

2014年度

## A<sub>z</sub> 英語 問題

### 注意

1. 試験開始の指示があるまでこの問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答用紙はすべてHBの黒鉛筆またはHBの黒のシャープペンシルで記入することになっています。HBの黒鉛筆・消しゴムを忘れた人は監督に申し出てください。(万年筆・ボールペン・サインペンなどを使用してはいけません。)
3. この問題冊子は16ページまでとなっています。試験開始後、ただちにページ数を確認してください。なお、問題番号はI～Vとなっています。
4. 解答用紙にはすでに受験番号が記入されていますので、出席票の受験番号が、あなたの受験票の番号であるかどうかを確認し、出席票の氏名欄に氏名のみを記入してください。なお、出席票は切り離さないでください。
5. 解答は解答用紙の指定された解答欄に記入し、その他の部分には何も書いてはいけません。
6. 解答用紙を折り曲げたり、破ったり、傷つけたりしないように注意してください。
7. この問題冊子は持ち帰ってください。

#### マーク・センス法についての注意

マーク・センス法とは、鉛筆でマークした部分を機械が直接よみとって採点する方法です。

1. マークは、下記の記入例のようにHBの黒鉛筆で枠の中をぬり残さず濃くぬりつぶしてください。
2. 1つのマーク欄には1つしかマークしてはいけません。
3. 訂正する場合は消しゴムでよく消し、消しきずはきれいに取り除いてください。

マーク記入例：

A	1	2	3	4	5
	○	○	●	○	○

(3と解答する場合)

I. 次の文を読み、下記の1～9それぞれに続くものとして、本文の内容ともっともよく合致するものを、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Nobody knows how it happened: an indoor house cat who got lost on a family excursion managed, after two months and about 200 miles, to return to her hometown. Even scientists are baffled by how Holly, a 4-year-old \*tortoiseshell cat who in early November became separated from Jacob and Bonnie Richter at a camping car meeting in Daytona Beach, Florida, appeared on New Year's Eve—staggering, weak and extremely thin—in a backyard about a mile from the Richters' house in West Palm Beach, Florida.

“Are you sure it's the same cat?” wondered John Bradshaw, director of the University of Bristol's Anthrozoology Institute. In other cases, he has suspected, “the cats are just strays, and the people have got kind of a mental justification for expecting it to be the same cat.” But Holly not only had distinctive black-and-brown patterns on her fur, but also an implanted microchip to identify her. “I really believe these stories, but they're just hard to explain,” said Marc Bekoff, a behavioral ecologist at the University of Colorado. “Maybe being street-smart, maybe reading animal cues, maybe being able to read cars, maybe being a good hunter. I have no data for this.”

There is, in fact, limited scientific understanding of cat navigation. Migratory animals like birds, turtles and insects have been studied more closely, and use magnetic fields, scent, or orientation by the sun. Scientists say it is more common, although still rare, to hear of dogs returning home, perhaps suggesting, Dr. Bradshaw said, that they have inherited wolves' ability to navigate using magnetic clues. But it's also possible that dogs get taken on more family trips, and that lost dogs are more easily noticed or helped by people along the way.

“Cats navigate well around familiar landscapes, memorizing locations by sight and smell, and easily figuring out shortcuts,” Dr. Bradshaw said. Strange, faraway locations would seem problematic, although he and Patrick Bateson, a behavioral biologist at Cambridge University, say that cats can sense smells across long distances. “Let's say they associate the smell of pine with wind coming from the north, so they move in a southerly direction,” Dr. Bateson said.

Peter Borchelt, a New York animal behaviorist, wondered if Holly followed the Florida coast by sight or sound, tracking Route 95 and deciding to “keep that to the right and keep the ocean to the left.” But, he said, “nobody’s going to do an experiment and take a bunch of cats in different directions and see which ones get home.” The closest experiment, said Roger Tabor, a British cat biologist, may have been a 1954 study in Germany in which cats placed in a covered circular maze with exits every 15 degrees most often exited in the direction of their homes, especially if their homes were less than five kilometers away.

New research by the National Geographic and University of Georgia’s Kitty Cams Project, using video footage from 55 pet cats wearing video cameras on their collars, suggests cat behavior is extremely complex. For example, the Kitty Cams study found that four of the cats were unreliable, visiting other homes for food and affection. Not every cat, it seems, shares Holly’s loyalty. Kitty Cams also showed most of the cats engaging in risky behavior, including crossing roads and “eating and drinking substances away from home,” risks which Holly undoubtedly experienced and seems lucky to have survived.

But there have been other cats who made unexpected comebacks. “It’s actually happened to me,” said Jackson Galaxy, a cat behaviorist who hosts the television program “My Cat from Hell.” While living in Boulder, Colorado, he moved across town, whereupon his indoor cat, Rabbi, fled and appeared 10 days later at the previous house, “walking five miles through an area he had never been to before,” Mr. Galaxy said.

Professor Tabor cited longer-distance reports he considered credible: Murka, a tortoiseshell cat in Russia, traveling about 325 miles home to Moscow from her owner’s mother’s house in Voronezh in 1989; Ninja, who returned to Farmington, Utah, in 1997, a year after her family moved from there to Mill Creek, Washington; and Howie, an indoor Persian cat in Australia who in 1978 ran away from relatives his vacationing family left him with and eventually traveled 1,000 miles to his family’s home. Professor Tabor also said a Siamese in the English village of Black Notley repeatedly hopped a train, got off at White Notley, and walked several miles back to Black Notley.

Still, explaining such journeys is not black and white. In the Florida case,

one hint comes from the little cat's paws. While Dr. Bradshaw speculated Holly might have gotten a lift, perhaps sneaking under the hood of a truck heading down Route 95, her paws suggest she was not driven all the way, nor did Holly travel easily. "The pads on her paws were bleeding," Ms. Richter said. "Her claws are worn weird. The front ones are really sharp, the back ones worn down to nothing." Scientists say that is consistent with a long walk, since back paws provide power, while front claws engage in activities like tearing. The Richters also said Holly had gone from 13.5 to 7 pounds.

Holly hardly seemed an adventurous wanderer, though her background might have given her a genetic advantage. Her mother was a wild cat roaming the Richters' camping car park, and Holly was born inside somebody's air-conditioner, Ms. Richter said. When, at about six weeks old, Holly padded into their parking space and jumped into the lap of Mr. Richter's mother, there were "scars on her belly from when the air conditioner was turned on," Ms. Richter said. Scientists say that such early experience was too brief to explain how Holly might have been comfortable in the wild—after all, she spent most of her life as an indoor cat, except for occasionally running outside to chase lizards. But it might imply inborn characteristics like quickness or toughness.

"You've got these real variations in temperament," Dr. Bekoff said. "Fish can be shy or bold; there seem to be shy and bold spiders. This cat, it could be she has the personality of a survivor." He said that being an indoor cat would not extinguish survivalist behaviors, like hunting mice or being aware of the sun's orientation.

The Richters began traveling with Holly only last year, and she easily tolerated a hotel, a cabin or the camping car. But when they were camping near the speedway with 3,000 other camping cars, Holly bolted when Ms. Richter's mother opened the door one night. Fireworks the next day may have further frightened her, and, after searching for days, contacting animal agencies and posting notices, the Richters returned home catless.

Two weeks later, an animal rescue worker called the Richters to say a cat resembling Holly had been spotted eating behind a restaurant, where employees put out food for wild cats. Then, on New Year's Eve, Barb Mazzola, a 52-year-old

university executive assistant, noticed a cat “barely standing” in her backyard in West Palm Beach, struggling even to meow. Over six days, Ms. Mazzola and her children cared for the cat, putting out food, including special milk for cats, and eventually the cat came inside.

They named her Cosette after the orphan in *Les Misérables*, and took her to a veterinarian, Dr. Sara Beg. Dr. Beg said the cat was underweight and weak, had “back claws and nail beds worn down, probably from all that walking on pavement,” but was “bright and alert” and had no diseases. “She was hesitant and scared around people she didn’t know, so I don’t think she went up to people and got a lift,” Dr. Beg said. “I think she made the journey on her own.”

Ms. Mazzola said, “I almost didn’t want to ask, because I wanted to keep her, but I said, ‘Just check and make sure she doesn’t have a microchip.’” When she was told the cat had one, she just cried. The Richters cried, too, upon seeing Holly, who instantly relaxed when placed on Mr. Richter’s shoulder. Re-entry has been going well, but the mystery persists. “We haven’t the slightest idea how they do this,” Mr. Galaxy said. “Anybody who says they do is lying, and, if you find it, please God, tell me what it is.”

\*tortoiseshell cat : 三毛などの多色猫

1. The underlined word “baffled” (paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to
- イ. concerned.
  - ロ. disappointed.
  - ハ. pleased.
  - ニ. puzzled.

2. The passage suggests that Holly may have been guided in her journey by all of the following kinds of cues EXCEPT
- イ. sights.
  - ロ. sounds.
  - ハ. smells.
  - ニ. magnetic fields.
3. The condition of Holly's paws suggested that she had
- イ. gotten a ride for part of her journey.
  - ロ. been fighting with other cats.
  - ハ. walked a long way on a hard surface.
  - ニ. been hunting for her own food.
4. The passage suggests that Holly's ability to navigate may be due to her
- イ. history as a wild cat.
  - ロ. mother's genes.
  - ハ. early experience of living outdoors.
  - ニ. traveling experience.
5. The underlined word "bolted" (paragraph 12) is closest in meaning to
- イ. jumped up.
  - ロ. kept hidden.
  - ハ. ran away.
  - ニ. turned around.
6. According to the passage, Ms. Mazzola
- イ. found Holly behind a restaurant.
  - ロ. was happy to return Holly to her owners.
  - ハ. wanted to keep Holly as her own pet.
  - ニ. refused to check Holly for a microchip.

7. The animal scientists quoted in the passage
- イ. don't really believe the story of Holly's return home.
  - ロ. will carry out a study on how Holly returned home.
  - ハ. think Holly's return home was a matter of chance.
  - ニ. can't really explain how Holly returned home.
8. The passage suggests that Holly is
- イ. in possession of special navigational skills.
  - ロ. strongly attached to her owners.
  - ハ. not accustomed to going on family trips.
  - ニ. comfortable around strangers.
9. The most appropriate title for this passage is
- イ. The Endurance of Family Pets.
  - ロ. The Mystery of Cat Navigation.
  - ハ. The Adventures of Migratory Animals.
  - ニ. The Life of Holly the Cat.

- II. 次の空所(1)~(6)を補うのもっとも適当なものを、それぞれ対応する各イ~ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Getting a grip literally can boost your memory, according to a new study. Here's how: When you are right-handed, \*clench your right fist before taking in new information that you want to remember. Then clench your left fist when you want to remember it later. This strange trick may work because clenching your hands ( 1 ) the side of the brain that handles memory. For ( 2 ), in right-handed people, the left side of the brain is primarily responsible for ( 3 ) information while the right side of the brain is responsible for ( 4 ) information. If you are left-handed, the opposite applies. If you're planning to try this technique for a test, the researchers say more work is needed to ( 5 ) out whether this technique would actually be useful. In the meantime, it probably couldn't hurt, but you would ( 6 ) to remember which hand to use for which step in the process.

\*clench : 握りしめる

- |                   |               |            |              |
|-------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| (1) イ. activates  | ロ. cures      | ハ. damages | ニ. strikes   |
| (2) イ. all        | ロ. ever       | ハ. example | ニ. once      |
| (3) イ. assorting  | ロ. displaying | ハ. hiding  | ニ. storing   |
| (4) イ. cancelling | ロ. creating   | ハ. erasing | ニ. recalling |
| (5) イ. face       | ロ. figure     | ハ. grip    | ニ. shape     |
| (6) イ. be         | ロ. have       | ハ. lead    | ニ. refer     |



Ⅲ. 次の空所(1)~(8)を補うのもっとも適当なものを、それぞれ対応する各イ~ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Lisa: Don't you have air-conditioning in your apartment? It's ( 1 ) here!

Amy: Well, there's an air conditioner. The problem is that it is not ( 2 ) enough.

Lisa: I guess ( 3 ).

Amy: Well, I'm going to move out anyway. The new apartment has central air-conditioning.

Lisa: You ( 4 ) have moved out long, long ( 5 ).

Amy: Well, I had to wait until the lease expired.

Lisa: So how can you ( 6 ) the heat?

Amy: Well, I open the windows, and I've ( 7 ) an electric fan here. It ( 8 ) a little.

- |                    |           |              |             |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| (1) イ. boiling     | ロ. severe | ハ. startling | ニ. starving |
| (2) イ. functioning | ロ. hard   | ハ. powerful  | ニ. working  |
| (3) イ. but         | ロ. hot    | ハ. it        | ニ. not      |
| (4) イ. might       | ロ. must   | ハ. should    | ニ. would    |
| (5) イ. ago         | ロ. away   | ハ. past      | ニ. time     |
| (6) イ. go          | ロ. live   | ハ. put       | ニ. stand    |
| (7) イ. bought      | ロ. got    | ハ. made      | ニ. switched |
| (8) イ. blows       | ロ. does   | ハ. goes      | ニ. helps    |

IV. 次の1～10は、いずれもある単語が欠けているため、文法的に正しい文章になっていない。それぞれの文を正しい文章とするために補うのもっとも適当な1語を、各イ～ニから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

1. We are going to take the trip the weather.

イ. but                      ロ. out                      ハ. whatever                      ニ. you

2. We had just few alternatives for a time when all three of us can get together, so we decided to have a breakfast meeting.

イ. a                      ロ. except                      ハ. of                      ニ. to

3. The air was filled dust and smoke, and the noise was so loud that it shook the house.

イ. by                      ロ. to                      ハ. too                      ニ. with

4. There were fires burning over a total area of about 20 miles.

イ. from                      ロ. long                      ハ. square                      ニ. which

5. When the coach of our team told us run, we would run in the heat of the summer without complaint.

イ. for                      ロ. have                      ハ. having                      ニ. to

6. This task will keep us busy until Monday, by time Father will be back.

イ. after                      ロ. from                      ハ. what                      ニ. which

7. He made his business to visit his mother once a day while she was at the hospital.

イ. had                      ロ. it                      ハ. out                      ニ. sick

8. Hurry up! It will take thirty minutes least to get to the goal.

イ. at                      ロ. for                      ハ. in                      ニ. over

9. We marveled his ability to keep his presence of mind in such a crisis.

イ. at                      ロ. being                      ハ. out                      ニ. were

10. Education does not consist forcing students to learn lists of facts by heart.

イ. a                      ロ. from                      ハ. in                      ニ. through

V. 以下は、ある大学の図書館で交わされた会話である。2人のやり取りの筋が通るように、次の空所(1)～(8)それぞれにあてはまるもっとも適当なものを、下記イ～チから1つずつ選び、その記号を解答用紙の所定欄にマークせよ。

Librarian: ( 1 )

Student: Yes?

Librarian: I'm sorry, but you can't drink coffee in here.

Student: Huh...why?

Librarian: ( 2 )

Student: Why? ( 3 )

Librarian: No, but it might hurt the books. ( 4 )

Student: But—I'm not using any library materials. I'm just studying my class notes and writing this paper. How could I spill coffee on any library materials?

Librarian: ( 5 ) Or someone passing could just knock your cup over onto themselves. Accidents do happen.

Student: But I'm being careful. I'll set it over here, see? And keep to myself—and not use any library materials, OK?

Librarian: Look, many people here are using our books and other materials. We cannot monitor each person's activity all the time they're here.

( 6 ) I'm afraid that you'll just have to take it outside.

Student: But look—it's got a spill-proof cap on it. ( 7 ) Watch this!

Librarian: ( 8 ) You'll have to take your coffee outside, or you'll have to dispose of it immediately—or you'll have to leave the library. Is that clear?

選択肢

- イ. It's not hurting anybody...
- ロ. Food and beverages are not allowed in the university libraries.
- ハ. Another student could easily sit down here and start working next to you.
- ニ. There's always the danger that you might spill it on library materials.
- ホ. That's why we just don't permit drinks in the library.
- ヘ. I don't have time to discuss this with you any further.
- ト. Excuse me.
- チ. I couldn't possibly spill this if I tried.

【以下余白】



