

英 語

注 意

1. 問題は全部で11ページである。解答用紙は全部で4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しない。)
4. 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(解答がイのとき)

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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。

Early in the 20th century, Arthur Smith Woodward and Charles Dawson announced the discovery of a fossil skull and jaw belonging to an early primitive human whom they called Dawn Man. The pieces of the skull were clearly human, but the part of the accompanying jaw seemed clearly ape-like. These fossils had been found together in 1912 in a pit at Piltdown in Sussex, England. Dawson, a country lawyer and amateur archaeologist, had earlier brought fragments of skull bones to Smith Woodward in the Department of Geology of the British Natural History Museum. Woodward and Dawson did some more digging in the pit and uncovered more pieces of the skull and the jaw. The fossils were judged to be from the early Pleistocene period because of the presumed age of the gravel pit and the fossil remains of ancient animals that were also found close to them.

Piltdown Man, as the assumed creature who belonged to the skull and bone fragments came to be called, was considered sufficiently ancient to be a good candidate for the missing link between ape-like ancestors and modern man. Woodward's reconstruction of the skull further emphasized this possibility. Although the skull was clearly human, Woodward's reconstruction resulted in a brain that was clearly larger than that of any known ape but definitely smaller than that of any known human. The jaw, however, was clearly ape-like. The portion of the jaw that was preserved had two teeth that were worn flat. Such worn teeth can occur only in humans because the teeth in apes prevent their jaws from moving from side to side, which would be necessary for such flat teeth.

Woodward's reconstruction was significant for two key reasons. When the discovery of Piltdown Man was first announced, some scientists openly expressed doubt that the skull and jaw could belong to the same individual. They suggested that somehow the jaw and the skull fragments accidentally

had drifted together. The defenders of Piltdown Man countered this argument by stating that it was highly unlikely to find together fragments of a human skull with no other human-like remains and fragments of a jawbone with no other ape remains. In addition, Woodward was able to point to the flattened teeth, which had never been seen in an ape. Shortly afterward, a tooth was found in the Piltdown pit that just happened to have the peculiar wear pattern that Woodward had predicted in his reconstruction. This striking confirmation of Woodward's unusual prediction silenced most critics. Later, in 1915, Dawson reported finding further fragments of a skull and a tooth that apparently belonged to the Piltdown jaw some few miles from the original Piltdown site. This additional conjunction of a human-like skull and ape-like jaw, for practical purposes, ended opposition to the idea that the jaw and skull came from the same individual.

Many reasons have been cited for the acceptance of the Piltdown artifacts as representing an ancient human ancestor. Some key British scientists had developed theories about ancient humans that each, for his own reasons, saw confirmed in Piltdown Man. Piltdown Man clearly suggested that our ancestors had first developed a big brain and then shed their ape-like features. In addition, several scientists believed that Piltdown Man was the missing link predicted by Charles Darwin. Most historians of the Piltdown story attribute national pride as a major factor. Fossil evidence of prehistoric man had been found on the continent in Germany and France, but not in Britain, the home of Darwin. Indeed, the French scientists openly laughed at the British about this. So it was a source of national pride when fossil evidence of what could be the direct ancestor of modern man was found on British soil.

Although Piltdown Man was accepted as a member of the human family tree for forty years after its discovery, questions about its central role in our evolution began to accumulate. Piltdown Man implied that modern humans had evolved from ancestors who first acquired a big brain and then shed their

ape-like features. However, as more and more fossil evidence of prehistoric humans began to accumulate, Piltdown's status began to change. All the subsequent fossil finds since 1922 indicated that prehistoric humans first shed their ape-like features and then developed the larger brain — just the opposite of what Piltdown implied. The scientists and the textbooks handled this by assuming there were two major evolutionary branches from early ape-like ancestors: one branch, apparently the more successful one, involved those creatures that first shed their ape-like appearance and then acquired a big brain; the other branch, including Piltdown Man, developed a big brain first. The branch represented by Piltdown Man was an evolutionary dead end.

Around 1950, Kenneth Oakley applied a chemical test to both the jaw and skull fragments of the Piltdown fossils. The test was not as sophisticated as later tests for determining the age of fossils. It could not, for example, detect any difference in age between the jaw and skull. However, it was sufficiently accurate to clearly determine that the fragments could not be as old as was previously thought. This created a confusing situation. If the chemical tests were correct, then Piltdown Man — this creature that was part human and part ape — was wandering around at the same time that modern humans were. Furthermore, this peculiar creature had no known ancestors and no known descendants. Clearly, something was wrong!

In 1953, Oxford University Professor J.S. Weiner, after some discussions at a scientific meeting, asked himself why he and other scientists had accepted the proposition that the Piltdown jaw and skull belonged to the same creature. His answer was the flat teeth in the jaw. What if, he asked himself, someone had deliberately faked and arranged the fossils? His suspicion was confirmed when new X-ray photographs showed that, contrary to the original report, the roots of the teeth were more similar to ape than to human roots. This finding alone was enough to prove the fossils were faked. Weiner and others quickly found other overwhelming evidence of deceit.

設問 本文の内容から考えて最も適切なものを a, b, c, d の中から一つ選んで、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)使用。

1. At first Woodward and Dawson thought _____.
 - a. Dawn Man was clearly human
 - b. Dawn Man's brain was human
 - c. Dawn Man's jaw was human
 - d. Dawn Man's skull was human

2. Dawn Man came to be called Piltdown Man because _____.
 - a. Dawson liked that name
 - b. Piltdown is where the bones were found
 - c. the bones were considered very old
 - d. Woodward liked that name

3. Piltdown Man was thought to be _____.
 - a. a modern man
 - b. a very wise man
 - c. an ancestor of modern man
 - d. an ape

4. At first some scientists doubted that _____.
 - a. Dawson had found the bones
 - b. the bones were found by accident
 - c. the jaw and skull belonged together
 - d. Woodward had found the bones

5. Some people were convinced that Piltdown Man had really existed because _____.
- a. many other animal remains were found with the bones
 - b. many other human-like remains were found with the bones
 - c. the teeth in the jaw were ape-like
 - d. the teeth in the jaw were not ape-like
6. Many British scientists _____.
- a. had found no evidence of prehistoric man in Germany
 - b. thought French people were the missing link
 - c. thought Piltdown Man was Charles Darwin
 - d. were proud that an ancestor of modern man was found in Britain
7. Since 1912, all the evidence suggests that prehistoric humans first _____.
- a. changed their ape-like features then developed bigger brains
 - b. developed ape-like features
 - c. developed smaller brains
 - d. developed bigger brains then changed their ape-like features
8. Around 1950, a chemical test showed that the _____.
- a. jaw was older than the skull
 - b. skull was older than the jaw
 - c. Piltdown bones were not older than modern humans
 - d. Piltdown bones were not very sophisticated

9. Professor Weiner thought the main reason scientists believed the Piltdown bones belonged to the same creature was that the _____.
- a. skull and jaw were found together
 - b. skull was clearly human
 - c. teeth in the jaw were flat
 - d. jaw was clearly human
10. The final proof that Piltdown Man had never existed was _____.
- a. a chemical test of the jaw
 - b. a chemical test of the skull
 - c. X-rays of the skull
 - d. X-rays of the teeth roots

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)使用。

There seems little doubt that most Europeans would not like to see their national language replaced by English. While a survey reported in 2001 that (1) 71% of Europeans felt that everyone in the European Union (EU) should be able to speak one European language in addition to their mother tongue, and almost the same proportion agreed that this language should be English, 63% also believed that their own language needed to be protected. There also seem to be valid arguments for believing that the increasing use of English among Europeans does not necessarily signal acceptance of values any more deep-rooted than the consumerism, not only of fast food (such as McDonalds), but also of pop music and entertainment (such as Lady Gaga).

In his book, *The World We're In* (2003), the economic journalist and writer Will Hutton argues that Europeans are in fact more fundamentally different from Americans than is often assumed, as shown in their attitudes towards property, equality, and social solidarity. At work here may be the shared use of English covering over more profound differences in values and attitudes, masked by formal vocabulary. For example, a basic notion such as that of a *fair society* is, according to Hutton, interpreted very differently in Europe and in the United States. In the United States, it stands for a concept that promotes opportunity for all but is indifferent to the unequal distribution of risks and rewards. In contrast, the European concept of a *fair society* assumes a large unifying role for the state as an active social partner, providing public services and regulating business and society. Similarly, ownership and property rights differ in their meaning in the USA and in Europe. In the USA, the great importance of ownership and the right of property spread from farmer to company. Acquiring and holding of property was a private activity with the federal state upholding it and acting as the negotiator of the resulting

private contracts between property holders. In Europe, on the other hand, attitudes are more complex. Here the notion persists that property is held in trust for all, and only delegated to individuals for as long as they accept mutual social obligations. This is a legacy of the fact that, at the time when Europe was already settled, America's founding fathers operated in almost limitless, unsettled land.

For many Europeans, the war in Iraq also made clear other, equally deep-rooted differences. While throughout Europe demonstrators opposed to military intervention in Iraq did not in all likelihood see themselves as citizens of the EU, to many Europeans the war represented a violation of deeply-held values. What united them was their rejection of the geopolitics of the twentieth century and their concern that it should not continue into the new century. On 26 April 2003, in an article in the *Guardian* newspaper entitled 'Thanks, Mr. President', the political writer, Jeremy Rifkind, referred to the Iraq crisis as having 'united Europeans and armed them with a clear sense of shared values and future vision'. Ironically, therefore, the use of English, the⁽²⁾ language of the invading forces, has in a number of ways helped in the process of uniting many Europeans, who now use English in order to communicate with other European citizens.

問題Ⅲ 次の設問に答えなさい。解答用紙(その3)使用。

(1) 次の文を英語に訳しなさい。

15歳になるまでにはすでに広範な書物になじんでいたため、少年は大学の図書館員になろうと固く意を決めていた。

(2) ()内の語の順序を入れ替えて、それぞれ最も適切な英文を作りなさい。ただし、不要な語一語を除いて、すべての語を一度ずつ使うこと。

1. Many English words are made (nouns / such / two / of / 'football' / up / as / with).

2. The president of the company was forced (his / disagree / to / resign / post / of / from / because / mismanagement).

3. It was so noisy that (was / make / to / hard / it / myself / heard / for).

4. "Please (token / my / as / accept / a / of / forgive / this) gratitude."
"Oh, you shouldn't have."

問題Ⅳ 次の設問について、50語程度の英文を書きなさい。解答用紙(その4)使用。

If you could give one of your possessions to your grandchild, what would it be and why?

問題V 各文の下線部に入る最も適切なものを a, b, c, d の中から一つ選んで、解答欄のその記号をマークしなさい。解答用紙(その1)使用。

- Her presentation on the new project was highly _____, so we decided to take up her proposal.
a. preparatory b. persuasive c. considerable d. available
- _____ its faults, I still continue to believe in the artistic value of his work.
a. To recognize b. Being recognized
c. To be recognized d. Having recognized
- By 1980, the size of Japan's economy was second only _____ that of the United States.
a. to b. of c. in d. for
- Fourteen-year-old Japanese schoolboys in the late 1970s were on average nine centimeters taller than their _____ twenty years earlier.
a. descendants b. counterparts c. opponents d. friends
- They are growing up in a country which is _____ peace.
a. at b. in c. under d. with
- The writer describes the _____ that translation should be done effectively.
a. road b. route c. course d. way
- Nobody would have paid much attention to Senator McCarthy _____ the Korean War not broken out that summer.
a. had b. would c. might d. did

8. Most of their time was probably devoted to _____ food.
a. collect b. collection c. collects d. collecting
9. Human brains today are almost identical to those with _____
Cro-Magnons were born forty thousand years ago.
a. what b. whose c. which d. whom
10. Much of our knowledge of how the brain changes comes from studies of
what happens when it is deprived _____ information input.
a. of b. by c. with d. from