

平成 20 年度前期日程入学試験学力検査問題

平成 20 年 2 月 25 日

外 国 語 (英語)

志望学部	試 験 科 目	試 験 時 間
理学部, 歯学部, 薬学部, 工学部	英語	10:00~11:40 (100分)
理学部, 歯学部, 薬学部, 工学部以 外の学部	英語, ドイツ語, フ ランス語のうちから 1 科目選択	

- ・ドイツ語, フランス語の問題冊子は, 出願時に, それぞれの科目を希望した者に配付します。

注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この問題冊子, 解答用紙を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は, 12 ページである。問題冊子の白紙のページや問題の余白は草案のために使用してよい。なお, ページの脱落, 印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出ること。
3. 解答は, 必ず黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)で記入し, ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけない。
4. 解答用紙の受験記号番号欄(1枚につき2か所)には, 忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号をはっきりと判読できるように記入すること。
5. 解答は, 必ず解答用紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
6. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはいけない。
7. 試験終了後, この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

英 語

I 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

If you asked your friends why they use the phone to communicate with their ^(A) friends or why they turn to the television for entertainment or breaking news, they'd look at you, embarrassed. If you asked your friends whether they'd adopted "the electricity lifestyle," they'd think you were insane. People in developed countries (①) their electrical devices for granted; we just use them. But people who are now in their fifties can remember when just a few families had TVs. Our grandparents can remember when much of rural America was without electricity. A few people alive today were born before the widespread use of electricity in cities. The telegraph first connected the far corners of the globe with fast communications a century ago. It's taken more than a hundred years for the "electricity lifestyle" to reshape civilization.

When streets and houses were first wired, the only use for electricity was for lighting. Electricity's potential to reshape everyone's lifestyle was (②). Electric light was safer, cleaner, brighter, and more flexible than natural gas, kerosene, or candles. Once the infrastructure was in place, though, innovative new products were created that took advantage of electricity. Electric refrigerators, phonographs, and air conditioners were applications of the new technology to existing needs. The most revolutionary applications of electricity were the phone, the radio, and the television. All of these new devices reshaped our economies and our lifestyles. People hadn't dreamed of these devices before the infrastructure was available.

Because the Internet is a worldwide communications infrastructure that depends on electricity, you could say that its popular (③) is an extension of the "electricity lifestyle." But the Internet is enabling a new way of life that I call "the Web lifestyle." The Web lifestyle, like the electricity lifestyle, will be (④) by rapid innovations in applications. Because the infrastructure for high-speed connectivity has reached critical mass, it is giving rise to new

software and hardware that will reshape people's lives. Intelligent devices such as the personal computer (PC) are becoming more powerful and less (⑤). Since they are programmable they can be used for many different applications. Within a decade most Americans and many other people around the world will be living the Web lifestyle. It will be an unconscious action for these people to turn to the Web to get news, to learn, to be entertained, and to communicate. It will be just as natural as picking up the phone to talk to somebody or ordering something from a catalogue is today. The Web will be used to pay your bills, (B) manage your finances, communicate with your doctor, and conduct any business. Just as naturally, you'll carry one or more small devices using a wireless connection to stay constantly in touch and conduct electronic business wherever you are.

問 1 下線部(A), (B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 冷蔵庫やエアコンの普及とインターネットやパソコンの普及が人々の生活に及ぼした影響は性質が異なる。どのように異なるかを、本文に即して、日本語で述べなさい。

問 3 本文中の空欄①～⑤に最も適切な語を下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------|
| (a) characterized | (b) rapid | (c) unforeseen |
| (d) reshape | (e) take | (f) acceptance |
| (g) expensive | | |

II 次の英文を読み、下の問いに答えなさい。

The *snow monkeys first came to Texas in 1972. Snow monkeys in the Arashiyama forest in Japan had been observed by scientists since 1954. Around 1970, a group of these snow monkeys separated from the main troop and moved into the suburbs of Kyoto. These inventive animals soon learned that it was easy to use the automatic doors at the local markets to “shop” for candy and fruit without paying for it. Viewing these snow monkeys as pests rather than as a treasured wildlife species, the Japanese decided to move the entire separate troop to somewhere else. They quite literally looked the world over until they found a wealthy Texan, Edward Dryden, who agreed to take the troop.

The Japanese really didn't want to move the monkeys from a snowy mountain pine forest to a cactus brush land, but since they couldn't find anyone else to take the troop, let alone support them economically and keep the family groups intact, they agreed to send them to Mr. Dryden.

The process of getting the snow monkeys to Texas became an international operation. The Japanese first flew the monkeys to Hawaii in large wooden crates. The Army National Guard picked up the crates and flew them to Texas. The monkeys were then released into a 90-acre enclosure.

The first few years were very difficult for the monkeys, as not only were the Texas temperatures extreme, the entire environment was unfamiliar and often dangerous. In Japan, the monkeys had very few enemies. Once in Texas, the opposite was true. New enemies included snakes, hawks, owls, coyotes, bobcats, and mountain lions. In Japan, the monkeys swam in the hot springs for warmth, ^(A) while in Texas they quickly learned to swim in cool water to relieve themselves of the hot temperatures. They also had to cope with new diseases as well as a certain type of poison cactus. The very simplest types of survival techniques had to be learned, such as “stay away from snakes that rattle,” “don't leave newborn babies in the summer sun,” and so on.

Eventually the monkeys adapted to their new environment quite well. However, a new crisis arose to threaten their livelihood. Mr. Dryden died unexpectedly, and his family no longer wanted the responsibility of maintaining the monkeys. The snow monkeys had to be relocated again. People who worried about the monkeys got together and formed the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary. In 1990, the Sanctuary located 186 acres of land nearby. More funds were raised to make a payment on the land and construct a 5-acre model enclosure. A few monkeys were moved into the "test enclosure." Hopes were high that the entire group could soon be relocated.

Once again, the monkey's collective well-being was struck by outside forces.^(B) First, the principal fundraiser of the Sanctuary Board died. Then, release of a movie stirred up a wave of media misinformation and attention. This attracted illegal hunters to trespass onto the ranch, and monkeys were subsequently shot and killed. There seemed to be no hope for the survival of the monkeys, and the overall situation was becoming desperate.

Unable to solve this problem by themselves, the Sanctuary contacted the Animal Legal Defense Fund (ALDF) for help. Skip Trimble, the lawyer referred by ALDF, immediately set about organizing and enlisting a wide variety of groups and individuals to save the monkeys' home. In December 1995, he obtained bank financing that would save the Sanctuary. Mr. Trimble also arranged for grants and other donations to fund construction of a fence, which would enclose 65 acres of natural habitat on the land to provide a safe and *permanent* home for the monkeys. In 1996, construction of the fence and other related facilities was completed, and the monkeys were relocated to their brand new home.

Today, the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary provides a unique experience, as approximately 300 snow monkeys range freely and safely over 65 acres of land inside a newly constructed enclosure, bordered by a top quality fence. Away from cages, the monkeys are free to live "normal" lives. The monkeys exist with

(C)

minimal human interference, living on the natural plants which are supplemented by additional food provided once a day. They have adapted beautifully to South Texas, with the snow monkeys in true Texas style living longer and growing larger than in Japan.

注 *snow monkey 日本ザル

問 1 下線部(A), (C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(B)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 3 次の文章は本文の要約です。①～④に当てはまる最も適切な文章を次ページの枠内の文章の中から選び、記号で答えなさい。

A troop of Arashiyama snow monkeys came down from the mountains and had some trouble with the human neighborhood, so the people decided to move the troop somewhere else.

↓

①

↓

②

↓

The person who had taken the monkeys died suddenly, and his family didn't want to take care of the monkeys any more. So the monkeys needed a new sponsor who would offer both money and a place for them.

↓

③

↓

④

↓

With the help of a capable lawyer recommended by an animal protection group, the Sanctuary overcame the crisis. Today the monkeys live “naturally” in the carefully arranged Sanctuary.

- (a) The resettlement plan almost failed, partially because the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary couldn't raise enough money to pay off the land cost. Also the media spread misinformation, which stirred people's animosity against the monkeys.
- (b) Since the monkeys had to learn how to survive in a totally new environment, the first few years of their adaptation were very hard for them.
- (c) Two wealthy Texans raised their hands to take the troop of Arashiyama monkeys. With careful consideration, one was chosen as a new caretaker, and the monkeys were sent to him.
- (d) Although the monkeys had to learn new survival techniques in Texas, their transition went much more smoothly than people had expected.
- (e) One wealthy Texan agreed to take care of the troop of Arashiyama monkeys, resulting in an international operation to move the monkeys.
- (f) The people found yet another location and named it the Texas Snow Monkey Sanctuary, with the hope that they could move the entire troop of monkeys.

Ⅲ 次の会話は、夕食時に両親と息子の間でなされたものである。父親は大学の職員で、息子はその大学の学生でフットボール部に属している。英文の空欄(a)～(j)に入れるのに最も適切な文を次ページの(1)～(10)から選び、番号で答えなさい。ただし、同じものを重複して選んではいけません。

Mother: So, dear, (a)

Father: (b) However, Shipstad Hall had some pipes break in the basement resulting in 4 hours of repair work until the damage was rectified.

Mother: (c) Did anything get damaged?

Father: (d) So the water only reached a height of about 5 inches. However, we had to get a pump to siphon the water outside.

Mother: (e) The current restrictions on water because of the draught have really left much of the lawns and shrubbery brown.

Father: (f)

Mother: Stephen, how was the football game last night? Did you win?

Son: We did well. (g) We won twelve to six. The last touchdown didn't happen until the last 30 seconds from the finish. It was very exhilarating.

Mother: Were there any injuries?

Son: (h) Tom Smith sprained his ankle. I had to tape it up and put it in a brace before he went to the hospital.

Mother: Will he be able to play by the next game?

Son: I hope so. (i) But, we will have to be sure to support his foot by taping it securely to provide him some support for the next few games most likely.

Mother: Well, I am sure you will do a good job taping him up. (j)

Son: I guess so.

- (1) It was a close game.
- (2) Okay, I guess.
- (3) Oh, my goodness.
- (4) The doctor said he should be able to if the sprain heals quickly.
- (5) Fortunately they noticed the break early.
- (6) At least the grass and shrubbery got some long needed watering.
- (7) I guess you're right there.
- (8) After all, that is why you were elected Manager of the Year, right?
- (9) How was your day?
- (10) Yes, but they were only minor.

IV 次の文章を読み、下線部(A), (B)を英語に訳しなさい。

旅が唯一の趣味であちこちによく出かけていくが、当然、その場所場所によって常識は違う。トイレのあと、紙で拭く国も水で洗う国もある。ごはんを箸で食べる国も、スプーンとフォークで食べる国も、手で食べる国もある。列車が時間通りくる国もあれば、時刻表がなんの役にも立たない国もある。

しかし、考えてみれば、常識の違いに戸惑うということが、私にはあんまりない。(A) 違って当然であり、違っていなくちゃあ困る、という気持ちもある。私が旅を愛するのは、自分というものがけっして普遍的な存在ではない、と知ることができるからでもある。私が「ふつう」と思っていることが、世界的スタンダードであるならば、旅に出たいとそもそも私は思わないだろう。

(B) 異文化のなかにぼつんと出ていったとき、かたくなに自分の基準を守ろうとする人と、なんとか郷に従おうとする人がいる。私は後者である。自分の基準を守るのならば、これもまた、旅に出る必要がないではないか、と思っているようなところがある。

(角田光代「お金と沈黙」より)