

# 弘前大学

平成 26 年度入学試験問題(前期)

## 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、9 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. 解答用紙と下書き用紙を別に配付している。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. 提出した解答用紙以外は、すべて持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後ろに星印[\*]がついている語(句)には英文の後に注がある。)

What if at age forty-six you were burned beyond recognition in a terrible motorcycle\* accident, and then four years later were paralyzed\* from the waist down in an airplane crash? Then, can you imagine yourself becoming a millionaire, a respected public speaker, a happy newlywed and a successful business person? Can you see yourself going white-water rafting\*? Skydiving? Running for political office?

W. Mitchell has done all these things and more *after* (1) two horrible accidents left his face a quilt of multicolored skin grafts\*, his hands fingerless and his legs thin and motionless in a wheelchair.

The sixteen surgeries Mitchell endured after the motorcycle accident burned more than 65 percent of his body, left him unable to pick up a fork, dial a telephone or go to the bathroom without help. But Mitchell, a former Marine, never believed he was defeated. "I am in charge of my own spaceship," he said. "It's my up, my down. I could choose to see this situation as a setback\* or a starting point." Six months later he was piloting a plane again.

Mitchell bought himself a Victorian home in Colorado, some real estate, a plane and a bar. Later he teamed up with two friends and cofounded\* a wood-burning stove company that grew to be Vermont's second largest private employer.

Then four years after the motorcycle accident, the plane Mitchell was piloting crashed back onto the runway\* during takeoff, crushing Mitchell's twelve thoracic\* vertebrae\* and permanently paralyzing him from the waist down. (2) "I wondered what the hell was happening to me. What did I do to deserve this?"

Undaunted\*, Mitchell worked day and night to regain as much independence as possible. He was elected mayor of Crested Butte, Colorado, to save the town from mineral mining that would ruin its beauty and environment. Mitchell later ran for Congress, turning his odd appearance into an asset\* with slogans such as, (3) “Not just another pretty face.”

Despite his initially shocking looks and physical challenges, Mitchell began white-water rafting, he fell in love and married, earned a master’s degree in public administration and continued flying, environmental activism and public speaking.

Mitchell’s unshakable Positive Mental Attitude has earned him appearances on the *Today Show* and *Good Morning America* as well as feature articles in *Parade*, *Time*, *The New York Times* and other publications.

(4) “Before I was paralyzed, there were ten thousand things I could do,” Mitchell says. “Now there are nine thousand. I can either dwell on\* the one thousand I lost or focus on the nine thousand I have left. I tell people that I have had two big bumps\* in my life. If I have chosen not to use them as an excuse to quit, then maybe some of the experiences you are having which are pulling you back can be put into a new perspective: (5) You can step back, take a wider view and have a chance to say, ‘Maybe that isn’t such a big deal after all.’”

Remember: “It’s not what happens to you, it’s what you do about it.”

(Adapted from Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen, *Chicken Soup for the Soul*, Deerfield Beach, Florida: Health Communications, Inc., 1993)

注：motorcycle オートバイ

paralyze 麻痺させる

white-water rafting 急流下り

graft 移植片

setback つまずき

cofound 共同設立する

runway 滑走路

thoracic 胸部の

vertebrae 脊椎骨(複数形)

undaunted くじけない

asset 強み

dwell on ... ... について思い悩む

bump 打撃

設問 1 下線部(1)の「2度の恐ろしい事故」とは、具体的にはどういう事故で、それらによって Mitchell はどのような状態になってしまったのか。2度の事故それぞれについて、日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 3 下線部(3)のスローガンは、どのようなことを訴えようとしているのか。日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 4 下線部(4)で Mitchell はどのような見方をするのがよいと言いたいのか。下線部(4)に即して日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 5 下線部(5)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。(後ろに星印[\*]がついている語には英文の後に注がある。)

Hiroaki: So, how was New Year's? Did you go back to your hometown and see your high school friends?

John: Yes, I did. I had a great time! ( 1 ) On New Year's Eve, some friends and I went downtown to view the fireworks. They were really cool this year, but it was freezing cold outside. ( 2 )

Hiroaki: My family and I took a short vacation to Okinawa to escape the cold snowy weather of Aomori. Then we came back home and relaxed, watched some TV, and visited the local shrine on New Year's Day. We of course also ate some delicious food!

John: Sounds like fun!

Hiroaki: Well, it was until I caught a cold.

John: No way, really. Was it bad?

Hiroaki: Well, at first it wasn't that bad, but ( 3 ) and he told me that I had the flu.

John: That's awful.

Hiroaki: Yeah, so ( 4 ) When I finally got better, it was time to start classes again!

John: Wow, what a bummer\*! Well, luckily you are 100% again.

Hiroaki: Yeah, I feel much better. I really can't stand being sick!

John: Well, ( 5 )

Hiroaki: See you.

注 : bummer ひどい経験

設問 (1)~(5)には、次の(a)~(e)の日本語文に相当する英文のいずれかが入る。解答欄[A]には(a)~(e)の記号を記入し、解答欄[B]にはそれに対応する英文を書きなさい。

- (a) 君はどう？ 君は何をしたの？
- (b) お大事に。ぼくは急いで授業に行かないといけない。
- (c) 二三日寝ていないといけなかったんだ。
- (d) シカゴの近くにある実家に滞在した。
- (e) だんだん悪化してきて、とうとう医者に診てもらいに行ったんだ。

3 次の英文を読み、下の設問に答えなさい。(後ろに星印[\*]がついている語には英文の後に注がある。)

How often do we say 'Of course I believe it — I saw it ( a ) my own eyes!' But can we really be so sure what it is that our eyes tell us? ( b ) example, take the simple question, 'How big is the moon?' Some stories have compared it to a piece of Cheddar cheese. (1) Could any of us make any better estimate of the moon's size if we had not read what astronomers tell us about its diameter? What does looking at the moon, or any other object, tell us about its real size? What do we mean by 'real' size, or 'real' shape, or other appearance, ( c ) that matter? Can we believe what we see of things; or rather, putting it the other way round, what do we mean when we say we believe that a thing has a certain size or shape?

Going back to the moon, you may say, 'Of course it is a long way off, and that's why it looks like a cheese.' But how do we know it is a long way off? Only because we cannot touch it or reach it by travel. Certainly this gives some help in finding out the significance, as we say, of its appearance. We interpret the image that falls upon the retina\* of our eye in terms of all sorts of other information we already possess, about distance and whether we can reach or touch an object. This shows at once that when we say that a thing appears to be of a certain size, we are not merely reacting to an image on the retina in the same way as we react to a simple stimulus such as a prick with a needle. When the needle pricks the skin, the nerves carry messages quickly to the spinal cord\*, and thence\* back to the muscles; the reaction is reflex. But when we look at something and speak about its size, the process involved in this reaction is much ( d ) complicated. The brain interprets the image on the retina in the light of all sorts of other 'information' it receives. Perception, in fact, is by ( e ) means a simple recording of the details of the world seen outside. It is a selection of those features with which we are familiar.

What it amounts ( f ) is that (2) we do not so much believe what we see as see what we believe. Seeing is an activity not only of our eyes but of the brain, which works as a sort of selecting machine. Out of all the images presented to it, it chooses for recognition those that fit most nearly with the world learned by past experience.

It is very important for people like me, who study the brain, to try to form a picture of how such selection is done. How does (3) this curious machine succeed in taking in so much information minute by minute, and fitting it together to produce useful actions that enable us to live our lives? Until we can answer such questions, our studies of how the brain works will remain incomplete. (4) It is because we cannot easily imagine a machine that will perform such feats that we find it difficult to describe our behaviour as resulting from the actions of the brain. It is much easier to say that we act as we do because ( g ) some entity like the will, or super-ego, or something like that.

(Adapted from Manya and Eric De Leeuw, *Read Better, Read Faster*, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England: Penguin Books Ltd, 1965)

注 retina 網膜

spinal cord 脊髄(せきずい)

thence そこから

設問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問 3 下線部(3)は何を指すか。文中の英語で答えなさい。

設問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。



設問 5 筆者は、針で皮膚を刺したときの反応と、網膜に映ったイメージに対する反応はどのように異なると述べているか。90字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

設問 6 ( a ) ~ ( g ) に適語をそれぞれ 1語ずつ 入れなさい。

4 How is your generation different from your parents' generation? Provide specific examples to support your answer. Your answer should be about 100 words in English.