

平成21年度入学試験問題

英語Ⅱ・リーディング・ライティング

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いて見てはならない。
2. 本冊子には ① から ④ までの4問題が印刷されていて、8ページある。
落丁、乱丁、印刷の不鮮明な箇所等がある場合には、申し出ること。
3. 解答用紙と草案用紙を別に配布している。解答は、解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。所定の箇所以外に記入したものは無効である。
4. 日本語で解答する問題と、英語で解答する問題があるので、注意すること。
5. 解答用紙の指定された欄に、学部名および受験番号を記入すること。
6. 配布された解答用紙は、持ち帰らないこと。
7. 配布された問題冊子および草案用紙は、持ち帰ること。

1

次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後に星印[*]が付いている語句には英文の後に注がある。)

Sleep is one of the most talked-about topics among parents. We quickly learn just how important sleep is for everyone's wellbeing. For a start, it means the difference between a cheery or grumpy* baby, between a calm or frazzled* parent.

The importance of sleep doesn't end when a baby grows out of the cot*. It's equally vital for school-aged children. A good night's sleep sets a child up for the day. It helps kids deal with the social stresses and pressures of a busy school environment and also promotes learning. Sleep is essential for growing brains.

Children have long rebelled against set bedtimes, but today there are more and more distractions* to keep them awake and alert and out of bed for longer. ⁽¹⁾TV, the internet, talking on the phone and playing video games all compete for their bedtime attention.

And while it may seem that your kids are the only ones still up and about at 10 pm, the reality is that many children struggle to get a good night's rest. Difficulty in falling asleep, unrefreshing sleep, trouble staying asleep, early morning awakening and nightmares are among the most common problems affecting our kids.

All children differ in the amount of sleep they require. Throughout his childhood and adolescence, my son seemed to function perfectly well on a fraction of the sleep his two sisters needed. My wife and I came to realize that there isn't a mandatory* number of hours for children at certain ages. Instead, there is a range for each age.

Most preschoolers* need ten to 12 hours a day. At age nine, it's closer to ten hours. When puberty* hits, kids still need between eight and nine hours of sleep, yet most of them get less than this. And for teenagers, just at the time when their schedules typically overflow with activities, the developing body and brain place extra demands on their systems and sleep needs ramp up* again.

Lack of sleep can lead to bad temper, inattentiveness at school, inconsistent performance, poor memory and even use of stimulants* as a sleep substitute.

An interesting fact about adolescents'* physiology* is that their sleep-wake cycle gets delayed by up to two hours. This means they don't become sleepy until later in the night and, subsequently, wake up later in the morning.⁽²⁾

Children under 13 begin to secrete* melatonin — the hormone that makes them sleepy — at around eight or nine o'clock at night. Most teenagers secrete melatonin at around 11 pm. So, essentially, any time before this is a no-sleep zone for teens; they physically cannot fall asleep.

At the other end of the sleep zone is cortisol, the chemical responsible for waking us up. Cortisol isn't secreted in teenagers until around 8.15 am, and that's usually too late to make it to school on time.

⁽³⁾ So if your teenage son is dreamily vague and rubbing the sleep out of his eyes over breakfast, remember this: if his brain had its way, he'd still be tucked up in bed.⁽⁴⁾

(From Michael Grose, "The Science of Sleep," *Reader's Digest* June 2008)

【注】

- grumpy: bad-tempered
frazzled: tired and easily annoyed
cot: a small bed with high sides for a baby or young child
distraction: an activity that amuses or entertains you
mandatory: required by law
preschooler: a child below the school age, usually between the ages of two and five
puberty: the stage of physical development during which you change from a child to an adult and are able to have children
ramp up: to increase
stimulant: a drug or substance that makes you feel more awake and gives you more energy
adolescent: a young person who is developing from a child into an adult
physiology: the way the body of a person or an animal works
secrete: to produce a liquid substance

設問 1 就学児童(school-aged children)にとって、睡眠はどのような点で重要ですか。60字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 2 下線部(1)の具体例を本文の中からすべて抜き出し、日本語で答えなさい。

設問 3 著者と妻は、息子と娘達の睡眠の違いから、どういうことに気付きましたか。日本語で答えなさい。

設問 4 体が必要とする睡眠時間は年齢とともにどのようになると筆者は述べていますか。日本語で答えなさい。

設問 5 下線部(2)のようになるのはなぜですか。日本語で答えなさい。

設問 6 下線部(3)を、that の内容を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 7 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

2

次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後に星印[*]が付いている語句には英文の後に注がある。)

Helen has just arrived on campus from the United States. This is her first visit to Japan. She has just finished having lunch in the university cafeteria with her tutor Mariko. Mariko pulls a big red apple and a paring knife* out of her bag. She begins to peel the apple.

Mariko: (1)

Helen: Sure. I love apples. But, why are you peeling it?

Mariko: (2) Why do you ask?

Helen: (3) Plus, aren't most of the nutrients* in the peel?

Mariko: I don't know. I've never thought about it.

Helen: Then, why do you peel it?

Mariko: I'm not sure, but maybe we do it because of the agricultural chemicals they use.

Helen: Oh, well, in that case, (4) By the way, (5)

Mariko: It is?

Helen: Yes! How do they grow such incredible apples?

Mariko: With lots of hard painstaking work and lots of tender loving care.

Helen: I see. What kind of apple is it? Is it a Fuji?

Mariko: You're right! It is. It's named after my hometown, Fujisaki. Fujisaki is just north of Hirosaki.

Helen: You're kidding. (6) Why did they name it after Fujisaki?

Mariko: Because that's where it was first developed.

Helen: You learn something new everyday!

【注】

paring knife: a knife used to peel fruit

nutrient: something that is needed to keep a living thing alive and to help it grow

設問 (1)～(6)には、次の(a)～(f)の日本語に相当する英文のいずれかが入る。解答欄〔A〕には(a)～(f)の記号を記入し、解答欄〔B〕には対応する英文を書きなさい。

- (a) それ、今までに見た中で一番大きくてきれいなリンゴだわ。
- (b) ずっと、名前の由来が富士山だと思っていた。
- (c) 日本ではいつも皮をむくのよ。
- (d) このリンゴを一緒に食べない？
- (e) 皮が一番おいしいんだもの。
- (f) むいたほうがいいかもしれない。

3

次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。

The United States is a large country (1) uses many modes of transportation. (2) car, the distance between Los Angeles on the West Coast and Boston on the East Coast is over 3,000 miles (4,823 kilometers). This makes air travel the most popular type of long distance transportation. It is very common (3) fly between states, especially in the West (4) the states are quite large.

Train travel, especially in the Western United States, is (5) very common. Service is very limited and again, because the distances in the country are so great, train travel is very slow. Trains are used more in the Eastern United States (6) the distances between major cities are much less.

[a] are also more common to the East. Large cities such (7) New York and Washington D.C. have less land area and more people to move around.

Buses are used all over, but because (8) the distance between the home and workplace of many Americans in the West, taking the bus is very time consuming. If you do ride a local bus in the U.S., make sure you have *exact change* to pay for your trip. You will pay for your ride when you first get (9) the bus. Bus [b] are generally one price only. It doesn't matter (10) far you ride. Be sure you have enough *change* (11) you, because the bus driver does not accept dollar [c]. If you must take (12) than one bus to get (13) your [d], ask your first bus driver (14) a *transfer*. This piece of paper will prove to your second driver that you already paid on the (15) bus.

(From Ann Marie Collins, *How To Live in America*, 1990)

設問 1 [a]から[d]には次の日本語に相当する英語表現が一語入る。
その英語表現を文脈に沿う形にして書きなさい。

[a]：地下鉄

[b]：料 金

[c]：札(さつ)

[d]：目的地

設問 2 (1)から(15)の中に適語を一語ずつ入れなさい。

- 4 携帯電話 (cell phone) が人間関係に及ぼす影響について、100 語程度の英文で論じなさい。