平成23年度入学試験問題

英　　語

英　語 Ⅱ
リーディング
ライティング

（注 意 事 項）

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は9ページ，解答紙は5枚あります。「始め」の合図があったらそれぞれを確認すること。
3. 解答紙それぞれの2箇所に受験番号を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
5. この教科は，200点満点です。なお，経済学部経済工学科については，350点満点に，農学部については，250点満点に換算します。

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〔1〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。(50 点)

It was early summer after dinner, at dusk, when it was beginning to cool off a little. Mother and Dad wanted to retrieve a *bridle they had loaned to a man who ran a stable down by the railroad tracks and had taken me along. It was only a short distance to the stable, where we were met by a man I had never seen before, who immediately opened the stable door, letting out his police dog. The dog, of course, was overjoyed; frisking about, barking and wagging his tail, he greeted everyone and was petted by everyone, including me — he was just like our "lobo," a German shepherd. All four of us entered the stable as the man explained that he should feed his dog. The next scene is all in slow motion. The man is bent over, head down, rooting around in the straw in a *manger looking for the bridle. Between him and me are my parents standing together forming the base of a triangle. At the top of the triangle, a good seventeen feet away, is the dog, eating. Like all children I know, I am watching the dog eat. The next thing I know, I am on my back, looking up into those horrible flashing teeth and jaws. (1) The dog had grabbed me by the waist, thrown me down on my back, and was astride my body making the most horrible frightening noises. Looking for my parents to save me, I saw them standing there immobilized, unable to do anything. I could see that they were not going to do anything, which made my situation even more desperate. Just when I had about given up hope, the man raised his head out of the manger, bridle in hand, and whistled. The dog withdrew.

From this I learned three things, only one of which was explained to me. Mother told me that I should not look at strange dogs when they are eating because they might think I was going to take their food. This was my first experience with eye behavior; (2) I have been an observer of it ever since. The other thing I learned was that at a critical moment my parents would not risk themselves in any important way to save me. And if they wouldn't, who

would? Third, you must know the proper language in order to survive. If that dog hadn't been well trained and if his owner who knew the proper commands had been absent, I wouldn't be here. I also wondered why my parents would lend anything, to say nothing of an expensive bridle, to a man who would toss it into a manger where the horses ate their hay and slobbered on it.

*bridle：馬勒(ろく)(馬の頭部につける馬具，くつわ，手綱の総称)

*manger：飼葉おけ

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. この事件から筆者が学んだ教訓を3つ日本語で書きなさい。

問 3. 下線部(2)を it の指す内容を明示して日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 次の英文1～6の中から，本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び，その番号を記入しなさい。

1. My parents rescued me just as the dog was about to kill me.
2. After the dog was out of the stable and had come over to us, I stroked it.
3. The man, who was between my parents and me, looked for the bridle.
4. It was the man who spurred the dog into attacking me.
5. When the dog was astride me, I looked in vain for my parents to save me.
6. The man valued the bridle so highly that he placed it into the manger.

〔2〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。(50点)

Many scientists believe that semi-aquatic mammals such as *otters hunt fish using only touch and sight, but research out four years ago showed that some *moles could use smell to track down their prey. Now Charlie Hamilton James, a wildlife photographer who has watched otters for 20 years, believes he is one step closer to proving that otters can do the same.(1) The findings, which will be shown as part of "Halcyon River Diaries" on Sunday evening (BBC), could be a huge step forward in understanding more about how these rare and elusive creatures hunt.

In 2006 scientists proved that star-nosed moles could smell underwater. It was the first time mammals had been known to have this ((A)). By exhaling bubbles and sniffing them back in, the star-nosed mole could analyze any ((B)) in the water around it. It appears the otters Hamilton James filmed could be doing the same. He set out to prove his theory by placing a dead trout next to a submerged camera in the river in his garden. Using specialist *infra-red cameras he watched and waited until a wild otter swam up the river and found the fish underwater in total darkness.(2) "The otter found the fish straight away" he said. "It just headed straight for the fish without even ((C)); it knew it was there." When Hamilton James examined the video and slowed it down he noticed a tiny bubble coming out of the otter's nose as it touched the fish — the bubble was then sniffed back in by the otter. This happened in a split second — too quick to see without slowing the video down.(3) The tiny bubble was the ((D)) he was looking for.

Hamilton James said, "I always had an *inkling that otters could smell underwater and I wanted to prove it. As it was dark and the fish was fully submerged, it proved that the otters had to be using a sense other than sight or touch to locate it.(4) After reviewing the video I noticed a tiny bubble which hit the fish and was sniffed back in by the otter."

Hamilton James is well aware that his findings are not yet scientific fact, but he plans to continue his research.

*otters：カワウソ　　*moles：モグラ

*infra-red：赤外線　　*inkling：うすうす感づくこと

問 1. 下線部(1)が表していることを具体的に日本語で書きなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)の This が指している内容を日本語で答えなさい。

問 4. 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5. 本文中の(A)～(D)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. ability　　2. achieving　　3. breakthrough
4. breakup　　5. knowing　　6. possible
7. puzzle　　8. scene　　9. scent
10. surfacing

〔3〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。(50点)

A long lost manuscript, one of the most important in the history of modern biology, has resurfaced as part of a dispute over its ownership.

The manuscript is the account by Gregor Mendel of the pea-breeding experiments from which he deduced the laws of heredity and laid the foundations of modern genetics.

The paper was published in 1866 in the Brünn Natural History Society's journal, but Mendel's work was largely ignored during his lifetime. (1) It was only in 1900, 16 years after his death, that other researchers rediscovered Mendel's laws and realized that he had anticipated them.

The original manuscript of Mendel's great work has been long lost to the public eye, ((2)) its historical significance. The priceless manuscript was discarded in 1911 by the Brünn Natural History Society and, luckily, rescued by a local high school teacher who retrieved it from a wastepaper basket in the society's library. It was then restored to the society's files. During the German occupation of Czechoslovakia, the manuscript spent some time in the briefcase of a German professor of botany who was in control of the Natural History Society's *premises. Then, in 1945, when Russian forces replaced the German occupiers, Mendel's manuscript disappeared for almost half a century.

At some point after 1988, Father Clemens, a Mendel descendant who is an *Augustinian monk, told other family members that he possessed Mendel's manuscript. It had been sent to him by a monk in Prague and he wanted to place it legally in the family's possession. So in 2001, eight senior members of the Mendel family — including Father Clemens — (3) formed a company to preserve the document as a German cultural treasure, and the manuscript was placed in a safe deposit box in a bank in Darmstadt, Germany.

Dr. Maria Schmidt, a member of the family company, said that (4) Father Clemens had recently changed his mind about the ownership of the manuscript

after the head of the Augustinians in southern Germany and Austria, Father Dominic of Vienna, demanded that the manuscript be given to the *order.

Father Dominic said in an interview that the manuscript had been given to Father Clemens so that "he should take care of it as an Augustinian — it has nothing to do with the Mendel family."

Dr. Schmidt said she would like to see Mendel's manuscript given to a public institution. "It's kind of sad, it could have been so wonderful, but now there is all this tension and fighting. And I am very shocked that the church would come up with these threats," she said.

In the history of modern biology, Mendel's article is probably second in importance only to Darwin's "On the Origin of Species." Mendel made 40 reprints of his article, which he sent to scientific *luminaries of the time. There are reports that one copy went to Darwin and was discovered among his papers with the pages uncut, a chore that printers in those days often left to readers. (5) The history of biology could have been quite different had Darwin read Mendel's article, recognized that it provided a better theory of inheritance than his own, and incorporated it in future editions of his book.

*premises：土地・建物　　*Augustinian：聖アウグスティノ修道会の

*order：修道会　　*luminaries：著名人

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 空欄(2)に入るもっとも適切な語句を下から選び，番号で答えなさい。

1. because of　2. despite　3. instead of　4. though

問 3. 下線部(3)の目的を日本語で説明しなさい。

問 4. 下線部(4)の理由と考えられることを日本語で述べなさい。

問 5. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

〔4〕 次の問いに150語程度の英語で答えなさい。(30点)

What is one Japanese custom that you would like people in other countries to adopt? Describe the custom and then explain how people in other countries would benefit from the adoption of this custom. If you use Romanized Japanese words, you must explain them in English.

〔5〕 次の文の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

「効率性」には万事慌しいイメージがつきまとう。この言葉に嫌悪感を抱く人が(1)多いのもそうした所に由来するに違いない。しかしながらもともと経済学において効率性は，人々の「効用」，つまり「満足」を基礎において定義される概念である。言い換えれば人々が速いのが良いと思えば速いのが効率的になるのに対して，(2)ゆっくりなのが良いと思うのならゆっくりなのが効率的になるわけだ。効率はあくまでも人々の価値観に依存する相対的な概念なのである。