マータイさんが賞讃した「もったいない」(*mottainai*)という概念について書かれた次の文章中の日本語(1)~(3)を英語に
しなさい。

放置された1台の自転車を回収し、処分するまでに、1万円以上の税金が使
⁽¹⁾われています。 If we think this is *mottainai* and if we feel angry at this kind
of wasteful expenditure, it should motivate us to respect the life-cycle of
everything.

If you spoke three languages fluently but could not get a job using your
skills, it would be considered a waste of talent. 「もったいない」は、物だけでな
⁽²⁾く、人の能力にもいえることです。

毎朝、時刻を知るだけのためにテレビをつけっぱなしにしている家がありま
⁽³⁾す。 If 10 million households turned their television sets off for that morning
period, it would save us 99,300 kiloliters of oil used to generate electricity and
cut down CO₂ by 147,000 tons.

4 2005年夏、米国のスペースシャトル「ディスカバリー」に搭乗した日本人宇宙飛行士野口聡一さんへの次のインタビュー(抜粋)中の日本語(1)から(4)を英語にしてください。

You have a job that a lot of kids dream about having. Is being an astronaut what you always wanted to do?

This is what I wanted to do for a long time, and I'm very happy to be here. I really feel honored to be assigned as a member of Return to Flight crew.

What is it that you did, in terms of your education and your career, that got you qualified to be an astronaut?

Well, I liked airplanes; I liked rockets. So I studied aeronautic science at university. Besides that I was a Boy Scout, 信じていただけるかどうかわかりませんが、ボーイスカウトは宇宙飛行士になるよい訓練です。私は、チームプレーや自然との関わり方など、宇宙飛行士として本当に大切な多くのことを学びました。

Think back, several years now for you — tell me what it was like when you got the phone call that told you that you were going to make your first spaceflight.

It was April 2001, so it's almost four years ago. I got a phone call from Charlie Precourt. He was chief of the Astronaut Office at that time. It was really a blast. 私はその電話を4年間待っていました。そしてやっと飛ぶことができ、国際宇宙ステーションに行き、たぶん船外活動ができるのだと思うと、信じられない気持ちでした。

Did you get excited, jump up and down?

Oh, yeah, right, and I had a toast with my wife that night. It was very nice.

Especially since the loss of Columbia and its crew, we all assume that astronauts understand the risks of spaceflight and accept them. Can you tell me why you feel this job is worth the risk that you're taking?

I think the return is really enormous. What we are doing now with the

Return to Flight is ensure that we have a great access to space, which enhances our lives for sure. The risk is there, but the return is still enormous.

Tell me how you feel that that's enhancing our lives?

We know that it will make our communication easier throughout the world, and also that the science will bring us a new technology, new science results, which will be very useful for our future.

It's one thing for you to accept the risk of the job you do. How does your family handle the risks that you're taking?

私はこれまで正直になるよう努め、自分たちがやっていること、事故を防ぐためにやっていることについて話してきましたし、今後もそれによって得られるものについて話すつもりでいます。家族も自分たちの未来にとってそれらが重要だと理解してくれると期待しています。

It's been more than two years since Columbia and its crew were lost. Soichi, what was it like for you, as an astronaut, to deal with the fact that an accident had cost the lives of seven of your colleagues and friends?

We were saddened by the loss of Columbia and seven friends. We were very devastated at that time. But we are prime crew and we have to fly the Shuttle again, 私たちは世界に向かって過去の事故、過去の過ちから学ぶことができることを証明しなければなりませんし、⁽⁴⁾宇宙開発を継続させなければなりません。ですから、打ちひしがれはしましたが、克服し、再びシャトルを飛ばせようと頑張っています。

How have you and your crewmates talked about honoring the memory of the Columbia crew and honoring their spirit while you're flying your mission?

We've talked about it and we'll probably have a moment to honor their spirits, their courage, and their achievement during our mission.

- 5 次のマンガを読んで、類似した自分の体験について、解答欄 15 行におさまる程度の英語で書きなさい。



1～4 コマのセリフは以下の通り

- 1 “The grass is soft” “It’s cool!”
- 2 “I feel free!!”
- 3 “Running around in the grass in your bare feet can be very exciting...”
- 4 “After a few years, however, the excitement wears off!”

(注) wear off = to gradually disappear or stop