

平成 23 年度 入学試験問題

# 外 国 語

英 語

2 月 25 日(金) 10:00—11:45

(全学部共通)

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この冊子と答案紙を開いてはいけない。
2. 問題冊子のページ数は、12 ページである。
3. 問題冊子とは別に答案紙が 4 枚ある。
4. 落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあつたら、ただちに申し出よ。
5. 解答にかかる前に答案紙左端の折り目をていねいに切り離し、答案紙のそれぞれの所定の 2 箇所に受験番号を記入せよ。
6. 解答は答案紙の所定の欄に記入せよ。所定の欄以外に書いた答案は無効である。
7. 答案紙の右寄りに引かれた縦線より右の部分には、受験番号のほかは記入してはいけない。
8. 問題冊子の余白は草稿用として使ってもよい。
9. 試験終了後退室の許可があるまでは、退室してはいけない。
10. 答案紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよい。

I 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

(\*の付いた語句は注を参照すること)

In 1856, laborers working in a limestone quarry\* in the Neander Valley near Düsseldorf, Germany, dug up some unusual-looking bones. Subsequent study<sup>(1)</sup> revealed that they belonged to a previously unknown species of humans, similar to, but distinct from our own species, *Homo sapiens*. The newly discovered hominid\* was named Neanderthal — *thal* is Old German for valley — and has fascinated anthropologists ever since.

It was first thought that Neanderthals may have resembled apes — with stooped posture and bent knees — more closely than modern humans. Then, in the 1950s, Smithsonian anthropologist Ralph Solecki, a team from Columbia University and Kurdish workers unearthed the fossilized bones of eight adult and two infant Neanderthal skeletons — spanning burials from 65,000 to 35,000 years ago — at a site known as the Shanidar cave, in the Kurdistan\* area of northern Iraq. The discovery changed our understanding of Neanderthals.

These early hominids walked upright and possessed a more sophisticated<sup>(2)</sup> culture than had previously been assumed. One of the skeletons, excavated in 1957, is known simply as Shanidar 3. This male Neanderthal lived 35,000 to 45,000 years ago, was 40 to 50 years old and stood about 168 cm. Shanidar 3 now resides at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, showcased inside a highly secure glass enclosure that Rick Potts, director of the museum's Human Origins Program, describes as a “fossil treasure case.”

Solecki's pioneering studies of the Shanidar skeletons and their burials suggested complex socialization skills.<sup>(3)</sup> From pollen found in one of the Shanidar graves, Solecki hypothesized that flowers had been buried with the Neanderthal dead — until then, such burials had been associated only with Cro-Magnons, the earliest known *Homo sapiens* in Europe. “Someone in the last Ice Age,” Solecki wrote, “must have ranged the mountainside in the mournful task of collecting

flowers for the dead.” Furthermore, Solecki continued, “It seems logical to us today that pretty things like flowers should be placed with the cherished dead, but to find flowers in a Neanderthal burial that took place about 60,000 years ago is another matter.” Skeletons showed evidence of injuries tended and healed — indications that the sick and wounded had been cared for. Solecki’s attitude toward them was encapsulated\* in the title of his 1971 book, *Shanidar: The First Flower People*.

Drawing on Solecki’s research, writer Jean Auel mixed fiction and archaeology in her novel, *The Clan of the Cave Bear*, a 1980 bestseller that humanized, if not glamorized, Neanderthals. In the book, the clan members adopt [① an ② beyond ③ capacity ④ comprehends ⑤ Cro-Magnon child, ⑥ orphaned ⑦ their ⑧ things ⑨ who], foreshadowing the Neanderthals’ fate. Out-competed by the Cro-Magnon, Neanderthals would become extinct.

According to Potts, climate change was the instrument of their demise. Around 33,000 years ago, the Neanderthal, who migrated south from their northernmost range in Central Europe as glaciers advanced, settled in the wooded regions of Iberia (present-day Spain and Portugal) and Gibraltar. There, they flourished, possibly until 28,000 years ago, when they were supplanted by a supremely adaptable competitor — the resilient Cro-Magnon. Cro-Magnon groups, says Potts, who were “aided by their ability to make warmer, more form-fitting clothing, had already moved into the Neanderthals’ former territories.” Thus, Potts adds, “Modern humans gained a foothold they never relinquished.”

The Neanderthals lived in ever smaller and more isolated areas — suffering what we now call loss of habitat — eventually vanishing from the earth. “The Neanderthals were smart,” Potts says. “They had brains the same size as Cro-Magnon brains and were very clever at using local resources. They lacked the ability to expand their thinking and adapt to changing conditions.”

Shanidar 3’s own story, however, is grounded not in large evolutionary forces but in particular circumstances. “There is quite a severe and deep cut to a rib on

Shanidar 3's left side," says Potts. "This cut would have been deep enough to collapse his lung, so Shanidar 3 is the oldest known individual who could have been murdered."

【出典：Owen Edwards, "The Skeletons of Shanidar Cave," *Smithsonian* (March 2010) より。出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている。】

#### 注

quarry：石切場

hominid：ヒト科の動物

Kurdistan：クルジスタン(トルコ，イラク，イランにまたがるクルド人が多く住んでいる地域)

encapsulate：要約する

#### 設 問

- 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳せ。ただし、代名詞 they の内容を明示すること。
- 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳せ。
- 3 下線部(3)に関して、本文で述べられている2つの具体例を簡潔に日本語で述べよ。
- 4 (4)の括弧内の①～⑨を文脈に即して意味が通るように並び替えよ。解答欄には番号のみを記入すること。
- 5 ネアンデルタール人が死滅するに至ったのに、なぜクロマニヨン人は存続することができたのか。本文に即して、その理由を簡潔に日本語で説明せよ。

Ⅱ 次の英文を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。

(\*の付いた語句は注を参照すること)

We have little idea of how the most common crop and animal species  
(1) were first domesticated, and the camel is no exception. On the basis of anthropological evidence, it seems likely that humans began drinking camel milk about five thousand years ago in the Horn of Africa, or perhaps just across the Red Sea in southern Arabia. To this day, Somalis\* refuse to ride camels, believing that the large, slow beasts make their riders easy targets. Today, this region is home to the world's largest population of camels, which are still kept only for their milk. Gradually, mankind discovered other uses for the animal: meat and leather from the males, hair from both sexes, and, last but not least, transport.

Until about 1500 BC, the donkey had been the pack animal of choice. Thereafter, nomadic\* tribes bred camels for transport in huge numbers. If the donkey was a family sedan, able to convey light loads over smooth hard surfaces, then the camel was a Land Rover\* because it could carry roughly twice as much and twice as fast over long stretches of trackless waste. This capability revolutionized trade over the sands of the Middle East and through the steppes\* of Asia.

A single camel driver, conducting three to six animals, can transport one to two tons of cargo between twenty and sixty miles in one day. A trader cannot simply hang heavy bags across a camel's back. The animal's soft, non-supportive hump and swaying motion require a frame-and-mattress saddle that distributes the weight of the cargo over its back. Between about 1300 BC and 100 BC, pre-Islamic Arabian nomads refined saddles to the point where they allowed the  
(2) average pack camel to carry more than five hundred pounds, and in excess of one thousand pounds for the strongest animals. The ultimate configuration, the north Arabian saddle, has been in continuous use in the Middle East for the past

two thousand years.

The Bactrian camels\* of central Asia are just as highly specialized and carefully bred as the dromedaries\* of the Arabian desert, having been domesticated for transport at more or less the same time, around 2500-2000 BC. The slightly cooler and wetter climates of the Asian steppes, Iran, and India favor the two-humped design. But whereas the desert Arabs valued the dromedary not only for its transport ability but also for its milk, meat, and hair, central Asians did not. In that part of the world, settled agriculture had already established itself and had spread widely. Central Asians found sheep's wool superior to camel hair, and cow's milk and meat more plentiful and better-tasting. Further, the ox and water buffalo gave the camel a run for its money over short distances, particularly in wet climates, where camels do not thrive. Thus, as the ancient era wore on, both the size and the range of the more highly valued dromedary population increased and began to expand into the domain of the Bactrians: first in Syria and Iraq, then in Iran, then in India, and finally in central Asia itself.

When the two populations came into contact, the laws of hybridization  
(a) worked their typical magic. The two types are similar enough to interbreed, and the first-generation offspring of a Bactrian and dromedary is, as so often happens with hybrids, a beast possessed of remarkable stamina and strength, perfectly suited to the long distances of the central Asian overland trade. All along the Silk Road, demand grew rapidly for these crossbred "super camels," capable of carrying up to half a ton of cargo from China to the western edge of Asia. Such beasts of burden can be bred with a Bactrian stallion\* servicing a  
(3) large population of dromedaries, or the other way around. The pairing of a Bactrian stallion and a dromedary mare\*, however, is used almost exclusively, since one Bactrian stallion can service a large number of dromedary mares, the latter being far more common, even in central Asia. (A similar situation occurs with the powerful all-purpose western pack animal, the usually sterile mule,

which is the offspring of a female horse and a male donkey, but for a different reason. The “reversed” hybrid between a stallion and a female donkey — the hinny — is rarely bred, because of the difficulties of delivering the large offspring (b) through the birth canal of the smaller donkey mare.)

The inexorable logic of animal husbandry\* also demands that hardy first-generation crossbreeds *not* mate, as their second-generation offspring are most often small and weak. Consequently, the dromedary and the crossbreed predominate in almost all of Africa and Asia; only in the highest and coldest mountains of central Asia, where even the hardy crossbreed cannot thrive, are pure Bactrians bred in any number.

【出典：William J. Bernstein, *A Splendid Exchange: How Trade Shaped the World* (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 2008)より。出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている。】

注

Somali：ソマリ人

nomadic：遊牧の

Land Rover：ランドローバー社の車

steppe：草原地帯

Bactrian camel：フタコブラクダ

dromedary：ヒトコブラクダ

stallion：(ラクダ、馬などの)雄

mare：(ラクダ、馬などの)雌

husbandry：畜産

設 問

- 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳せ。
- 2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳せ。
- 3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳せ。
- 4 下線部(a)が意味する内容を、本文に即して日本語で具体的に説明せよ。
- 5 下線部(b)の hinny とは何か。本文に即して日本語で簡潔に説明せよ。
- 6 現在も純血のフタコブラクダの生育は行われているが、その目的は何か。本文に即して日本語で簡潔に説明せよ。
- 7 次の記述のうち、本文の内容に合致するものを2つ選択し、その記号を解答欄に書け。
  - A. It appears that people were drinking camel milk around 5,000 years ago in the Horn of Africa or southern Arabia.
  - B. One cannot put saddles on camels' backs because they are soft and have humps.
  - C. In the ancient era, central Asians did not value camels as much as Arabs did.
  - D. A Bactrian camel's meat and milk are less tasty than a dromedary's.
  - E. Crossbreeds of a Bactrian camel and a dromedary are not able to produce offspring.

Ⅲ 料理評論家の Anne Hillerman に対する次のインタビュー記事を読み、下記の設問に答えよ。（\*の付いた語句は注を参照すること）

Anne Hillerman is the author of *Santa Fe Flavors: Best Restaurants and Recipes*, a book which combines her knowledge of travel and food.

Q: Santa Fe, New Mexico, is renowned for its cuisine. What gives the city this ( A )?

A: One thing Santa Fe has in its favor is that we're such a mecca for tourists. Unlike most towns of 60,000, Santa Fe draws tourists from all around the world. A lot of those folks have ( B ) tastes. I think this gives more of a market for restaurants that want to do something a little different — restaurants that are maybe experimenting with something new.

Q: I love the ( C ) aspect of the book. What prompted you to include recipes and instructions for people living out of state?

A: I think it was my own experience of cooking with the *New York Times Cookbook*. A lot of them are wonderful recipes, but, especially with things requiring any sort of baking, they just don't work at high altitudes. I figured people looking at this book living in other places would feel the same way.

Q: The book seems ( D ).

A: When I originally had the idea for doing this book, I thought it needed to be something people can take with them. I didn't want it to be a giant coffee-table book. I love those books, but I think they're ( E ) for people who are traveling and have limited room in their suitcase. I was really pleased when the publisher came up with this ( F ). It's perfect to stick in a backpack or purse.

Q: What is it that makes good New Mexican food great?

A: The key is the red or green chile\*. I must admit, the recipes for red chile from The Shed and green-chile stew from Tía Sophia's are incredible!

Q: Were there any places you wanted to include but just couldn't?

A: I love Aqua Santa. It's a little place on Alameda Street, but when I talked to the chef, he said that he just doesn't give out his recipes. I asked him for a recipe for happiness, and he said that would be too corny\*.

Q: Are you a good cook yourself, or do you prefer to leave it to the ( G )?

A: I'm a good cook, or I think I am. That's a question you should probably ask my husband and son. I like to go to the farmers' market for fresh things, and then see what's in the refrigerator to improvise with. I like to experiment with new things and adjust recipes. Cooking is another creative outlet for me.

Q: Does good cooking run in the family?

A: My mom is the best cook I know. A lot of people from that generation were farm people, so every meal was just incredible. They had chickens right outside in the yard, and they had their own gardens. ( H ) was so fresh.

Q: Is that why your book is dedicated to your mom?

A: She's been such an ( I ) to me. Like I said in the book, she taught me to cook. It was mostly from watching her make things. I grew up in a big family, and she was always cooking a lot. I think, also, the most important thing she did for me is teach me how to read. Basically, if you can read, you can cook. You may not be a world-renowned gourmet chef, but if you can follow a recipe, you should be able to at least put something together that is ( J ).

【出典: "Featured Author," *New Mexico Magazine* (July 2009) より。出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている。】

注

chile：チリトウガラシ

corny：ありきたりで感傷的な

設 問

空欄( A )～( J )のそれぞれに入る最も適切な1語を以下の①～⑮より選んで番号で答えよ。なお、文頭に来る単語もすべて小文字にしてある。各番号は1回だけ使用すること。

- |               |                  |                   |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ① costs       | ② do-it-yourself | ③ drinkable       |
| ④ ecology     | ⑤ edible         | ⑥ everything      |
| ⑦ format      | ⑧ illness        | ⑨ impractical     |
| ⑩ inspiration | ⑪ instinct       | ⑫ professionals   |
| ⑬ reputation  | ⑭ sophisticated  | ⑮ travel-friendly |

Ⅳ 次の文章を読み、下線部(1)～(4)を英語に訳せ。

(＊の付いた語句は注を参照すること)

「きょうは何日ですか」「今年は何年ですか」——。75 歳以上のドライバーは運転免許更新の際、講習前にこんな質問に答える検査を受ける。イラストを見せられ、その後に記憶した内容を問われたりもする。講習予備検査(認知機能検査)といわれるもので、昨年 6 月から施行された改正道路交通法で義務付けられた。

警察庁によると、義務付けになって 1 年間で 76 万 2,773 人が検査を受け、39 人が最終的に「認知症<sup>\*</sup>」と診断されて免許取り消し処分となった。このうち、28 人が検査で「低下」とされ、交通違反をして医師の診断を受けた。残る 11 人は実車による高齢者講習で「明らかに運転に支障あり」と判断され、やはり医師の診断を受けている。ほかに、講習で「支障あり」とされた別の 73 人も自主的に更新申請を取り下げた。医師に認知症と診断されて、免許を取り消されたのは、受検した 75 歳以上<sup>(1)</sup>の高齢者全体から見れば、ごくごく少数だ。

ただ、警察庁によると、75 歳以上の免許保有者数は昨年末時点で 323 万 9,758 人であり、今後も増える見込みだという。昨年の交通事故による死者数は 57 年ぶ<sup>(2)</sup>りに 4 千人台に減ったが、そのうち 65 歳以上は約半数を占めた。75 歳以上の運転者が昨年起こした事故は 3 万 1,945 件に上り、10 年前の約 2.5 倍だ。高速道路逆走やブレーキとアクセルの踏み違いなど、判断力や記憶力の衰えによる事故が目立つのも特徴といえる。認知能力低下の自覚がないまま、事故を起こす高齢者も少なくない。検査が「高齢者の悲惨な事故防止につながる」という警察庁の説明も理解はできる。

一方で、現代社会では生活の足として車が不可欠な存在になっているのも事実である<sup>(3)</sup>。都市部や過疎地を問わず、商店や公共交通機関の減少で買い物さえままならない地域が増えている。車を手放そうにも手放せないお年寄りも多い。警察庁は、<sup>(4)</sup>こうした事情に配慮して、専用駐車スペースの整備など高齢ドライバーの支援に力点を置いた施策に取り組み始めた。認知機能検査も、高齢者を車社会から締め出す手段とするのではなく、運転適性を再認識して安全運転への自覚を促す機会ととらえたい。

【出典：『西日本新聞』の2010年7月19日の社説「高齢ドライバー 互いを思いやる車社会に」より。出題の都合上、原文の一部に変更を加えている。】

注

認知症：dementia