

平成27年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

- 1 問題冊子は1冊（7ページ）、解答用紙は4枚です。
- 2 試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁及び解答用紙の汚れ等により解答できない場合は、手を高く挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
- 3 すべての解答用紙に、それぞれ2箇所受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 4 解答は、すべて解答用紙の指定されたところに書きなさい。
- 5 試験終了後、問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。

問 1 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Not long ago I was given the task of presenting an untranslatable word at an event at the Free Word Centre, where I am a translator in residence. This interest in untranslatable words began last year with a blog that compiled untranslatable words from different languages. There were some fantastic words that would arguably make welcome additions to English: who among us hasn't experienced *tsundoku*, for example, the Japanese word for 'the act of leaving a book unread after buying it, typically piling it up together with other such unread books'?

On the surface this seemed like a simple task because in bringing pieces of writing over into English, I often come across words that resist straightforward translation. I am somewhat uncomfortable, however, with the very notion of calling a word 'untranslatable', since if I fail to translate the words on the page in front of me I'm obviously not doing my job properly. In order to get round this problem, I had to define 'untranslatable' in my own terms: a word in one language that has no single-word equivalent in another, yet can be translated using various different strategies.

The danger with such untranslatable words is that it's tempting to infer general cultural characteristics from them; to assume, for example, that because the Japanese have a word for ① the variety of book abandonment mentioned above they must all also leave unread books lying around; I doubt that this is the case. All the same, it's interesting to reflect on what these words can show us about the practice of translation and its role in communication between cultures.

In an increasingly international society, most of us engage with translated words on a daily basis. We are accustomed to accessing web content from all over the world, and the global popularity of certain books or TV programmes shows we're not scared of engaging with material that has crossed a language barrier. That said, how often do we stop to reflect on the process through which that material is made intelligible to us, and what happens to it in that process?

No two languages map neatly on to one another with direct correspondences between words. Languages are bound up with the cultures of their users and have all developed in different contexts and along different paths. There is also a great deal of variation in the way different individuals relate to the language they use. Does that, then, make all words untranslatable, and translation impossible?

When confronted with a word that doesn't have a direct equivalent in English, there are ② several strategies I can use to deal with it. I can go for the word, or phrase, that I believe has the closest meaning to the original. I might choose to include the foreign word in italics and put in a short explanatory phrase. Sometimes there's even a case to be made for inventing a new word in English to fill the gap highlighted by the foreign concept. Conversely, there are times when I might choose not to translate a word, based on the way it fits into the rhythm or the sound pattern of the text.

But what does all this mean for those people who don't spend their lives obsessing over foreign words as I do? I think it's important to recognise that translation is about making ( ③ ), particularly when so-called untranslatable words are concerned. Good translation copes with untranslatable words in a host of different ways, and we have to be aware that every word that we read in a translation has been chosen for a reason, in order to create a certain effect and to work as part of a whole. Just like the words in any piece of good writing, really.

- (1) 下線部 ① について、日本語で説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部 ② について、本文であげられているもの全てを日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。
- (3) 空所 ③ に入る最も適切な語句を下から選び、その記号を書きなさい。  
ア. artistic chances      イ. creative decisions      ウ. imaginative results  
エ. interesting opportunities      オ. original conclusions

問 2 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Close your eyes and imagine a beautiful place in nature that is full of life. Maybe you think of trees, flowers, and a waterfall and pools where animals come to drink. Water is important in any scene that involves life. People have always lived near clean, fresh water. Why is water so important to humans? One reason is that our bodies are more than one-half water. Without the water in your blood, your cells would not receive the nutrients they need. Your skin and tissues hold water in your body, but some water is lost every day. As a result, you get thirsty and drink water or something that contains mostly water, such as milk or juice. Without water, a person cannot live for more than a few days. And without water, people wouldn't be able to grow food.

Almost everything you do requires water. When you take a shower or brush your teeth, you use water. Your dishes and clothes are washed with water. You might exercise in water at a pool. Some of the ways you use water might surprise you. Let's say you do your homework after school. ① You grab a slice of pizza from the refrigerator, switch on the light, and sit down to read a book in your favorite chair. Have you used any water so far? The answer is yes, many liters of water. On farms water was needed to grow the tomatoes and wheat for your pizza. The cheese topping came from a cow that drank water and ate grain grown with water. The paper in your book was produced at a paper plant that used vast amounts of water to wash and mix wood pulp. When you switch on a light, you are probably using energy that was generated by some form of moving water. And the metal in the lamp was mined from underground, using—you guessed it—water.

When you wash your face or brush your teeth, do you ever wonder where the water comes from? It depends on where you live. In many places, water is pumped from a nearby well dug into an underground aquifer. If you live in a big city such as New York City or San Francisco, the water may travel a great distance to arrive at your sink. It is piped to the city from reservoirs that may be many kilometers away. Then it is stored in tanks or in a local reservoir before flowing through pipes to your

home.

Water comes from many different sources, so it may contain impurities or organisms that cause disease. For this reason, drinking water in larger systems is cleaned, or treated, before people can drink it. Unfortunately, treatment only works for water that has fairly low concentrations of harmful substances. Sometimes human activities add far too many minerals, chemicals, or organisms to a water supply. Then a lake or a river becomes polluted. No amount of treatment can make the water safe to drink. Water pollution is a serious problem because water is a limited resource. When water is polluted, there is less water available for use, and water pollution can also endanger people's health.

Businesses, farmers and people at home can do a number of things to prevent or reduce pollution of water. For example, operators of factories can maintain their pipelines and equipment to ensure that harmful chemicals are not leaking into the ground and contaminating groundwater. Transportation companies can inspect and repair their trucks, planes, and ships to prevent oil and fuels from leaking onto roads or into water. Farming generates chemical and natural waste that can contaminate water. Farmers can follow practices that prevent or reduce pollution from agriculture. On farms with livestock, fields used by cows and other farm animals can be fenced off to keep animals away from streams and lakes. Keeping livestock away from water reduces pollution from animal waste. Farms that keep animals in structures can keep animal waste out of the water supply by storing and processing it properly.

Finally, there are also a number of things most people can do in their daily lives to prevent or reduce water pollution. People can take their old household chemicals to waste collection sites. Toxic chemicals should not be poured down the drain or onto the ground. Proper disposal and recycling of electronic devices such as computers can prevent toxic metals contained in them from reaching the water supply. In shopping for food, consumers can choose organic products to support farming methods that don't use toxic pesticides. People can try to use nontoxic products in their homes. They can also stop using toxic pesticides and weed killers, as well as harmful chemicals, on

lawns and gardens.

(注) nutrients 栄養素 aquifer 帯水層：地下水を含む地層  
reservoir 貯水池・貯水槽 impurities 不純物  
concentration 濃度 contaminate 汚染する

- (1) 下線部①で水はどのように使われているか、本文に即して述べなさい。
- (2) 大都市では水はどのようにして一般の家庭に供給されるか、本文に即して述べなさい。
- (3) 家畜がいる農家で水質汚染を防ぐためにできることは何か、本文に即して述べなさい。
- (4) “Finally”で始まる最終段落を、本文中の例を1つあげながら要約しなさい。

問 3 次の文章を読んで、下線部 ①, ②, ③, ④ を英語にしてください。

あなたの周りの人間関係は「庭」に例えられます。美しいバラやダリアもあれば、雑草が生えている場所もあるでしょう。①気持ちよく暮らせるかどうかは、どんな人間関係を築いているかで決まってきます。素晴らしい人々に囲まれていれば、満たされた人生がずっと簡単に手に入り、それに、人間関係を見ればその人が幸せかどうかを言い当てることもできます。

シカゴ大学が行なった調査によれば、親しい友人を五人以上もっているグループは、そうでないグループより、自分を「とても幸せだ」と考えている人が五割も多いという結果になりました。

②別の調査では、自分を「不幸せだ」と考えている人の三分の二が、人間関係より財産や成功を重視する人でした。

幸福研究の第一人者エドワード・ディーナーとポジティブ心理学の父マーティン・セリグマンが行なった調査では、幸福値が高かった人々の共通項は、“信頼できる友人がそばにいる”ということでした。

同じことが「幸せの国の百人」にもいえます。③数が多いとはかぎりませんが、彼らにはそれぞれ信頼できる人がそばにいるのです。

しかし、彼らは「自分のために何かしてほしい」と思って周りの人たちとつき合っているわけではありません。もちろん家族や友人との時間は大切にしていますが、それと同じほど自分だけの時間も大切に、④誰かに幸せにしてもらうのではなく、むしろ自分の幸せを周りの人に分け与えたいと考えているのです。

問 4 次の英文を読んで、指示に従って英語で答えなさい。

You have been studying for the university entrance examination. What do you think the meaning of studying at university is? Write your opinion in about 10 lines.