

法学部A方式Ⅱ日程・国際文化学部A方式
キャリアデザイン学部A方式

1 限 外 国 語 (90分)

科 目	ページ	科 目	ページ
英 語	2～21	独 語	22～27
仏 語	28～34	中 国 語	36～41

〈注意事項〉

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、問題冊子を開かないこと。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入しなさい。
3. 独語、仏語、中国語は国際文化学部志望の受験生のみ選択できる。
4. 試験開始後の科目の変更は認めない。
5. マークシート解答方法については以下の注意事項を読みなさい。

マークシート解答方法についての注意

マークシート解答では、鉛筆でマークしたものを機械が直接読みとって採点する。したがって解答はHBの黒鉛筆でマークすること(万年筆、ボールペン、シャープペンシルなどを使用しないこと)。

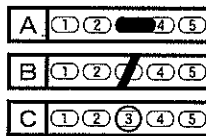
記入上の注意

1. 記入例 解答を3にマークする場合。

(1) 正しいマークの例



(2) 悪いマークの例



枠外にはみださないこと。

○でかこまないこと。

2. 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムでよく消してから、あらためてマークすること。
3. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折りまげたりしないこと。
4. 問題に指定された数よりも多くマークしないこと。

(英 語)

[I] つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

It is a very modern problem, and now it has a very modern answer.
(1) The problem is you go online to order a set of wine glasses, some new pillows or a box of chocolates as a birthday gift and, instead of saving time by avoiding a trip to the shops, you are (A) in a maze of options. Searching through endless choices on the Internet has become an annoying task. The answer comes in the form of websites that do the choosing for you. The Wirecutter and The Sweethome, American websites that are soon (2) to launch in Britain, employ teams of people to try out everything from socks to plastic bags and salt to frying pans, and decide which is best.

Once upon a time, if you needed a new television you would go down to your local electrical shop, discuss the models on offer and load one into the trunk of your car. The system (3) worked because there was a (B) number of choices. Now, however, a Google search for a British TV produces more than 330 million results. Through The Wirecutter, you type “television” into the site’s search engine and get the “best” option for \$500 — in this case a Samsung model — and a short description of why it is so good. A button reading “buy for \$500 from Amazon” links directly to options for paying. There are two other search filters, one for small-screen TVs and another for high-quality TVs, but no unnecessary 32 inch and 40 inch options. Jacqui Cheng, editor of both The Wirecutter and The Sweethome, says that they are a perfect solution to an abundance of information online. “Who wants to spend hours and hours researching the best item?” she asked. “The Internet used to be hailed as this great equalizer but I don’t think anyone anticipated the sheer volume of information that would be

available. People are overwhelmed.”

The Wirecutter focuses on technology and was set up by Brian Lam, a former technology critic, in 2011. The Sweethome came more recently as a sister site dealing in home goods. “People worry all the time about wasting time and money choosing the wrong thing,” Ms Cheng said. “Who wants to read thousands of words describing various kinds of Wi-Fi routers*? No one, that’s who. We try to make life simpler by doing all the research. It saves everybody time and frustration.” Sophie Albizua, who founded the IT consulting firm eNova, says that online shopping has gone full circle. “The Internet has changed completely how people shop by providing infinite access to an endless row of products and consumers are now attracted to solutions that help them to make a choice,” she said.

“In the UK over 60 per cent of all retail purchases are online-influenced, even if only 10 per cent actually happen on websites. The trick for retailers is to convert that research into a sale before customers wander to other websites. And they have less than a second to do so.” It is not uncommon for products to sell out after they are highly rated by the websites. After a rough winter, the boots chosen by The Sweethome as the “best” sold out for the entire season. There is a definite element of “Fomo” to it — the fear of missing out. If everyone else is buying the “best” boots, or the “best” can opener, you want it too.

Some of the products reviewed by The Sweethome are incredibly basic. You wonder who it is that needs confirmation on their choice of clothes hanger. But the beauty of it is the speed. “The point is to make it easier for you to buy some great stuff quickly and (C),” according to The Wirecutter’s website. In fact everyday items are the ones getting the most hits. “Things like bed-sheets, headphones — things that we all buy regularly, but are never totally satisfied with are the most popular,” Ms Cheng said. “I think it’s because we’re all searching for that one great

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umbrella that will change everything.”

*Wi-Fi router: Wi-Fi ルーター(ネットワーク上でデータの通信経路を制御する装置で、汎用性があると認定されたもの)

1. 下線部(1) It の内容として最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. As there are great differences in the prices of items that look similar to each other, it is difficult to determine which one we should buy.
 - b. Once an item is chosen as the best buy, it sells out instantly and we have to wait for a long time to get one.
 - c. Shopping on the Internet is confusing because there are too many choices.
 - d. We don't know which person we should rely on, for there is a lot of information on websites.

2. 空所 と に入る最も適切な単語を、それぞれ a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(A)	a. driven	b. hidden	c. lost	d. thought
(B)	a. correct	b. large	c. limited	d. multiple

3. 下線部(2) The Wirecutter and The Sweethome の説明として 適切でないものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. They are originally American websites but will start service in Britain.
 - b. The Sweethome is a sister website of The Wirecutter and specializes in household articles.
 - c. The Wirecutter started in 2011 and specializes in sharp edged tools.
 - d. The Wirecutter was started by Brian Lam, and Jacqui Cheng is its editor.

4. 下線部(3)～(6)の説明として最も適切なものを、それぞれ a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

(3) The system

- a. Customers go to stores to buy goods.
- b. Each member barter with others for goods.
- c. People do shopping on the Internet.
- d. Users gather information on websites.

(4) online shopping has gone full circle

- a. All people from small children to the elderly enjoy online shopping.
- b. Now we can buy everything we want on the Internet.
- c. The online shopping system has returned to giving people fewer choices.
- d. We can get goods at the same price anywhere in the world.

(5) The trick

- a. How to attract net surfers to their online shops and then get them to buy at physical stores.
- b. How to build websites which are attractive and helpful for customers to find information they need.
- c. How to find a good buy on the Internet in terms of quality and cost.
- d. How to make customers click the “Buy” button as soon as they find the goods they want on the Internet.

(6) “Fomo”

- a. We don't mind paying extra money if we think the goods are really nice.
- b. We have a very strong desire to show off what we have to others.
- c. We want to get new products in order to make us different from others.
- d. We worry about not getting the most popular goods that others are buying.

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5. 空所 につぎの a～e の単語を並べ替えて入れ、意味の通るようにせよ。ただし解答としては2番目と4番目にくる単語の記号のみ、解答欄にマークせよ。

a. get b. life c. on d. with e. your

6. 本文の内容に照らして、以下の英文の空所に入る最も適切なものを、a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

In the United Kingdom, the percentage of total retail sales made on the Internet is per cent.

a. 10 b. 40 c. 60 d. 90

〔Ⅱ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* might seem harmless enough. After all, it's just a number. But it has emerged as the principal way the public evaluates a nation's status and whether times are good or bad. News organizations report rising GDP as a mark of recovery, and declining GDP as a warning. But GDP mismeasures all things. It is about as indicative of human progress as a body count is of success in war;^(A) it's not only crude, but also (B) the destruction behind the number. It denies that "growth" makes us poorer in the long run and in the short run benefits only a few. The inventor of GDP, the economist Simon Kuznets, never intended it as an indicator of progress or happiness. Kuznets sent a report to Congress** in 1934 that included a new way of reporting on the state of the economy, but cautioned that "the welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measure of national income."^(C)

Yet advocates of economic growth seized Kuznets's indicator and simply chose to ignore his apprehension. They reduce national welfare to national income, regardless of the social distribution of wealth or its ecological effects.^(D) They look at history with the same foggy lens, missing the social relations behind the history of capitalism, as though everything preceding the Industrial Revolution was just a million-year recession. In their view, the problem with European feudalism*** was that it generated too little wealth, not that it was a social system built on violence. They see the steam engine as the invention that made possible the first explosive increase in worker productivity — rather than as a machine that created a poor and hostile working class in Britain and the United States. GDP soared, but the first industrial workers lived in sickness and starvation.

However, when we talk about national wealth, we tend to stress just the opposite — that (E) because a rising tide lifts all boats — when,

(F) . Again, GDP obscures the truth. For example, divide the U.S. GDP in 1790 (preindustrial) and 1890 (industrial) by the U.S. population at those times, and the increase per person appears remarkable. But these gains weren't distributed equally. The apparent rise in individual income during that century also hides the immense poverty and environmental destruction that came as a consequence of growth. It tells us nothing of the violence between workers and employers for livable wages, an eight-hour workday, and basic factory safety. Wealth can be shared, or stored away. Corporate profits do not create fair living standards; only fair public policy does that.

Consider the sale of a two-dollar T-shirt by a megastore in the U.S. The sale instantly becomes part of GDP, but there would have been [1] sale had [2] [3] been [4] ^(G) the undercompensated labor of the Cambodian woman who made the shirt. A Cambodian woman who, in one year, stitches and sews \$195,000 worth of goods is paid \$750. That calculates to a share of less than 0.4% of every retail dollar. Meanwhile, many Cambodian workers aren't paid enough to adequately feed their families. Thoroughly globalized products present a problem for GDP as a measure. After all, what is a "domestic product" when where a product comes from and where its profit goes to are difficult to determine? The T-shirt's costs stay in one country and its profits go to another. To the extent that GDP represents millions of products shared across national economies, it is a highly subsidized**** number — in which other people and other places sustain the true costs of growth.

*Gross Domestic Product (GDP): 国内総生産

**Congress: アメリカ合衆国の議会

***European feudalism: ヨーロッパ中世の封建制度

****subsidized: 金銭的な援助を受けた

1. 下線部(A) It is about as indicative of human progress as a body count is of success in war を以下のように書き換えた場合、空所 [1] ~ [4] に入る最も適切な単語を、それぞれ a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

It [1] as a [2] of human progress [3] in the same way as the [4] of the dead does as a [2] of a successful war

- | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------|
| [1] | a. develops | b. serves |
| | c. influences | d. promotes |
| [2] | a. fact | b. cause |
| | c. contrary | d. sign |
| [3] | a. almost | b. just |
| | c. only | d. exactly |
| [4] | a. picture | b. graph |
| | c. chart | d. number |

2. 空所 に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. informed of b. critical of c. blind to d. attentive to

3. 下線部(C) the welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measure of national income の言い換えとして最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. we can hardly know how happy a nation is from how much it earns
- b. we have little chance to confirm the scale of wealth of a nation from its happiness
- c. how happy a nation is can rarely contribute to the rise of its fortunes and wealth
- d. how much a nation profits cannot fail to lead to the expansion of its happiness

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4. 下線部(D) regardless of the social distribution of wealth の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. having little interest in why wealth is spread in society
 - b. taking no notice of society's accumulated wealth
 - c. paying little attention to how wealth is measured in society
 - d. ignoring how wealth is shared in society
5. 空所 (E) と (F) に入る組み合わせとして最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. (E) it benefits everyone
(F) in reality, it only lifts the big yachts
 - b. (E) it benefits everyone
(F) in reality, it only causes the big yachts to overturn
 - c. (E) it costs everyone a lot
(F) in reality, it only lifts the big yachts
 - d. (E) it costs everyone a lot
(F) in reality, it only causes the big yachts to overturn
6. 下線部(G) there would have been [1] sale had [2] [3] been [4] the undercompensated labor of the Cambodian woman who made the shirt が適切な意味の英文になるように、空所 [1] ~ [4] に入る単語を、つぎの a ~ d より選べ。解答欄には、[1] と [3] に入る記号のみをマークせよ。ただし、記号は重複して使用しないこと。
- a. for
 - b. not
 - c. it
 - d. no

7. つぎの a～e について、本文の内容と合致するものを一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. GDP emphasizes the fact that no matter how wealthy a nation may become, it ends up losing in global competition and its people end up being poorer.
 - b. Those who believe in the significance of GDP as an economic measure ignore the dark side of capitalist economic growth.
 - c. GDP suffered negative growth due to the environmental destruction caused by the Industrial Revolution in the period between 1790 and 1890.
 - d. It is not fair public policy but corporate profits that we should turn to for the creation of a society where we can enjoy a high standard of living.
 - e. The GDP of a rich country accurately reflects the fact that people in other nations bear the true costs of growth.

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〔Ⅲ〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Male, but not female, experimenters induce intense stress in mice that can lessen pain responses, according to a paper published in *Nature Methods*. Such reactions affect the mice's behaviour and potentially disrupt the results of animal experiments, the study suggests.

The authors discovered this surprising gender difference while investigating whether the presence of experimenters affects mouse pain studies. For years, informal discussions have suggested that mice show a diminished pain response when a handler remains in the room.^(A)

This apparent effect is "something that people have been whispering about at meetings for years,"^(B) says lead author Jeffrey Mogil, a pain researcher at McGill University in Montreal, Canada. "But no one had bothered to look at this systematically."

Mogil's team measured the response of mice and rats to an injection in the ankle, either in the presence of different experimenters or while alone in an empty room (the experimenters gave the injection and then quickly left).

ア, the animals seemed to show a decrease in pain response of about 40% when a man rather than a woman remained in the room.

A T-shirt worn by a man the previous night, placed in the room with the animals, had the same effect. And so did the scent of chemicals from the armpit*, some of which are found at higher concentrations in male mammals than in females.

But women experimenters did not change the animals' pain response — in fact, a female presence (or that of their T-shirts) seemed to reduce the response to men.

When the authors dug further, they discovered that these male scent stimuli weren't acting on pain pathways,^(C) as an analgesic** does. Instead, the stressed-out animals had elevated blood levels of a particular stress

hormone, corticosterone. The stress had, in effect, temporarily suppressed pain response.

It wasn't just men who caused the sharp increase of stress in the mice, but any nearby male animal, including hamsters, cats and dogs. Male cage-mates of the animal being tested were the only exception, and produced no changes in stress hormone levels.

1 , the researchers replicated the effect in another behavioural test, called the open field test, which measures anxiety rather than pain. And Mogil's Swedish collaborators replicated some of the study's experiments in their own laboratory and got the same results.

“What this shows is that exposure to male scent is stressful for mice — and extremely stressful, compared to other known stressors,” says Mogil.

More than just a curiosity, this stress response can affect study results. On reanalysing data from the group's past studies, such as on pain sensitivity to hot water, the researchers found that mice tested by ウ showed lower pain sensitivity than mice tested by エ .

The work indirectly demonstrates potential effects on nearly any kind of medical research, says Joseph Garner, who studies mouse behaviour and well-being at Stanford University in California.

How should experimenters address this potentially powerful confusing factor? Mogil says that the findings should at least encourage researchers to report the gender of experimenters in the publications, and if the experimenters change during the experiment, to include their gender as a factor in the analysis.

“It's the kind of result a lot of people wish wouldn't happen,” says Douglas Wahlsten, a professor of psychology at the University of Alberta, Canada, who has studied how animals react to experimenters. Such effects should be taken more seriously, Wahlsten says. “I think this paper will make people more aware.”

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Animal researchers, says Garner, will have to start using statistical methods that compensate for differences caused by various factors. “We need to think about animals as more like ,” he says, “than as .

*armpit: わきの下

**analgesic: 鎮痛剤

1. 本文で紹介されている研究により分かった、下線部(A) mice show a diminished pain response when a handler remains in the room の理由として、最も適切なものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. Mice get used to pain.
 - b. Mice get used to the experiments.
 - c. Mice feel stressed by male handlers.
 - d. Mice feel relaxed by female handlers.

2. 下線部(B)の内容から読み取れるものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. People have been publishing reports on this effect.
 - b. People have done experiments on this effect.
 - c. People have been officially announcing this effect.
 - d. People have long suspected this effect.

3. 空所 と に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a～d よりそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、記号は重複して使用しないこと。
 - a. On the contrary
 - b. To their surprise
 - c. That is to say
 - d. What's more

4. 下線部(C) these male scent stimuli weren't acting on pain pathways, as an analgesic does の内容に最も意味が近いものを、つぎの a～d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. Male scent stimuli and an analgesic affect pain in different ways.
 - b. The effect of male scent stimuli is similar to that of an analgesic.
 - c. Male scent stimuli had no effect on pain pathways because of an analgesic.
 - d. In spite of an analgesic, male scent stimuli affected pain pathways.
5. 空所 と に入る最も適切な単語を、つぎの a～d よりそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、記号は重複して使用しないこと。
- a. animals
 - b. humans
 - c. men
 - d. women
6. 空所 と に入る最も適切な語句を、つぎの a～d よりそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。ただし、記号は重複して使用しないこと。
- a. controllable substances
 - b. human subjects
 - c. female mammals
 - d. male mice

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7. つぎの a～e について、本文の内容と合致するのは T を、合致しないものは F を、解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. In the experiment by Mogil's team, the pain response of the mice decreased by 40% when a male handler stayed with them.
 - b. Scent of chemicals from armpits of male mammals makes mice feel less pain.
 - c. Male mice sharing the same cage do not increase the levels of stress hormone in others.
 - d. The presence of a female experimenter causes mice to feel less pain than that of a male experimenter.
 - e. The presence of neither male nor female experimenters affects the stress level of mice.

〔IV〕 つぎの英文を読み、問いに答えよ。

Biology was introduced with the nineteenth century. First came the word; a century of continuous activity was needed to create a thriving science. Biology is the study of living creatures, including the description and explanation of their structure, vital processes, and manner of production. Among natural phenomena few can be more striking than the harmonious interaction of parts and processes that make up the career of every plant and animal. Since the ancient Greek period the integral organism had been the principal phenomenon and fundamental problem for all who chose to study living things. This concern continued undiminished well into modern times. The plant or animal organism may be approached, however, in a variety of ways, and the definition of these special interests gave rise to distinctive doctrines, introduced new techniques for research and explanation and, indeed, produced a specialized body of students.

Such was the fate of biology during the nineteenth century. The term "biology" first appeared in a footnote in an obscure German medical publication of 1800. Two years later it again appeared, apparently independently, and was given ample publicity in papers by a German naturalist (Gottfried Treviranus) and a French botanist and zoologist (Jean Baptiste de Lamarck). The new word had gained some currency in the English language by 1820. However, biology soon became the name of one of the important and higher sciences of the Positive Philosophy* of the great French social philosopher Auguste Comte, and largely through his writings of the 1830s and later propaganda by his pupils, the term won followers and came to include under its wide shelter a host of previously separate subjects and unrelated students.

But no term alone constitutes a science and the early definitions of biology suggest limits as well as extensions to the then current studies of

plants and animals. For Treviranus the “objects of our research will be the different forms and phenomena of life, the conditions and laws under which they occur and the causes whereby they are brought into being. The science which concerns itself with these objects we shall call Biology or the Science of Life.” Lamarck’s definition read as follows: “Biology: this is one of the three divisions of terrestrial** physics; it includes all which is related to living bodies and particularly to their organization, their developmental processes, the structural complexity resulting from prolonged action of vital movements, the tendency to create special organs and to isolate them by focusing activity in a center, and so on.”

These definitions present agreement on a significant exclusion from the proper field of biology. Neither Treviranus nor Lamarck give traditional natural history an integral place in the new science. Since the seventeenth century the description and classification of minerals, plants, and animals had prospered and progressed. A sweeping view of natural products—minerals, plants, and animals, these being contrasted with man’s artificial productions—found a suitable home in the countless books on natural history in the eighteenth century. General descriptive activity constituted the essence of natural history and its practitioners may fairly be called Naturalists. But specialists already were active. Common usage referred to students of plants as Botanists and those of animals as Zoologists. The attention of naturalist, botanist, and zoologist focused on external appearances, the geographical distribution of species, and the presumed relationships between different plants and animals. The principal objective of the endeavor was an ever more complete, precise listing and useful classification of the species of living creatures and minerals.

Those who coined the term biology were hoping to redirect the interests and investigations of all who studied life. Their foremost concern was the functional processes of the organism, those processes whose collective effect

might well be life itself. Their concern extended physiology*** from medical investigations, its traditional preoccupation, to examination of the vital processes of plants and animals. William Lawrence, an English physiologist, declared that the time to exploit the naturalists' wealth of description, not perpetually to expand it. We must now "explore the active state of the animal and plant structure" and do so with the clear understanding that "observation and experiment are the only sources of our knowledge of life." With the term biology a definite reason to confine that science to vital functions such as respiration****, generation, and sensibility. Until well into the century biology and physiology had virtually the same meaning.

*Positive Philosophy: 実証哲学, 実証主義

**terrestrial: 地球の

***physiology: 生理学

****respiration: 呼吸

1. 下線部(A) few can be more striking than の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
 - a. many phenomena can be as impressive as
 - b. occasional phenomena do not interest us as much as
 - c. other phenomena seldom attract as much attention as
 - d. no other phenomena are as interesting as

2. 下線部(B) career の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

a. living vehicle	b. progress through life
c. support for life	d. way of making a living

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3. 下線部(C) integral の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. containing all parts that are necessary for completeness
 - b. having intelligent living organs
 - c. containing logical structures for perception
 - d. having intelligence and understanding life
4. 下線部(D) gave rise to の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. was said aloud
 - b. was guided by
 - c. was replaced by
 - d. was the cause of
5. 下線部(E) was given ample publicity の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. was well analyzed
 - b. was widely dismissed
 - c. was often mentioned
 - d. was seldom discussed
6. 下線部(F) had gained some currency の文中の意味に最も近いものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. had been purchased with money
 - b. had started to be used
 - c. had got paid well
 - d. had made a flowing movement
7. 下線部(G) they の内容として最も適切なものを、つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び、その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。
- a. the causes
 - b. the conditions and laws
 - c. the different forms and phenomena of life
 - d. the objects of our research

8. 下線部(H) a significant exclusion とは具体的に何か, 最も適切なものを, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. artificial productions b. natural history
c. specialists d. the new science

9. 空所 (I) に入る最も適切なものはどれか, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. came b. come c. had come d. would come

10. 空所 (J) に入る最も適切なものはどれか, つぎの a ~ d より一つ選び, その記号を解答欄にマークせよ。

- a. came b. come c. has come d. will come

(独 語)

注意：国際文化学部を志望する受験生のみ選択できる。

解答は旧正書法も可

[I]

1. つぎの文の下線部(1)(2)(3)(4)を和訳せよ。

Es war einmal ein reicher Mann, der hatte eine schöne Tochter. Weil sie aber alles in Hülle und Fülle besaß und der Vater ihr auch noch alles kaufte, was sie haben wollte, gab es nichts mehr, was sie sich wünschte, erst recht nichts, worüber sie sich freute. Und deswegen wurde sie übermütig. Dann wurde sie aufsässig und eigensinnig und meckerte an allem herum.

Weil ihr Vater aber so reich war und sie so schön und sie eines Tages
(1) alles erben sollte, kamen viele Männer, die sie heiraten wollten.

Einmal kam ein ganz langer Baron mit einem dünnen Hals, besaß aber acht Schlösser und wer weiß noch was.

Da spottete das Mädchen: „Was für lange Beine er hat und was für
(2) einen dünnen Hals! Der könnte im Zirkus auftreten als Eiffelturm mit Hut, der husten kann, hahaha.“

Dann brachte ihr der Vater einen älteren, etwas dicken Bräutigam,
(3) der fünf Wurstfabriken besaß, vier Millionen wert das Ganze!

„Junge, Junge“, lachte ihn das Mädchen aus. „Da muss er wohl ein Auto mit Fernlenkung haben, besser noch einen Omnibus, wo er hinten auf dem letzten Platz sitzt, damit er seinen Riesenbauch vor das Lenkrad bringen kann, hahaha. Und wenn ich mich vor seinen Bauch stelle, brauche ich wohl ein Fernglas, wenn ich seine Glatze sehen will.“