

# 英 語

(問 題)

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## 注 意 事 項

1. 問題冊子は、試験開始の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題は2～10ページに記載されている。試験中に問題冊子の印刷不鮮明、ページの落丁・乱丁および解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合は、手を挙げて監督員に知らせること。
3. 解答はすべてマーク解答用紙の所定欄にHBの黒鉛筆またはHBのシャープペンシルでマークすること。
4. 氏名は、試験開始後、マーク解答用紙の所定欄に正しくていねいに記入すること。
5. マーク欄ははっきり記入すること。また、訂正する場合は、消しゴムでていねいに、消し残しがないようによく消すこと（砂消しゴムは使用しないこと）。

マークする時	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い
マークを消す時	<input type="radio"/> 良い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い	<input type="radio"/> 悪い

6. いかなる場合でも、マーク解答用紙は必ず提出すること。
7. 試験終了後、問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

## I. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

① Few citizens of the United States today would recognize many of the sporting practices known to their ancestors before 1860. Some of the names assigned to the activities were the same, of course: hunting, fishing, and racing, for example. Even the word *sport* had different meanings, as the history of its use suggests. The word itself may have derived from the Middle English *disport*, which in turn derived from the French *desporter*, meaning “to carry away from.” In ordinary language from at least the fifteenth into the nineteenth centuries, people sometimes used *sport* as a noun to mean *display* or *amusement*. At other times, they also used it as a verb: to *display* or to *amuse*.

② Between 1607 and 1860, *sport* gradually moved away from *disport* and began to acquire its contemporary form: rationalization, organization, specialization, and clear and strict rules. This process was part of the larger economic, political, and cultural transformation of the British colonies that had become an independent nation, the United States. Originally a land shared by Native Americans and European colonizers, by the middle of the nineteenth century it had become an independent, industrializing country to which people from many of the world's countries had migrated<sup>1</sup> and which was about to be torn apart by civil war.

③ Sports were prominent at festivals and fairs through the middle of the nineteenth century, and until then as well, horse races, fistfights, and field sports were the most popular forms, in contrast to the contemporary dominance of American football, basketball, and baseball. The seeds for these forms only gradually took root after the movement towards capitalism and the gradual urbanization it<sup>(2)</sup> both stimulated and was fueled<sup>(1)</sup> by had begun.

④ On the eve of the seventeenth century, the “New World” was new only to Europeans active in overseas exploration, trade, and, gradually, colonization. Actually, for thousands of years people had inhabited North America — walking the plains, fishing the rivers and lakes, seeking harmony with nature, warring with each other. As did people on other continents, they<sup>(3)</sup> lived in clans, tribes, and, eventually, nations. Different groups of Native American Indians had also developed extensive patterns of exchange and trade, both among themselves and with others. Some nations produced agricultural products that Europeans would envy, like tobacco and corn, and for most, religion was prominent in ordinary life. They also had specialized roles for particular individuals, such as chiefs and religious leaders, in what were hierarchically<sup>2</sup> organized societies. Indeed, Amerindian societies were as complex as were those of Europe.

⑤ Much of our information about Native Americans was interpreted through the cultural lenses of Europeans. As a result, what they said they saw among the indigenous<sup>3</sup> people may tell us more about the observers than the observed. Moreover, the English adventurers apparently recorded what they recognized, including cultural relations and practices that resembled their own. One pattern, for example, revealed different tasks performed by men and women. In 1610 William Strachey, the secretary for the London Company in Jamestown, recorded that Amerindian men “fish, hunt, go to the wars, ... and such like manly exercises,” while the women “sow their corn ... prepare the meat brought home, and ... bear all kinds of burdens, and such like.” Twenty years later, Edward Winslow of Plymouth, Massachusetts, recorded a similar observation. The men “employ themselves wholly in hunting, ... except at some times they also fish.” The women, in contrast, “carry all their burdens” and “have all household care lying upon them.”

⑥ White observers also commented on specific Native American recreations, which they recognized and occasionally approved. The indigenous people approached hunting and fishing very seriously, John Smith concluded, and “they consider it a pleasure and [are] very proud to be expert at it.” Numerous European travelers identified gambling as a practice common to Native Americans, both men and women, and saw that recreations and sports were central features of rituals and community celebrations. In Native American religious ceremonies, for example, women and men danced for hours at a time, while harvest festivals and victory celebrations included foot races, lacrosse, dancing, and singing — all “much like ours here in England.” Soccer was another game included in Native American rituals and festivals that

Captain Henry Spelman, who lived in Virginia for a decade and a half, recognized. He also noted, however, that the soccer players were women and young boys, who scored goals just as did players at home but who “never fight nor pull one another down.” Strachey also recognized a bat and ball game similar to English bandy, which eventually influenced the development of cricket.

⑦ Until about 1630, sports were a kind of common ground between Native Americans and some Europeans, a fact recognized by local leaders in the English settlements. The governors of Plymouth, for example, invited to marriages and harvest festivals “many of the Indians ... whom for three days we entertained and fed.” When colonists went to Native American villages to trade, they participated in celebratory meals and an occasional contest. In 1623, Edward Winslow and his companions even challenged the tribesmen of King Massasoit to a shooting competition. The event ended, Winslow concluded, with the Native Americans left in a state of wonderment “to see the target so full of holes.”

⑧ The significance of contests and matches and impressive displays of physical ability among Amerindians, as well as between Native Americans and Europeans, during the early seventeenth century seems clear. Physical achievements were important to both peoples; they formed the core of work and play, reputation and ritual, and survival. As was the case among the English migrants, the cultural styles of the original nations in America were largely expressed through physical acts, and it is probably true that Native American popular culture was mostly a physical culture. Not too many years down the road, however, this physical culture would also open them to colonization by Europeans. Diseases would ruin their bodies, battles would significantly reduce the size of their population, and their skin color would later become the basis for their lower status. And once the Amerindians were too weak to resist, European Americans then claimed Native American sports as their own.

(Adapted from Nancy L. Struna, *Encyclopedia of Sports in America*, 2009)

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1. *migrate*: 移動・移住する

2. *hierarchical*: 階層制度の

3. *indigenous*: 現地の

1. Indicate which of the following statements are true, according to the passage. Choose FOUR and only FOUR answers.

- A. Although Native American men and women danced together at community events, they were not allowed to play sports together.
- B. Before the arrival of British colonizers, sports had little significance in the cultural life of Native Americans.
- C. Despite their communal life, Native American tribes were characterized by the lack of a leadership structure.
- D. Europeans noticed that sports were an important part of Native American ritual.
- E. European settlers resisted taking part in any Native American activities.
- F. Many British were surprised by how easy life was for Native American women in terms of few daily responsibilities.
- G. Native Americans took little pleasure in activities like hunting and fishing, viewing them as work.
- H. Observers of Native Americans tended to report on the practices that they found familiar.
- I. Representations of Native Americans by Europeans are most likely free of bias.
- J. Sports in the United States have become increasingly characterized by an adherence to rules compared to the past.
- K. The types of sports that people play today in the United States have changed little from those played in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries.
- L. There were already substantial trade relations between Native Americans before the British arrived.

2. What does the author mean by The seeds for these forms only gradually took root in paragraph③?  
(1)  
Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. The popularity of the three sports was already known before capitalism and urbanization had taken off.
  - B. The popularity of the three sports was likely responsible for increasing the pace of change to capitalism and urbanization.
  - C. The three sports began to be firmly established in American tradition with a shift toward capitalism and urbanization.
  - D. The three sports had little to do with the growth of capitalism and urbanization in the United States.
3. The word it in paragraph③ refers to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below.  
(2)
- A. capitalism
  - B. sport
  - C. transition
  - D. trilogy
4. The word they in paragraph④ refers to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below.  
(3)
- A. colonizers
  - B. Europeans
  - C. people already in North America
  - D. people on other continents
5. The term Native American could not apply to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. Amerindians
  - B. Indigenous people
  - C. The governors of Plymouth
  - D. Tribes

## II. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

- ① Research in developing countries indicates that poverty and overpopulation can create a vicious circle,<sup>(1)</sup> in which poverty encourages high fertility, and high fertility obstructs economic development. Are there policy steps that such countries can take to bring down fertility rates<sup>1</sup>? Scientific analysis of family planning programs in the South Asian nation of Bangladesh suggests that the answer is yes. Bangladesh is one of the poorest, most densely populated countries on the planet. Its 145 million people live in an area the size of Wisconsin, and 45% of them live below the poverty line. With few population resources and a population density<sup>2</sup> twice that of New Jersey, limiting population growth is critically important. As Bangladeshi President Ziaur Rahman declared in 1976, "If we cannot do something about population, nothing else that we achieve will matter much."
- ② Since then, Bangladesh has made impressive progress in controlling population growth. Despite low economic development, poor literacy rates, poor health care, and limited rights for women, the nation's total fertility rate (TFR) has dropped significantly. Researchers claimed that family planning programs were responsible for Bangladesh's rapid reduction in TFR. Because testing such a claim is difficult, some researchers tried a natural experiment. By comparing Bangladesh to similar countries that have had less success in lowering TFR, such as Pakistan, researchers concluded that Bangladesh succeeded because of well-funded support programs that were sensitive to the values of its traditional society.
- ③ However, no two countries are identical, so it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from such general comparisons. That is why the work of the Matlab Family Planning and Health Services Project, in the rural area of Matlab, Bangladesh, has proven so valuable. The Matlab Project was an intensive support program run in partnership between the Bangladeshi government and international aid organizations. Each household in the project area received twice-weekly visits from local women offering counseling, education, and free contraception<sup>3</sup>. Compared to a similar government-run program in a nearby area, the Matlab project included more training, more services, and more frequent visits. In both areas, a highly organized health monitoring system gave researchers detailed information about births, deaths, and health-related behavior such as contraceptive use. The result was an experiment comparing the Matlab Project with the government-run project.
- ④ When Matlab Project Director James Phillips and his colleagues reviewed a decade's worth of data in 1988, they found that fertility rates had declined in both areas. The decline appeared to be due almost entirely to a rise in contraceptive use, because other factors—such as the average age of marriage—remained the same. Phillips and his colleagues also found the declines to be significantly greater in the Matlab area than in the government-run area. These findings suggest that high-intensity support efforts can affect TFR even in the absence of significant improvements in women's status, education, or economic development.
- ⑤ But why exactly was the support program successful? One argument was that visits from healthcare workers helped convince local women that small families are desirable. However, in 1999, Mary Arends-Kuenning, a graduate student at the University of Michigan, and her colleagues, reported that there was no relationship between female perceptions of the *ideal* family size and the number of visits made by support workers, either in Matlab or nearby comparison areas. Ideal family size declined equally in all areas. Instead of creating new demand for birth control, the Matlab Project appears to have helped women to convert an already-existing desire for fewer children into behaviors, such as contraceptive use, that reduce fertility.
- ⑥ Bangladesh's ability to reduce fertility rates despite weak social and economic conditions provides hope for extremely poor nations facing explosive population growth. However, significant challenges remain. If rates fail to decline further, the nation's population could double to 290 million—nearly the size of today's U.S. population—in 35-40 years. Scientific research has helped show the impact of family-planning programs on fertility, but further reductions may require fundamental social, political, and economic changes that are difficult to carry out in traditional, resource-poor countries such as Bangladesh.

(Adapted from *Essential Environment: The Science Behind the Stories*, 2009)

1. What did researchers conclude about family planning programs in Bangladesh? Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. It is too early to judge their effectiveness in reducing the total fertility rate.
  - B. Measuring results was easier when comparing data with other countries.
  - C. What worked there was equally effective when tried in Pakistan.
  - D. When combined with an awareness of cultural practices, they were effective.
2. Which of the following statements about the Matlab Project is true? Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. It focused primarily on random visits and offered fewer services.
  - B. It helped women achieve the family size that they preferred.
  - C. It seems to have helped the overall status of women in Bangladesh.
  - D. It was sponsored solely by international aid organizations.
3. The phrase vicious circle<sup>(1)</sup> in paragraph① refers to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. a problem that was successfully addressed by the Matlab Project
  - B. how a shortage of natural resources stimulates food production
  - C. ideas imposed upon local populations by outside research projects
  - D. the government's lack of concern about fertility rates
4. Indicate which of the following statements are true, according to the passage. Choose FOUR and only FOUR answers.
- A. Actual family size, reflected by changes in TFR, decreased more in the Matlab Project than it did in the government-run project.
  - B. Bangladeshi President Ziaur Rahman argued that because it is almost impossible to reduce population size, it is probably not worth trying.
  - C. Bangladesh was less successful in lowering TFR than Pakistan.
  - D. Forty-five percent of people in Wisconsin live below the poverty line.
  - E. High-intensity family planning programs could never reduce TFR without there being a significant increase in the status and economic development of women.
  - F. Ideal family size was lower for local people in the Matlab Project than it was for people in the government-run project as a result of high-intensity family planning programs.
  - G. Increased use of contraceptives allowed women in the Matlab area to have smaller families.
  - H. Local women in both areas did not always have a preference for smaller families.
  - I. Researchers do not feel comfortable making arguments based only on a comparison of two case studies.
  - J. The greater decline in TFR in the Matlab area was due to the fact that there was a higher-intensity family planning project there.
  - K. The reduction in TFR in Matlab was due to an increase in the average age of marriage.
  - L. There was no decline in TFR in the government-run project.



### III. Read the passage and answer the following questions.

① In the final hour, they gathered around, studied her face, and shook her gently as if to revive her. And when the others had drifted away, one stayed behind to hold her hand. As death scenes go, it has all the sadness of human loss, but this was no everyday tragedy. Some scientists recorded the death on camera, and it represents one of the most extraordinary displays of chimpanzee behavior ever recorded.

② Video of the death of Pansy, who at fifty-something was the oldest chimpanzee in the UK, was released by scientists last week. The film captures for the first time the complex reactions of our nearest evolutionary<sup>1</sup> cousins to the death of a group member. Studying the chimpanzees' behavior could tell us as much about ourselves as the attachments and responses to death that chimpanzees exhibit within their groups and families, scientists believe.<sup>(1)</sup> It could also challenge procedures for dealing with terminally ill animals.

③ "Some of these behaviors have never been seen before in them." It leads us to ask questions about the evolutionary origins of our own response to death and dying in a member of our own group or family," said Jim Anderson, an expert in the social behavior of nonhuman primates<sup>2</sup> at Stirling University in Scotland, who recorded the video. "Many of our greatest philosophical questions concern death and dying and how we perceive it and deal with it." Pansy, a female who died of old age at Blair Drummond Safari Park outside Stirling at the end of 2008, was one of four chimpanzees being filmed by Anderson's group. When she became ill, vets<sup>3</sup> paid regular visits to give treatment, while her companions — her daughter, a male, and another female — watched from a distance.<sup>(3)</sup>

④ When Pansy lay down in a nest that one of the other chimpanzees had made, the rest gathered around her and began grooming and caressing her. Shortly before she died, all three inspected her face very closely. They then began to shake her gently. "It is difficult to avoid thinking that they were checking for signs of life," said Anderson. After a time, it seemed that the chimpanzees arrived at a collective decision that she had gone. Two left immediately, but one, the other adult female, stayed and held her hand," said Anderson. "That evening, her daughter came back and stayed with her mother all night long. She was trying to sleep, but was clearly very disturbed. All three of them were."

⑤ Chimpanzees are rare, even among nonhuman primates, in displaying self-awareness and empathy<sup>4</sup>. An animal may only respond to death in an emotional way once these abilities have developed, Anderson said. The chimpanzees' behavior contrasts strongly with reports of chimpanzees being killed during encounters with other animals in the wild. Typically, groups react to violent deaths by going into a mass frenzy<sup>5</sup>. Anderson, whose research is published in the journal *Current Biology*, described the behavior of chimpanzees at Blair Drummond after a death as peaceful.

⑥ Other extraordinary recordings of chimpanzees dealing with death are reported in a second paper in the same journal. Dora Biro, a researcher at Oxford University, witnessed the deaths of five chimpanzees, including two infants, in a community living in the forests of Bossou in Guinea. The mothers of the two infants carried their dead offspring for weeks and months. During that time the bodies of the infants became mummified<sup>6</sup>, but the mothers continued to groom them and carried them to their day and night nests as though they were alive. Over time, the mothers<sup>(4)</sup> began to allow others in the group to handle the bodies and went longer periods without them.

⑦ "Chimpanzees are humans' closest evolutionary relatives, and they have already been shown to resemble us in many of the ways that they think. They empathize with others, have a sense of fairness, and can cooperate to achieve goals," Biro said. "How they perceive death is a fascinating question and little data exist so far concerning chimpanzees' responses to the death of familiar or related individuals either in captivity or in the wild." She added: "Our observations confirm the existence of an extremely powerful bond between mothers and their offspring which can persist, remarkably, even after the death of the infant. This would have implications both for our understanding of the evolutionary origins of human perceptions of death and provide information about the way chimpanzees interpret the world around them."

(Adapted from Ian Sample, "Sorrow at Loss of a Loved One," *The Guardian*, 2010)

1 <i>evolutionary</i> : 進化の	2 <i>primate</i> : 霊長類	3 <i>vet</i> : 獣医
4 <i>empathy</i> : 感情移入	5 <i>frenzy</i> : 熱狂状態	6 <i>mummified</i> : ミイラ化した

- Which of the following can be inferred from the passage above about how chimpanzees experience death? Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
  - Their experience is less intense than that of humans.
  - Their experience is more intense than that of humans.
  - Their experience is similarly intense to that of humans.
  - Their experience is too different to compare to that of humans.
- Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in paragraph②? Choose the most suitable answer from those below. <sup>(1)</sup>
  - Because a chimpanzee's response to the death of a group member is simple to understand, comparisons to humans are limited.
  - Because chimpanzees exhibit similar attachments as humans, lessons from their behavior can be applied to us.
  - Scientists are fascinated by the fact that chimpanzees show equal concern for a chimpanzee outside of their group as they do for a group member.
  - Scientists were surprised to discover that both humans and chimpanzees are less affected by death as they grow older.
- The word them in paragraph③ refers to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below. <sup>(2)</sup>
  - chimpanzees
  - humans
  - scientists
  - vets
- The phrase paid regular visits in paragraph③ is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_. Choose the most suitable answer from those below. <sup>(3)</sup>
  - praying for her recovery
  - went there frequently
  - vets paid for the regular visitors
  - vets were paid for visiting her
- Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from what Jim Anderson says in paragraph④? Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
  - Researchers believe the chimpanzees were trying to determine whether or not Pansy had died.
  - Researchers do not feel comfortable interpreting what the chimpanzees were doing.
  - Researchers noted that both Pansy's daughter and other members of the group were upset at her death.
  - Researchers witnessed remarkable care for Pansy by other chimpanzees as she neared death.
- Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word groom in paragraph⑥? Choose the most suitable answer from those below. <sup>(4)</sup>
  - cry
  - hit
  - stroke
  - watch



7. Which of the following statements is true, based on the information in the passage? Choose the most suitable answer from those below.
- A. Chimpanzees have yet to exhibit an ability to understand the suffering of members of their group.
  - B. Chimpanzees react differently to being filmed depending on the circumstances.
  - C. Dora Biro's research concerning chimpanzees and their responses to death contradict Jim Anderson's findings.
  - D. Mothers of infants who have died initially appear hesitant to let other group members touch their bodies.

IV. Identify the ONE underlined word or phrase (A), (B), (C), or (D) in each sentence that should be corrected or rewritten.

1. My parents are leaving<sub>(A)</sub> on<sub>(B)</sub> a<sub>(C)</sub> two-weeks<sub>(D)</sub> vacation.
2. Transplanting<sub>(A)</sub> organs such at<sub>(B)</sub> skin and kidneys has proved<sub>(C)</sub> easier than transplanting<sub>(D)</sub> muscles.
3. Lack<sub>(A)</sub> of vitamin C in<sub>(B)</sub> the human diet is a serious<sub>(C)</sub> cause of the<sub>(D)</sub> malnutrition.
4. Drying<sub>(A)</sub> food by means of<sub>(B)</sub> solar energy is an ancient process application<sub>(C)</sub> wherever climatic conditions<sub>(D)</sub> make it possible.
5. Serious students are twice<sub>(A)</sub> so likely as<sub>(B)</sub> lazy students<sub>(C)</sub> to get high grades<sub>(D)</sub>.
6. Those who are<sub>(A)</sub> enough fortunate<sub>(B)</sub> to own a historic home may be able to get<sub>(C)</sub> restoration money from the government.
7. Originally<sub>(A)</sub> cultivating<sub>(B)</sub> in India, the banana was brought to the Americas by the Portuguese<sub>(C)</sub> who found it<sub>(D)</sub> in Africa.
8. Lack of sleep and irregular eating<sub>(A)</sub> is<sub>(B)</sub> common causes of<sub>(C)</sub> illness<sub>(D)</sub>.
9. Methods of flood control<sub>(A)</sub> focus on<sub>(B)</sub> preventing rivers from rising<sub>(C)</sub> and to keep<sub>(D)</sub> them within their banks.
10. Success in ice-skating<sub>(A)</sub> requires not only skill and<sub>(B)</sub> balance but also mental<sub>(C)</sub> sharpness and concentrate<sub>(D)</sub>.

[以 下 余 白]



