

[I] 【放送問題】 パート 3

(1) Where did the man and his son live?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

(2) Where did they have their toilet?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

(3) Why didn't George Washington's father punish his son?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

(4) How many chances did the man give his son to tell the truth?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

(5) Why did the man punish his son?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)
- (D)

【放送原稿】

これから英語の放送問題を始めます。大きな1番が放送問題です。問題用紙の2ページと解答用紙を見て下さい。放送問題にはパート1からパート3まで3つのパートがあります。パート1とパート2は問題用紙に印刷されていません。すべて放送の指示に従って答えてください。

ではパート1から始めます。今から読まれる英文を聞いて、その答えとしてもっとも適当な表現を、続いて流れる(A)(B)(C)(D)の中から1つ選び、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。英文はそれぞれ問い、答え、問い、答えの順で2度読まれます。なお英文を聞きながら、問題用紙の余白にメモを取ってもかまいません。

問題を始める前に例を1つやってみましょう。

Example: What are you interested in?

- (A) Yes, I am.
- (B) I always get up at seven.
- (C) I'm interested in playing basketball.
- (D) You play tennis, can't you?

What are you interested in?

- (A) Yes, I am.
- (B) I always get up at seven.
- (C) I'm interested in playing basketball.
- (D) You play tennis, can't you?

もっとも適当な答えは(C)なので、解答欄にCと書いて下さい。わかりましたか。では始めます。(2' 26")

1. What does your father do?

- (A) I work at a supermarket.
- (B) He is now working in the garden.
- (C) He used to be a businessman but he's retired now.
- (D) No, he can't.

これを繰り返しポーズが入る(1' 06")

2. How were your winter holidays?

- (A) Couldn't have been better.
- (B) Nothing in particular.
- (C) I'm looking forward to it very much.
- (D) Well, that depends on the season.

(1' 05")

3. What time do you have?

- (A) Sorry, I'm busy right now.
- (B) I had a very good time talking with you.
- (C) It's 4:50.
- (D) No, I don't. (1' 10")

4. Where's everyone meeting?

- (A) Around three o'clock I believe.
- (B) I don't know yet. You'd better ask someone else.
- (C) I think that's right.
- (D) They say the post office is well situated. (1' 20")

5. What's her brother like?

- (A) Any food is OK for him.
- (B) Football and baseball.
- (C) Oh, he is not as intelligent as her.
- (D) They get on really well. 30秒のスペース (1' 29")

ではパート2に移ります。それぞれの問題の指示に従って、もっとも適切な答えを記号で答えなさい。なお英文は2度ずつ読まれます。(16")

では1番から始めます。次の対話の中で、男性は何をするために女性のオフィスへ行くのでしょうか。

Man: Good Morning! What's new?

Woman: Have you seen the interview with the chairperson of the Car Company?

Man: No, I saw it mentioned on the news last night, but this morning when I went to buy a copy, they had sold out.

Woman: Come to my office. I bought ten copies last night. I think I can spare one of them.

Man: Oh, that's great! I'll let you know what I think later.

- (A) to watch the news
- (B) to have an interview
- (C) to talk with the chairperson
- (D) to read the article (1' 58")

2番にうつります。次の対話の中で、女性は男性に何をしよう提案しているのでしょうか。

Man: Do we have any extra printer cables? This one is broken.

Woman: I don't think we do. I won't need my printer today. Why don't you use mine?

Man: Thanks, but I think I'll just run down to the computer store and buy a new one. It won't take very long.

- (A) to use her computer
- (B) to order a new printer
- (C) to use her printer cable
- (D) to buy a new printer cable (1' 48")

続いて3番に進みます。次の対話の中で、どのような問題が起きたのでしょうか。

Businessman: I'd like a ticket on the next flight to Paris, please.

Woman: I'm sorry, but that flight is booked up.

Businessman: Really! That can't be possible, I rang earlier and they said there were plenty of seats still available.

Woman: That is strange, because this flight has been full since last week.

Businessman: What a mess up then! There must be something you can do.

Woman: I'm really sorry about this situation, but there is simply no space on that flight. We can book you on the following flight, which is only two hours later.

Businessman: Oh, that's useless to me, I have a meeting to get to. This is extremely annoying...

- (A) His ticket is for the wrong flight.
- (B) His book is on the last flight.
- (C) His flight has already left.
- (D) He has been told two different things. (2' 27")

4番は男女の会話です。会話に出てくる男性はどんな気持ちでしょう。男性の気持ちを最もよく表す語を選びなさい。

Woman: What's up?

Man: I've just had an argument.

Woman: Oh dear. What happened?

Man: I was a little late handing in the report, and he shouted at me in front of the whole department. Then I told him to get lost and walked out.

Woman: That sounds bad. Maybe you should go back and apologize?

Man: Me? He is the one who should be apologizing! There's no way I'm saying sorry to that man.

Woman: Well, it's your job.

- (A) angry
- (B) apologetic
- (C) sad
- (D) afraid (2' 00")

では5番です。次の対話を聞いて、来週の天気予想を選びなさい。

Man: I've got a few days off work next week so I'm planning a short holiday.

Woman: That's great! Where are you thinking of going?

Man: Well it depends on the weather really. If it's going to be sunny I'd like to go down to the beach, but if there's going to be bad weather I might go to the city and visit some museums or something.

Woman: Well, I heard that the week should start off cloudy with some showers, but then brighten up later on.

Man: So maybe I'll do both then.

- (A) Cloudy with rain at first, then sunny later
- (B) Sunny at first, then cloudy with rain later
- (C) Cloudy with rain
- (D) Sunny with showers (2' 28")

パート3に移ります。これからある親子についての話を読みます。その話を聞いて、問題用紙に書かれている(1)~(5)の問いに対する答えを、それぞれ(A)(B)(C)(D)の中から最も適当なものを1つ選び、解答欄に記号を書きなさい。英文は、本文、問い、本文、問いの順にそれぞれ2度読まれます。英文を聞きながらメモを取ってもかまいません。(45")

A man lived with his son on a houseboat on a canal. They had everything on the boat except a toilet. This was in a little hut on the canal bank. One morning, the hut wasn't there.

"Son," said the old man to his son. "Did you push the hut into the canal last night?"

"No, Dad," replied the boy.

The man thought for a minute and then he said, "Son, do you know the story of George Washington and the cherry tree?"

"No, Dad," said the boy.

"Well, I'll tell you. One day George Washington's father went into the back garden and saw that someone had cut down the cherry tree. He asked George if he knew anything about it. George said, 'Father, I cannot tell a lie. I cut down the cherry tree.' His father was so happy that his son had told the truth that he didn't punish him."

"Well, Dad," said the little boy, puzzled.

"Well, son. I'm going to give you one more chance to tell the truth. Did you push the hut into the canal last night?"

"Yes, Dad."

When the father heard that, he put the boy across his knee and spanked him for five minutes. The boy was crying loudly at the end.

"I didn't understand, Dad," said the boy. "You said George Washington's father didn't punish him because he told the truth."

"Ah, yes," said the man. "But George Washington's father wasn't sitting in the tree." (1' 51")

- (1) Where did the man and his son live?
(A) In a hut on the canal bank.
(B) On a boat on the canal.
(C) In an apartment.
(D) In a hut on the boat. (29") (30")
- (2) Where did they have their toilet?
(A) They had their toilet in the boat.
(B) They didn't have any toilet at all.
(C) They had their toilet in a hut on the canal bank.
(D) They had their toilet in a hut on the boat. (37") (36")
- (3) Why didn't George Washington's father punish his son?
(A) Because he realized that his son hadn't done anything wrong.
(B) Because his son told a lie.
(C) Because he was too busy to punish him.
(D) Because his son told the truth. (38") (38")
- (4) How many chances did the man give his son to tell the truth?
(A) One.
(B) Two.
(C) Four.
(D) None. (30") (30")
- (5) Why did the man punish his son?
(A) Because his son told a lie.
(B) Because his son told the truth.
(C) Because he was sitting in the tree.
(D) Because he was in the hut when his son pushed it into the canal.
(35") (40")

2 回目

(本文の繰り返し) (1' 55")

以上で放送問題を終わります。 (8")

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文は、ある科学雑誌に掲載された「進化における動物の巨大化 (gigantism)」を扱った記事の一部です。これを読んで、その要旨を日本語で 180~200 字にまとめなさい。句読点も字数に含めます。

Why do animals become gigantic? Some reasons are simple. The bigger an animal is, the more likely it is to hunt other animals and the less likely it is to be hunted by other animals. Animals like deer are easy to be killed by lions, hyenas and hunting dogs, but adult elephants and rhinos are nearly safe and their young benefit from the protection of their huge parents. For animals eating only plants, being gigantic means being taller and therefore able to access higher leaves. Giraffes and elephants can reach over 18 feet high, and elephants can use their great bulk to push over even taller trees.

Other reasons for being gigantic, though important, are less obvious. The cost of locomotion decreases with increasing size; thus, it is much cheaper for a five-metric-ton elephant to walk a mile than it is for a five-metric-ton herd of small African deer to move the same distance. Metabolic rate also decreases with increasing size. A shrew, which is a mouse-like animal with a long pointed nose, must therefore frantically eat more than its own weight each day. The elephant, on the other hand, needs to take in only 5 percent of its own weight. Also, as size increases, great bulk acts as a thick layer of substance that protects the animal from cold or heat, and so large animals are less affected by temperature extremes.

But there are disadvantages to being big. Because big animals eat more, there cannot be as many of them. Before human hunting, the population of elephants and rhinos in Africa was in the low millions. Small animals like rats, rabbits and squirrels, in contrast, number in the countless billions. Nor can giants do a lot of things that smaller creatures can do, such as tunnel into the ground, climb trees or fly.

注 metabolic rate 代謝率(代謝とは、摂取した食物を、新しい細胞を作ったり、エネルギーに替える、生命体内での化学的過程をいう。)

〔Ⅲ〕 次の対話を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

F : I sure am glad that I wasn't born a hundred years ago!

A : Why do you say that?

F : Back then, life was so hard. There were virtually no machines, no home appliances, and worst of all, medicine was in the dark ages.

A : I'm not sure that things today are really so much better, (a).

Look at all the overcrowding, pollution, and conflicts that we have today.

F : Yes, but I guess what I am saying is that a hundred years ago if you got sick, your chances of recovery were not that great.

A : I think that is exaggerating the situation. Surely people didn't drop off from common colds and the like.

F : OK, you're right. What I am (ア) talking about is the advances that science and medicine have made in the area of prolonging the lives of those who have suffered major injury or organ damage. (b), recently the problems of organ rejection as a result of transplant operations have been greatly reduced. Do you realize they can transplant virtually any organ these days?

A : I hadn't really thought about it, but now that you mention it, I guess they can transplant just about everything but the human brain. (c), I am not sure that transplants are really such a good thing.

F : (イ)? Why do you say that? I think anything that can give us a second chance in life is great news.

A : (d) I admire most of the advances in modern medicine, but organ transplants? That's a different story. Suppose you are involved in some big accident and wake up the next day breathing out of somebody else's lungs, or worse, seeing out of somebody else's eyes!

F : Well, would you mind it so much if the alternatives were not to breathe at all, or never to be able to see again?

A : I am not really sure. I think it would be very difficult psychologically to come to terms with having vital organs from another person's dead body transplanted into mine.

問 1 空欄(a)から(d)を補うのもっとも適当なものを下から選び、それぞれ番号で答えなさい。ただし文頭に入るものも小文字で書いてあります。

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 nevertheless | 2 though | 3 perhaps |
| 4 of course | 5 for instance | 6 in consequence |

問 2 空欄(ア)と(イ)に同一の語を補い、小文字で答えなさい。

問 3 本文中の下線部は何を指しますか。日本語で答えなさい。

問 4 二人の意見がもっとも対立している話題は何ですか。その話題を示す適切な語句を文中から抜き出さなさい。

[IV] 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

In 1990, the psychologist Viktor Frankl delivered the keynote speech at a conference held in California. As 7,000 people listened, Frankl told the compelling story of his life. He described the terrible things that happened to him while he was imprisoned in a Nazi death camp, and how he had nearly died many times. During his talk, Frankl described one day in particular that seemed to have made a deep impression on him. ⁽¹⁾

On a wintry day in Poland he was being marched through a field with a group of other prisoners. He was dressed in thin clothing, with no socks, and he had holes in his shoes. Very ill from mistreatment, he began to cough. The cough was so severe that he fell to his knees. A guard came over and told him to get up and keep walking, but his cough was so intense that he could not even answer. The guard began to beat him with a club and told him that he would be left to die if he did not get up. Frankl, who had witnessed this being done to other prisoners, knew the guard was deadly serious. Sick, in pain, and still being hit, he thought, "This is it for me."

There he was on the ground, in no condition to go on, and all of a sudden he was no longer in Poland. Instead, he found himself imagining himself standing on a stage in postwar Vienna giving a lecture on "The Psychology of Death Camps." An audience of two hundred listened to his every word. The lecture was one that he had been working out the whole time he had been in the death camp. He spoke about how some people seem to survive the experience better than others, psychologically and emotionally. It was a brilliant lecture, all taking place in his mind's eye and ear. He was no longer half-dead in the field but living in the lecture. During the lecture, Frankl told the imaginary audience about the day he was in that field being beaten and was certain he didn't have the strength to get up and keep walking.

Then, wonder of wonders, he told his imagined audience, he was able to ⁽²⁾

stand up. The guard stopped beating him and he began to walk slowly. As he was imagining describing this to his audience, his body got up and began to walk. He continued to imagine this lecture all the while he was doing the work and through the cold march back to the death camp. He collapsed into his narrow bed, imagining ending this brilliantly clear speech and receiving a standing ovation. Many years later and thousands of miles away — in 1990 in California — he received a standing ovation from 7,000 people after this speech.

What did Viktor Frankl do that most people with problems don't do? He ⁽³⁾ vividly imagined a future in which his problems were resolved and then worked backward to the present to determine what he would need to do in order to make that future a reality.

If you are stuck with a problem, just turning your gaze from the past to a future in which the problem is no longer with you is a major change in the way of viewing the problem. Then, of course, you have to work backward to the present to figure out what you could do to make that future a reality, rather than just an appealing fantasy. It is important to acknowledge the past rather than to deny or ignore it. However, it is just as crucial to focus your attention on where you'd like to be.

問 1 下線部(1)のできごとはどこまで述べられていますか。最後の2語を抜き出さない。

問 2 下線部(2)の内容を、日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

問 3 下線部(3)に対する答えを日本語で書きなさい。

問 4 本文では2種類の lecture が述べられています。それぞれどのような関係なのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

[V] 以下の文章は、ある新聞に掲載された投書です。これを読んで、あなた自身の意見を 80 語程度の英語でまとめて書きなさい。コンマやピリオドなどは語数に含めません。解答欄の最初の()に語数を記入しなさい。

大学生のわが子は就職に前向きではない。「定職につくと組織に拘束される。一度しかない人生だから若いうちは楽しく…」と言う。生活の中心は趣味やゆとりであって、労働はそれを楽しむために収入を得る手段であり、苦しみと見なしている。労働を単なる手段とする人生は、多くの人が一生のかなりの部分をそのために費やすだけに寂しい限りだ。私は常々、労働にも生きがい、働きがいを見いだしてこそ、真に豊かな人生を送ることができると思っているのだが。