

I 次の英文を読み、問1～問4に答えなさい。

In 1800, a stuffed animal arrived in England from the newly discovered continent of Australia.

The continent had already been the source of plants and animals never seen before — but this one was ridiculous. It was nearly two feet long, and had fur-covered skin. It also had a flat rubber-like bill, a piece of skin between its toes, a broad flat tail, and a spur on each hind leg that was clearly intended to produce poison. What's more, under the tail was a single opening.

Zoologists stared at the thing in disbelief. Hair like a mammal! Bill and feet like an aquatic or water bird! Poison spurs like a snake! A single opening in the rear as though it laid eggs!

There was an explosion of anger. The thing was a joke. Some unfunny (A) joker in Australia, taking advantage of the distance and strangeness of the continent, had stitched together parts of widely different creatures and was intent on making fools of innocent zoologists in England.

Yet the skin seemed to fit together. There were no signs of artificial joining. Was it or was it not a fake? And if it wasn't a fake, was it a mammal with (1) reptilian characteristics, or a reptile with mammalian characteristics, or was it partly bird, or what?

The discussion went on heatedly for decades. Even the name emphasized the ways in which it didn't seem like a mammal despite its hair. One early name was *Platypus anatinus* which is Latin for "Flat-foot, duck-like." Unfortunately, the term "platypus" had already been applied to a type of beetle and there could be no duplication in scientific names. It therefore received another name, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, which means "Bird-beak, paradoxical."

Slowly, however, zoologists had to reach agreement and admit that the creature was real and not a fake, however upsetting it might be to zoological notions. For one thing, there were increasingly reliable reports from people in

Australia who caught glimpses of the creature alive. The *paradoxus* was dropped and the scientific name is now *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*.

To the general public, however, it is the “duckbill platypus,” or even just the duckbill, the queerest mammal (assuming it is a mammal) in the world.

When specimens were received in such condition as to make it possible to study the internal organs, it appeared that the heart was just like those of mammals and not at all like those of reptiles. The egg-forming machinery in the female, however, was not at all like those of mammals, but like those of birds or reptiles. It seemed really and truly to be an egg-layer.

It wasn't till 1884, however, that the actual eggs laid by a creature with hair were found. Such creatures included not only the platypus, but another Australian species, the spiny anteater. That was worth an excited announcement. A group of British scientists were meeting in Montreal at the time, and the egg-discoverer, W. H. Caldwell, sent them a message to announce the finding.

It wasn't till the twentieth century that the intimate life of the duckbill came to be known. It is an aquatic animal, living in Australian fresh water at a wide variety of temperatures — from tropical streams at sea level to cold lakes at an elevation of a mile.

(注) stuffed 剥製の, spur かぎづめ,  
duckbill / platypus カモノハシ, spiny anteater ハリモグラ

問 1 下線部(A), (B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 英国の動物学者達がカモノハシについて、波線部(1)のような疑問を抱いた理由を、文中から探して日本語で書きなさい。

問 3 カモノハシの学名が *Platypus anatinus* から *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* に変更された理由、さらにそれが *Ornithorhynchus anatinus* に変わった理由を、文中から探して日本語で書きなさい。

問 4 次の英文の中から、本文の内容に合致するものを3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、番号の小さいものから順に記入すること。

- (1) Plants and animals brought from Australia were all familiar and the duckbill was no exception.
- (2) By the end of the nineteenth century, zoologists had already understood the life of duckbills completely.
- (3) What had seemed like an egg-forming machinery turned out to be an organ for swimming.
- (4) It was discovered that there are creatures other than duckbills that lay eggs though they are mammals.
- (5) We now know that duckbills can only live in water at very limited temperatures.
- (6) When the first duckbill was introduced, some people were angry, some considered it artificial, and some stared at it in disbelief.
- (7) Zoologists kept on discussing heatedly for decades where the stuffed animal had come from.
- (8) A message informed British scientists in Montreal of the existence of eggs laid by a creature with hair, other than duckbills.

II 次の英文を読み、問1と問2に答えなさい。

Many psychologists believe our primary motivator is fear — fear rooted in our instinctive desire to avoid loss, pain, and death. With such a powerful emotion at work, it's little wonder that objectivity usually gets pushed aside. <sup>(A)</sup>

It is hard to exaggerate the influence of fear on our ability to read people. We fear ending a relationship because we're afraid we won't find anyone better. We fear turning down a job: what if it's the best offer we get? <sup>(1)</sup> We may even avoid disciplining our children because we're afraid to become distanced from them.

There's no magic pill to eliminate our fear and clear our vision while we evaluate people. <sup>(2)</sup> Our viewpoint will always be somewhat distorted by our desire to avoid pain. But we can diminish our fear — and even use it to help us better read the people in our lives. If we understand why we are afraid, and how other people can either cause or eliminate the pain we fear, we can use fear to our advantage.

As is well known, the more important a decision is, the harder it is to stay objective. Fear is a major reason — fear can develop into mental crisis when a great deal depends on a decision. For example, suppose you find yourself in a job with no future. After several years, you get the uneasy feeling that you may be about to lose your job and so consider leaving. Perhaps you feel that your bosses are treating you differently. You've been trying to evaluate what they think of you and whether they are looking for a reason to fire you. No matter how hard you try to be objective, you can't help but be influenced by your fear.

To help reduce the fear and become more objective, you should make two lists: one of all the painful experiences you might have if you stay at the job; another of the painful experiences you might suffer if you chose to leave. <sup>(B)</sup> The first list might include stress, humiliation or ridicule by your bosses, lack of promotion or raises, and, most terrifying of all, being fired. The second list

might include landing another job that is even worse, loss of seniority that could make you even more vulnerable in the new job, being unable to find a new job, and failing at your new position.

By making these lists, you start getting a grip on your fears. At least now you know what you're afraid of. If one set of fears is clearly worse, in most instances you'll choose the less painful option. But if both routes have comparable risks, you should at least be able to put your generalized fear aside and focus on gathering specific information with which to objectively evaluate your real concerns.

The best weapon against fear is knowledge. When you list your fears, you gain knowledge of yourself and your motivations. After you've gained that insight, you can go on to gather more objective information about the people who will ultimately influence your decision. If you carefully watch your bosses as they relate to you and to others, perhaps you'll find they bluntly criticize everyone. Or maybe you'll find they are nice to others and negative only with you. From observations like these, you will eventually be able to correctly read your bosses' intentions, reliably predict their behavior, and choose the best plan of action.

問 1 下線部(A), (B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 波線部(1)~(5)について, それぞれの表現に最も近い意味内容を持つものをそれぞれの選択肢からひとつずつ選び, 記号で答えなさい。

- (1) a. what shall we do if no better job is offered to us?
- b. what will happen even if we do our best?
- c. who cares if it is the best job we could get?
- d. how good can the offer be?

- (2)
  - a. We have no medical way to get rid of our fear
  - b. We have no secret method for getting rid of our fear
  - c. It is impossible to make our fear increase very effectively
  - d. It is implausible to make our fear disappear
  
- (3)
  - a. loss of seniors who could treat you as a weaker person
  - b. loss of the privilege with which you can be considered more valuable
  - c. loss of the privilege you had gained possibly leading to place you in a weaker position
  - d. loss of seniors who were able to defeat you
  
- (4)
  - a. start to control your fears
  - b. start to discuss your fears
  - c. start to isolate your fears
  - d. start to embrace your fears
  
- (5)
  - a. watch your bosses being considerate with you and with others
  - b. watch your bosses taking you and others into their confidence
  - c. watch your bosses talking with you and with others
  - d. watch your bosses praise you relative to others

Ⅲ 次にあげるのはある夫婦の美術館での会話である。空所〔 1 〕～〔 6 〕を補うのに最も適切な文章を下の(a)～(h)から選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを重複して選んではならない。

Wife : Look at this! It's by Hokusai. It's one of his most famous prints.

Husband : Really? It doesn't do anything for me. What do you like about it?

Wife : [ 1 ]

Husband : Why do you think it's so famous?

Wife : [ 2 ]

Husband : What else is it of?

Wife : [ 3 ]

Husband : Really? I can't see any mountain. Where is it?

Wife : [ 4 ]

Husband : I thought they were what people read on the subway.

Wife : So why don't you like it then?

Husband : Oh, I don't know. It's just too famous. You see it everywhere — on dish-cloths, shopping bags, T-shirts, advertisements, posters, everywhere. I'm sick of it.

Wife : [ 5 ]

Husband : Well, what if I am? As far as I'm concerned, it's spoiled.

Wife : [ 6 ]

Husband : You want me to try to imagine I like it? Come on, let's have a look at something else.

- (a) I blame Hokusai. He should have done something that wasn't going to become so famous.
- (b) That's a pity, isn't it? Don't you think you could try to imagine it's just been printed, and you're the first person to look at it?
- (c) There, on the horizon, in the background. There on the right, can't you see? Listen, it says in the guide that some of his prints were called *Hokusai manga*.
- (d) Well, for one thing, isn't the way the foam hangs off the edge of the big blue breaking wave really lovely? I like the white spray and the curves of the drawing. And I love the little storm-tossed boats as well.
- (e) Look, it says here: from *Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji*.
- (f) Oh, well, I don't like it because the picture's so easy to remember, and no problem to carry around in your head. You can always think about it wherever you are.
- (g) The design is so original, with the theme concealed in the background. Did you know Hokusai is not only drawing a picture of a wave?
- (h) But that's not Hokusai's fault, is it? I mean, he didn't make it famous, and a hundred years ago or so, these prints were not even very valuable. Aren't you just complaining about the art market, and the fashion for Japanese things?

**IV** あなたの住んでいる場所について, 2つの段落からなる文章を英語で書きなさい。

(1) 第1段落ではその場所の好きな点とその理由を具体的に述べなさい。

(2) 第2段落では嫌いな点とその理由を具体的に述べなさい。

それぞれ8行以内で書きなさい。