

平成18年度 個別学力試験問題

外 国 語 (英 語)

(120 分)

- 第 一 学 群 (人文学類, 社会学類, 自然科学類)
- 第 二 学 群 (比較文化学類, 日本語・日本文化学類,  
人間学類, 生物学類, 生物資源学類)
- 第 三 学 群 (社会工学類, 国際総合学類, 情報学類,  
工学システム学類, 工学基礎学類)
- 医 学 専 門 学 群 (医学類, 看護・医療科学類)
- 図書館情報専門学群

注 意

- 1 問題冊子は1ページから10ページまでである。
- 2 解答は解答用紙の定められた欄に記入すること。

I 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

I was never quite sure if blowing on food to cool it off was an inborn ability, inherited through the genes, or something that had to be learned. <sup>(1)</sup>It is done so commonly all over the world that one is tempted to imagine how the habit originated.

Somewhere, millions of years ago, just after learning to use fire, the primitive human was faced with <sup>(2)</sup>a difficult technological dilemma: how to cool his piping-hot food so he could eat it. Surely he must have burned his tongue enough times to wonder if this cooking business was worth the effort. Cold food, after all, didn't bite back. And before he could spread this new technology to his friends, he would have to find a way of eating the hot stuff or he wouldn't have many friends left. Like any researcher working on the cutting edge, this culinary Cro-Magnon must have experimented with many different cooling methods: dancing around the fire, praying over the bowl, even pouring water on it. Perhaps water was the initial solution, but an unsatisfying one — a wet mess is not something you're proud to serve to company. There must be a neater, quicker solution. Sooner or later he must have discovered that by putting his lips together and blowing across a steaming bowl of mammoth stew, the food magically cooled. Why? He hadn't a clue, but it worked.

<sup>(3)</sup>This technique was passed down from generation to generation. No one has found a genetic marker to indicate if it was incorporated into our DNA as a survival technique, and after watching my two-year-old son, Sam, struggle with the problem, I'm convinced it is an acquired habit. But even Sam doesn't know why he does it, only that "blowing on it" works. This explanation is sure to be the talk of any dinner party when the soup is served.

Most people would say that blowing cools the soup because your breath is colder than the liquid. That's true but certainly not cold enough to make much of a difference.

The real reason that blowing cools hot soup and other foods has to do with  
(4) evaporation. In discussing the process of boiling, it became apparent that evaporation is a cooling process. For molecules of water to evaporate, they must literally be made to jump out of the water. So only the most lively ones get out, leaving the slower, cooler ones behind, the result of which is to lower the temperature of the whole liquid. The more quickly the liquid evaporates, the faster it cools.

That brings us back to our soup. If the food is hot, it aids in the evaporation process. So the soup should be cooling quickly. But it doesn't. Why not? Consider the air above the bowl of soup. With all that vapor rising out of the bowl, the area above the soup forms into a hot, steamy cloud. The air is almost soaked with evaporating water. The evaporation process slows down to a crawl and ( 5 ) does the cooling. The vapor just sits over the bowl, hanging still and heavy, like a wet, hot, windless summer day. The soup will take a long time to cool off.

What we need is some fresh air. By blowing on the soup we push away the  
(6) vapor and bring in fresh, dry air ready to absorb the vapor from the evaporating liquid. The evaporation continues rapidly, and our soup cools quickly. (Of course, if the bowl is too big or the dinner party too elegant, one can blow on the soup in the spoon instead. This is the more commonly accepted practice.)

Unless, of course, we're eating a fatty soup. Ever notice how fatty chicken soup or meat broth takes forever to cool off? There's a good reason for this. The soup has a lid on it.  
(7) The layer of fat floating on top of the soup, though very thin, acts to prevent the evaporation of the liquid. Since the fat itself will not evaporate, the soup is virtually cut off from the air and evaporation is halted. The only solution is to remove the fat or break up the impenetrable skin. Some people remove the oil off the surface with a spoon; others just stir the soup over and over again, not giving the fat enough time to collect and link up on the surface. (When eating fatty soup, blowing on the soup, spoonful by spoonful, is

almost required.)

Stirring is always a good cooling method, whether it be soup or coffee. By stirring we bring up hot liquid from lower down to replace the cooler liquid at the surface. This speeds evaporation.

(注) evaporate 蒸発する

vapor 蒸気

1. 下線部(1)の It は何を指していますか。その内容を表す英語を本文の中から抜き出してください。
2. 下線部(2)の a difficult technological dilemma とは、何と何との間の板ばさみ (dilemma) のことか、日本語で説明してください。
3. This technique が指す内容を明らかにして、下線部(3)を日本語に訳してください。
4. 下線部(4)の The real reason は何を指していますか。次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
(A) Evaporation contains the heat of the boiling soup.  
(B) Quick evaporation releases energy from the soup.  
(C) Evaporation boils down the soup.  
(D) Quick evaporation leaves only the most lively molecules behind.
5. ( 5 )に入る最も適切な語を1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。  
(A) where (B) neither (C) if (D) so (E) since
6. 下線部(6)で著者は some fresh air が必要であると述べていますが、その理由を本文に即して日本語で答えなさい。

7. 下線部(7)の a lid はどのような内容を指していますか。次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (A) the unbreakable metal cover that seals off fatty soup from cold air
- (B) some fresh air on the surface of the soup
- (C) the unbreakable skin that prevents evaporation
- (D) the instrument to break up the unbreakable skin

8. 下線部(8)を日本語に訳しなさい。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

A few months ago, as I was walking in New York, I saw, at a distance, a man I knew very well heading in my direction. The trouble was that I couldn't remember his name or where I had met him. This is one of those sensations you encounter especially when, in a foreign city, you run into someone you met back home. A face out of context creates ( a ). Still, that face was so familiar<sup>(1)</sup> that I felt I should certainly stop and greet him; perhaps he would immediately respond, "How are you?" or even "Were you able to do that thing you were telling me about?" And I would be at a total loss. It was too late to flee. He was still looking at the opposite side of the street, but now he was beginning to turn his eyes towards me. I might as well make the first move; I would wave and then, from his voice or his first remarks, I would try to guess his identity.

We were now only a few feet from each other. I was just about to break into a smile, when suddenly I recognized him. It was Anthony Quinn, the famous movie actor. Naturally, I had never met him in my life, nor he me.<sup>(2)</sup> In a half of a second I was able to check myself, and I walked past him, my eyes staring into space.

Afterwards, reflecting on this incident, I realized how totally normal it was. Once before, in a restaurant, I saw a movie actor and had felt an impulse to say hello. These faces exist in our memory; watching the screen, we spend so many hours with them that they are as familiar to us as our relatives', even more so. You can be a student of mass communication, debate the effects of reality, or the ( b ) between the real and the imagined, and explain the details of the way some people fall permanently into this ( c ); but still you are not immune to the syndrome. And it could be worse.

I have received confidences from people who, appearing fairly frequently on TV, have been subjected to the mass media over a certain period of time. I'm not talking about talk show hosts, but public figures, experts who have

participated in panel discussions often enough to become familiar. All of them complain of the same bad experience. Now, as a rule, when we see someone we don't know personally, we don't stare into his or her face at length, we don't point out the person to the friend at our side, we don't speak of this person in a loud voice when he or she can overhear. Such behavior would be rude, even — if carried too far — aggressive. But the same people who would never point to a customer at a counter and remark to a friend that the man is wearing a smart tie behave quite differently with famous faces.

My guinea pigs insist that, at a bookstore, as they are boarding a train or entering a restaurant toilet, they encounter others who, among themselves, say aloud, “Look, there's X.” “Are you sure?” “Of course I'm sure. It's X, I tell you.”  
And they continue their conversation normally, while X hears them, and they don't care if he hears them: It's as if he didn't exist.

Such people are confused by the fact that a character of the mass media's imaginary world should abruptly enter real life, but at the same time they behave in the presence of the real person as if he still belonged to the world of images, as if he were on a screen, or in a weekly picture magazine. As if they were speaking in his absence.

I might as well have grabbed Anthony Quinn by the shirt, dragged him to a public telephone, and called a friend to say, “I've run into Anthony Quinn. And you know something? He seems real!” (After which I would throw Quinn aside and go on about my business.)

The mass media first convinced us that the imaginary was real, and now they are convincing us that the real is imaginary; and the ( d ) reality the TV screen shows us, the ( e ) cinematic our everyday world becomes. Until, as certain philosophers have insisted, we will think that we are alone in the world, and that everything else is the film that God or some evil spirit is projecting before our eyes.

(注) imaginary: existing only in your mind or imagination

1. 筆者が下線部(1)で that face was so familiar と述べているのは、なぜですか。次の中から最も適切なものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) The author and the man on the street were pen pals for ages.
  - (B) The author wanted to meet the man on the street for a long time.
  - (C) The author had seen movies in which this man on the street appeared.
  - (D) The man on the street looked like a relative of the author's.
2. 下線部(2) nor he me の内容がよくわかるように日本語に訳しなさい。
3. 下線部(3) Such behavior の内容を3点にまとめ、日本語で説明しなさい。
4. 下線部(4)の My guinea pigs (モルモット)はだれを指していますか。次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) 実験台になる人
  - (B) テレビ番組の司会者
  - (C) テレビ番組の出演者
  - (D) 映画俳優
5. 下線部(5)の X はどういう人物を指しますか。日本語で説明しなさい。
6. 空所( a )( b )( c )に共通して入る最も適切な語を次の中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) creativity
  - (B) confusion
  - (C) mask
  - (D) trap
  - (E) unhappiness

7. 空所( d )( e )に共通して入る最も適切な1語を記入しなさい。
8. 次の中から、本文の内容に合っているものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) Anthony Quinn was an old friend of the author's, but the author couldn't remember his name.
  - (B) The author, in his excitement, took Anthony Quinn to a phone booth to tell his friend that he had met the well-known actor in person.
  - (C) Anthony Quinn approached the author and asked him if he was able to do that thing the author was telling him about.
  - (D) The author recognized the person he had trouble recalling at the last minute, and then avoided eye contact.
9. 次の中から、本文の内容に合っているものを1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。
- (A) The author argues that our everyday life is becoming unreal because of the work of the mass media.
  - (B) The author claims that there is no sense of reality in the mass media.
  - (C) The author is convinced that the media can distinguish between the real and the imaginary.
  - (D) The author welcomes the tendency of the mass media these days to show more reality than the imaginary.

Ⅲ 下の〔A〕〔B〕に答えなさい。

〔A〕 イギリスにいる高校生ジョン君と美奈さんは友達です。彼のラグビーのチームが、先週、決勝戦で負けてしまいました。美奈さんは、英語で彼になぐさめの電子メールを書いています。( )の中の指定の語に任意の語を加え、全10語以内で記して以下のメールを完成させなさい。指定の語は、適宜必要な形に変えてすべて用いなさい。ただし、語を使う順番は自由とします。

Dear John,

I'm terribly sorry your rugby team lost the match last week. I'm sure you did your best. I know (hard, how, practice). The other team got lucky this time. <sup>(1)</sup>

But I know you are (not, past, person, worry), so you are probably in training already. I'm sure (number, one, team, your) next season. <sup>(2)</sup>  
<sup>(3)</sup>

Good luck!

Mina

〔B〕 次の文は、高校生が自分の人生に影響を与えた人物について書いたものの一部です。日本語にしてある下線部(1)(2)(3)を英語に訳しなさい。

In my life there was one person who had some influence on me. This person was my mother with whom I am very close and I always have been. 母は私にとって親であるというだけではなく、友人であり助言者でもありました。 <sup>(1)</sup> Anytime I need her, she is ready to help me and talk to me. Many times when I feel gloomy, I simply call her. Her sense of humor and optimism have a positive effect on me.

I remember when I came to the US and I had to make the decision of staying here or going back to Poland. I didn't know what to do. そのとき賢明なアドバイスをしてくれたのは、私の母でした。<sup>(2)</sup> She asked me if it was really what I wanted to do. Was I ready for a lot of sacrifices and changes in my life? 母のユーモアと明るさのおかげで、私は物事をより冷静に客観的に考えることができました。<sup>(3)</sup> I made up my mind and I settled in New York.