

# 英 語

## 注 意

1. 問題は全部で14ページ、解答用紙は全部で3枚である。
2. 解答用紙に氏名・受験番号を忘れずに記入すること。(ただし、マーク・シートにはあらかじめ受験番号がプリントされている。)
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙に記入すること。(裏面に記入しても採点の対象とはならない。)
4. 問題冊子の余白等は適宜利用してよいが、どのページも切り離してはいけない。
5. 解答用紙は必ず提出のこと。この問題冊子は提出する必要はない。

### マーク・シート記入上の注意

1. 解答用紙(その1)はマーク・シートになっている。HBの黒鉛筆またはシャープペンシルを用いて記入すること。
2. 解答用紙にあらかじめプリントされた受験番号を確認すること。
3. 解答する記号・番号の○を塗りつぶしなさい。○で囲んだり×をつけたりしてはいけない。

解答記入例(解答が1のとき)

1	●	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
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4. 一度記入したマークを消す場合は、消しゴムでよく消すこと。×をつけても消したことになる。
5. 解答用紙をよごしたり、折り曲げたりしないこと。

**問題 I** 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Do aliens exist? There are few, if any, ancient myths about alien life elsewhere in the universe, perhaps because the very idea of there being a universe much bigger than our own world hasn't been around all that long. It took until the 1500s for scientists to see clearly that the Earth goes around the sun, and that there are other planets that do so too. But the distance and number of the stars were unknown and undreamed of until relatively modern times.

There have long been numerous legends and beliefs about strange alien creatures near at hand: demons and ghosts. But, in the present context, the question 'Are we alone?' is going to mean 'Are there alien life forms on other worlds elsewhere in the universe?' Myths about aliens in this sense are rare among 'primitive' tribes. They are very common, however, among modern city people. These modern myths are interesting because, unlike ancient myths, we can actually watch as they start. We see myths being dreamed up before our very eyes.

In California in March 1997 a group called Heaven's Gate came to a sad end when all 39 of its members took poison. They killed themselves because they believed that a UFO from outer space would take their souls to another world. At the time, a bright object called the Hale-Bopp Comet was prominent in the sky and the group believed — because their leader told them so — that an alien space ship was accompanying the comet on its journey. They bought a telescope to observe it, but then sent it back to the shop because it 'didn't work'. How did they know it didn't work? Because they couldn't see the alien vehicle through it! Did the leader, a man called Marshall Applewhite, believe what he taught his followers? He probably did because he was one of those who took the poison.

One thing that such people seem to have in common is a love of science

fiction. The members of the Heaven's Gate group were passionate fans of the American science fiction TV drama "Star Trek." Of course, there is no shortage of science fiction stories about aliens from other planets, but most of us know that's just what they are: invented stories. But there are quite a lot of people who firmly believe that they have personally been captured, or 'abducted', by aliens from outer space. So eager are they to believe this that they will do so on the weakest 'evidence'. One man, for instance, believed he had been abducted, for no better reason than that he often bled from the nose. His theory was that the aliens had put a radio in his nose to spy on him.

A surprisingly large number of Americans, many of them otherwise normal, sincerely believe that they personally have been taken aboard UFOs and been the victims of horrific experiments conducted by little grey men with large heads and huge eyes. The mysterious topic of 'alien abductions' — that is, being taken by aliens — is as rich, as colourful and as detailed as the stories of ancient Greece and the gods of Mount Olympus. But these alien abduction myths are recent, so we can actually go and talk to people who believe they have been abducted — apparently normal, intelligent people — who will tell you they saw aliens face to face, actually tell you what the aliens look like, and what they say while performing their nasty experiments.

Susan Clancy is one of several psychologists who have made detailed studies of people who claim to have been abducted. Not all of them have clear memories, or even any memories at all, of the 'event'. They account for this by saying that obviously the aliens must have used some technique to wipe their memories clean after they had finished experimenting on their bodies. Sometimes they go to a therapist of some kind, who helps them to 'recover their lost memories'.

When we think we remember a real incident, we may only be remembering another memory . . . and so on back to a completely imaginary event or something seen in a movie. Memories of memories of memories can

become progressively transformed. There is good evidence that some of our most vivid memories are actually false memories. And false memories can be deliberately planted by dishonest 'therapists'. This helps us understand why at least some of the people who think they have been abducted by aliens claim to have such vivid memories of the incident. What usually happens is that a person becomes obsessed with aliens through reading stories in the newspapers about other reported abductions. Often, as was mentioned earlier, these people are fans of Star Trek, or other science fiction tales. It is a striking fact that the aliens they think they've met usually look very like the ones in the most recent television fiction about aliens, and they usually do the same kind of 'experiments' as have recently been seen on television.

The next thing that may happen is that the person has a frightening experience called sleep paralysis, meaning that they are unable to move while sleeping. It happens rather frequently. You may even have experienced it yourself. When you are asleep and dreaming, your body is rarely able to move. Perhaps it's to stop your muscles working in tune with your dreams so that you will not walk in your sleep. And normally, when you wake and your dream goes away, the paralysis ends and you can move your muscles. But occasionally there is a delay between your mind returning to consciousness and your muscles coming back to life, and that is called sleep paralysis. It is frightening, as you can imagine. You are sort of awake, and you can see your bedroom and everything in it, but you can't move. Sleep paralysis is often accompanied by terrifying imaginary mental images. People feel surrounded by a sense of danger, which they can't put a name to. Sometimes they even see things that are not there, just as in a dream. And, also as in a dream, to the dreamer they seem absolutely real.

Now, if you are going to imagine something when you suffer sleep paralysis, what might you imagine? A modern science fiction fan might well see little grey men with big heads and huge eyes. In earlier centuries, before

science fiction came along, the visions people saw were different: horrible monsters or (if they were lucky) beautiful winged angels. The point is that, typically, the images people see when experiencing sleep paralysis are not really there but are produced in the mind from past fears, legends or fiction. Even if they don't imagine things that aren't really there, the experience is so frightening that, when they finally wake up, sleep paralysis victims often believe that something terrible has happened to them. The next thing that typically happens to sleep paralysis victims is that, even if they didn't actually imagine aliens, their fearful reconstruction of what they suspect may have happened becomes strengthened as a false memory. This process is often helped along by friends and family, who demand more and more detailed accounts of what happened, and even prompt them with leading questions: 'Were there aliens there? What colour were they? Did they have big eyes like in the movies?' Even questions can be enough to lead to a false memory.

So we have a good understanding of why people believe they have been taken by aliens, and we can tie the modern myths of alien abduction in with earlier myths of demons or monsters. There is no good evidence at all that this planet has ever been visited by aliens from outer space (or, for that matter, by monsters or demons of any kind). But we are still left with the question of whether there actually are living things on other planets. Just because they haven't visited us doesn't mean they don't exist. Could the same process of evolution, or even a very different process that perhaps resembles our kind of evolution only slightly, have occurred on other planets as well as ours? Nobody knows. There is no direct evidence. One of the great virtues of science is that scientists know when they don't know the answer to something. They cheerfully admit that they don't know.

設問 本文の内容から考えて、下線部の空欄を埋めるのに最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、解答欄 1 から 10 にマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

1. People in ancient times generally did not create stories about space aliens because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① had poor imaginations
- ② believed that life could not be supported on other planets
- ③ felt that it would upset the gods
- ④ had such a limited idea of the size of the universe

2. Compared to 'primitives', modern people living in urban areas are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① more likely to believe in demons and ghosts
- ② less likely to feel lonely
- ③ more likely to think that aliens exist elsewhere in the universe
- ④ less likely to dream of myths or legends

3. In the third paragraph, the author gives \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① an extreme example of a group of people whose irrational beliefs led to tragedy
- ② a passionate account of why comets, such as Hale-Bopp, should not be taken for granted
- ③ a warning to consumers about the dangers of buying cheap telescopes
- ④ an urgent alert to read warning labels on all medication to avoid accidental poisoning

4. People who claim to have been kidnapped by aliens have \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① poor evidence to back up their beliefs
- ② previously traveled to outer space on missions of exploration
- ③ a medical condition that makes them bleed from the ears
- ④ pretended to be aliens themselves

5. Accounts of 'alien abductions' \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① lack the detail and richness of the ancient Greek myths
- ② were criticised by Americans, who are too logical to believe in aliens
- ③ have started only recently, so we can talk to people who believe they were abducted
- ④ could not deny the experiments designed to disprove them

6. 'Memories' of the abductions that people claim to have experienced are \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① always so vivid that psychologists are convinced that the events really happened
- ② inaccurate because of the shock caused in the experiments conducted by aliens
- ③ wiped clean by psychologists such as Susan Clancy
- ④ sometimes not available until therapists help them 'remember'

7. The author contends that people who think they have been captured by aliens \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① have had false memories purposely planted in their minds by aliens
  - ② have been influenced by media images of abductions
  - ③ are lying in order to have the chance to appear on TV
  - ④ have forgotten the memory of an actual incident
8. Sleep paralysis \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① happens when you cannot see your bedroom but you can move
  - ② is rare among humans
  - ③ sometimes causes people to walk while they are still asleep
  - ④ may be frightening, but is not uncommon
9. Those who suffer from sleep paralysis usually see \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① science fiction fans
  - ② things based on past fears or legends
  - ③ family members or friends in alien space vehicles
  - ④ movies featuring aliens with huge eyes
10. The reading passage concludes with the notion that \_\_\_\_\_.
- ① aliens do not exist because those who believe in them cannot be trusted
  - ② it is possible that aliens exist, but we cannot say for sure
  - ③ if aliens exist, they must have evolved very differently from us
  - ④ science is not likely to ever know the answers to any important questions



**問題Ⅱ** 次の英文を読んで、下線部(1)、(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その2)を使用。

William Shakespeare is one of the most influential writers in the English language. Through his plays we can see that our ancestors are not inferior to us; they do not lack intelligence, wit or courage. In Shakespeare we can see that the 16th-century creative intelligence is equal to our own. His ability and desire to achieve becomes understandable when we see what prejudices he had to overcome as the son of a mere glove maker. Through his wit and hard work Shakespeare made his way in society. He paid little attention to the <sup>(1)</sup> prejudices of high-ranking people in society, always wanting to become one of those people and yet always understanding why he could never be one of them. For example, he didn't have a university education and could not take advantage of family connections.

History is not really about the past; it is about understanding mankind over time. Within that simple story of change and survival there are a thousand contrasts, and within each of those contrasts there is a range of experiences, and if we put our minds to it, we can relate to each one. Such a complex picture of the human race is a far deeper one than an understanding based on a reading of today's newspapers: the image of mankind in the mirror of the moment is a relatively shallow one. Actually, it is only through history <sup>(2)</sup> that we can see ourselves as we really are. It is not enough to study the past for its own sake and work out the facts; it is necessary to see the past in relation to ourselves. Otherwise studying the past is merely an academic exercise.

**問題Ⅲ** 次の設問に答えなさい。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。解答用紙(その3)を使用。

最近、世界では豪雨や干ばつが頻発している。このような異常気象に対して直ちに行動を起こさなければ、私たちの生活環境がさらに悪化するだろうと予測する人もいる。

(2) 次の11から15について、( )にあてはまるものを①から⑥の中から一つずつ選び、文意が通るよう適切に並べ替えて英文を完成し、( \* )に入るものを解答欄にそれぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)を使用。

11. This is ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( \* )  
the whole city.

- |           |           |            |
|-----------|-----------|------------|
| ① highest | ② doubt   | ③ the      |
| ④ in      | ⑤ without | ⑥ building |

12. Having taken more than a year to prepare, Tom ( ) ( )  
( ) ( \* ) ( ) ( ) being opened in his hometown.

- |           |         |        |
|-----------|---------|--------|
| ① excited | ② about | ③ shop |
| ④ is      | ⑤ cake  | ⑥ his  |



次の **問題 V** は英米文学科 A 方式受験者のみ解答すること(フランス文学科 A 方式・日本文学科 B 方式・比較芸術学科受験者は 13 ページの **問題 V** を解答すること)。

**問題 V** リスニング問題

聞き取った内容から考えて、16 から 25 の下線部の空欄を埋めるのに最も適切なものを①から④の中から一つ選び、それぞれマークしなさい。解答用紙(その 1)を使用。

16. The common ancestor of modern-day lions lived around \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.

- ① 12,000                      ② 24,000                      ③ 124,000                      ④ 112,000

17. The group of lions most in danger of extinction lives in \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Eastern and Southern Africa  
② North Africa  
③ Central and West Africa and India  
④ Iran

18. One reason it has been difficult to study the history of lions is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① are very dangerous  
② have left few bones and remains in tropical areas  
③ are at risk of extinction  
④ evolved into two groups







