

# 平成22年度入学試験問題

## 英 語

### 注 意

- 1 問題冊子は1冊，解答用紙は5枚です。
- 2 すべての解答用紙に受験番号を記入しなさい。
- 3 解答は，すべて解答用紙の指定されたところに書きなさい。
- 4 試験終了後，問題冊子は必ず持ち帰りなさい。

1 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

When Feng Chen first came to Japan from Shanghai in 2004 to work for the Tokyo branch of an international corporation, he did not expect to stay in this country for more than a year or two. Then he met his future wife Chieko and everything changed. “Until that time, I did not really feel attached to the culture,” says Feng. “When I wasn’t working I usually stayed home or went out with other Chinese.” Now, with two young children and a more stable position in his company, Feng is reconsidering his future in Japan. “At first, I was looking forward to the day I could return home to my family in China. Now, like several of my Chinese friends here, I have a family in Japan, so I’m not sure when, or if, I’ll go back.”

① Feng’s situation is by no means unique. Often visitors looking for a youthful adventure or steady work have come to this country with the intention of staying for a short time before traveling on or returning home. ② However, as time goes by, and as they become more comfortable with the Japanese lifestyle and maybe also meet that special person, they soon find that their temporary residence has become a long-term, or even permanent, home.

In fact, international marriage has recently become an increasingly common phenomenon in Japan. Once quite rare, such weddings now account for nearly five percent of all marriages in Japan in a given year. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, between 1985 and 2003, the number of marriages involving a Japanese and non-Japanese tripled from around 12,000 to 36,000. Of these, three-quarters involve marriages of Japanese women to non-Japanese men, ③ the other one-quarter being the opposite case. In terms of nationality, the top three countries represented in these international marriage statistics are Korea, the United States, and China.

This increase in multi-cultural marriages is related to both domestic and global trends. As the Japanese people have become more internationalized, their view of non-Japanese is now more positive and flexible. “Japanese have a greater

global awareness than they used to,” says Dr. David Schipper, a professor of sociology who studies changes in Japanese society. “In areas such as the environment, popular culture, and international communication, people in Japan, especially young people, have developed a more open attitude about foreign cultures than their parents or grandparents. They find it easier to relate to and make friends with people in other countries, and that can sometimes lead to romantic relationships and marriage with non-Japanese.” According to Dr. Schipper, today there are fewer negative cultural attitudes towards international marriage, a fact which makes it easier for young people to seriously consider a non-Japanese partner.

Another explanation for the rise in international marriages involves the larger number of foreigners traveling, living and working in Japan. Because of relaxed immigration laws for skilled workers, as well as this country’s increasing efforts to attract tourists from Asia and around the world, more and more visitors are finding Japan to be a favorable destination. And some of these temporary visitors are discovering reasons to stay longer than they originally anticipated, such as getting married and starting a family. This has been especially true for mainland Chinese like Feng Chen. Whereas in 1985, about 1 out of 10 international marriages involved a Chinese national, today that number is closer to 1 in 3. So while Feng Chen may feel a bit lonely being away from his family in Shanghai, he can take comfort in the fact that more and more Chinese married to Japanese citizens are increasingly calling this country home.

- (1) 下線部①について、3行程度で具体的に説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部②を日本語にしなさい。
- (3) 下線部③について、“one-quarter”の示す具体的な数字と“the opposite case”の内容を、本文に即して説明しなさい。
- (4) 日本において“international marriage”の数が増加している理由を2つ、6行程度で書きなさい。

2 次の英文を読んで、下記の問いに日本語で答えなさい。

The left hemisphere of the human brain controls language, perhaps our greatest mental ability. It also controls right-handedness, or the special skillfulness of the human right hand. In contrast, the right hemisphere is most important in the control of our sense of how objects relate to each other in space. Forty years ago, many scientists believed that only humans had these left or right hemisphere specializations. Other animals, it was believed, had no kind of specializations in either hemisphere.

① Those older ideas fit well with the view that people hold a special position in evolutionary development. Biologists and other scientists generally agreed that right-handedness evolved in our hominid ancestors as they learned to build and use tools, about 2.5 million years ago. Right-handedness was also thought to lead to the development of speech. Perhaps, it was said, the left hemisphere first added basic sign language to its other skilled hand actions and then changed it to speech. Or perhaps the left brain's ability to control hand action led to control of the organs relating to voice and speech. In either case, speech and language evolved from a recent natural ability to use hands for making tools. The right hemisphere, meanwhile, was thought to have evolved into a center for dealing with relations of objects in space, after the left hemisphere became specialized for right- or left-handedness.

In the past few decades, however, studies of many other animals have shown that their two brain hemispheres also have distinctive roles. Despite those findings, there is a continuing scientific belief that humans are different. Many investigators still think the specializations of the two brain hemispheres in animals are not related to the human ones, which began with our hominid ancestors.

In addition to ② this view, there is also evidence for a completely different hypothesis that is gaining support, particularly among biologists. The specialization of each hemisphere in the human brain was already present in its

basic form when vertebrates emerged about 500 million years ago. It has been suggested that the more recent specializations of the brain hemispheres, including those of humans, developed from the original ones by the process of evolution proposed by Charles Darwin. This hypothesis says that the left hemisphere of the vertebrate brain was originally specialized for the control of common patterns of behavior under ordinary and familiar circumstances. In contrast, the right hemisphere, the primary place of emotions, was at first specialized for detecting and responding to unexpected stimuli in the environment.

In early vertebrates ③ such a division of functions probably got its start when one or the other hemisphere developed a tendency to take control in particular circumstances. From that simple beginning, the right hemisphere took primary control in potentially dangerous circumstances, such as detecting a harmful animal nearby, that called for a rapid reaction. Otherwise, control passed to the left hemisphere. In other words, the right hemisphere became the place of behavior influenced by the environment, or bottom-up control. The left hemisphere became the place of self-motivated behavior, sometimes called top-down control. The processing that controls more specialized behaviors—language, making tools, relations of objects in space, facial recognition, and so on—evolved from those two basic controls.

(注)	hemisphere	(大脳) 半球	right-handedness	右利き <sup>き</sup>
	specialization	分化	hominid	ヒト科の
	sign language	身ぶり言語	vertebrate	脊椎動物 <sup>せきつい</sup>
	Charles Darwin	チャールズ・ダーウィン	(進化論の提唱者)	
	self-motivated	自発的な		

- (1) 下線部①が示す内容を具体的に説明しなさい。
- (2) 下線部②が示す内容を具体的に説明しなさい。
- (3) 下線部③を具体的に説明しなさい。

- 3 次の文章は、2006年ミス・ユニバース世界大会2位の知花くららさんへのインタビューに対する答えの一部です。下線部①、②を英語にしてください。

日本の若者は政治に関心がないと言われますが、そうした[戦争のような]深刻な状況を抱えることもなく、生きていけるからではないか、と考え込んでしまいました。長い平和の時代が続き、経済的にも恵まれてきた日本。①いつのまにか自分のことばかりで、人の痛みに思いが至らない世の中になってしまったのではないか。大会出場を機に、世界各地を訪れる機会に恵まれましたが、生まれ育った環境が全く異なる人たちとの出会いを重ねる中で、私はそんな思いを募らせています。

そもそもミス・ユニバースへの応募は、選ばれればチャリティーに参加できるという理由からでした。②母は、地位やお金はあっても、それを自分のためにしか使わない人に厳しかった。「その影響力でいろんなことができるのにね」。私はそう聞かされて育ちました。限られた人生、少しぐらい他人のことを考えていたいという自分の願望でもあります。

4 次の対話は、ジャネット、アニータ、ノブオが北海道旭川市にある旭山動物園を訪れたときのものです。下線部①～④を英語にしてください。

ジャネット： ノブオ， どうして東京から旭川まで来て， 朝の人ごみと格闘しなくちゃならないの？

アニータ： そうよね， 今頃は， クミやジョーイと一緒にホテルの温泉でリラックスできているはずよ。

ノブオ： アニータ， 日本には至る所に温泉があるんだよ。だけど， 旭山動物園はここしかないんだ。だから多くの人がすでにここに来ているんだよ。

ジャネット： ① それじゃ， ここに早く来て正解ね。どうしてこの動物園がそんなに特別なの？

ノブオ： ② この動物園では， 動物たちの動きを間近で見ることができるようになってるんだ。 このペンギン館のトンネルを進んでいくと， 僕の言ってる意味がわかるよ。

アニータ： うわー！ このトンネルは水槽の真ん中を通っているのね。

ジャネット： それに， どこから見ても， ペンギンたちの壮大な泳ぎを見ることができるわ。ほんとにすごいスピードで泳ぐのね。

ノブオ： ほら， オウサマペンギンが朝の散歩をしているよ。③ 飼育係の人たちは彼らが太らないように， 1日2回散歩させるんだ。

ジャネット： 私， 昨日たくさんラーメン食べたから， 彼らの散歩に加わったほうがいいみたい。

ノブオ： 猿を見に行く前に， シロクマが朝ご飯を食べてるところを見ようよ。

ジャネット： ホッキョクグマのことね。彼らはここに快適な住まいがあって幸せね。

アニータ： そうね， 地球温暖化で彼らの棲みかが破壊され… キャー！ ああびっくりした。シロクマが水中に飛び込むんだもの。

ノブオ： 僕も驚いた！ ④ 実は， 僕らがずぶ濡れにならないかなあって少し思っちゃったけどね。

ジャネット： 私は嫌よ。でも， 夏に涼しそうな動物たちを見るのはいいわね。温泉の湯気よりもずっといいわ。

- 5 次の英文は、日本文化の特徴の一つとされている *aimai* (あいまい) に関するものです。 *aimai* で誤解などが生じる具体例をあげて、あなたの考えを 12 行程度の英語で書きなさい。

In Japan, in situations where people have different opinions or do not wish to accept offers, they use many indirect expressions, such as *chotto...*, *demo...*, and so on. Nobody expects to be refused directly, even if the other person really disagrees. People take care to keep a friendly atmosphere or social situation and express themselves indirectly; as a result, ambiguity, or *aimai*, occurs.

However, ambiguity can also cause confusion, not only in international communication but also among the Japanese themselves.