

# 英 語

(英語Ⅰ・英語Ⅱ・リーディング・ライティング・  
オーラルコミュニケーションⅠ・オーラルコミュニ  
ケーションⅡ)

試験時間 120分

文学部, 教育学部, 法学部, 医学部,  
工学部(物質生命化学科及び社会環境工学科を除く)

問 題	ページ
Ⅰ ~ Ⅳ .....	1 ~ 8

## 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで, この冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 各解答紙に志望学部・受験番号を必ず記入しなさい。  
なお, 解答紙には, 必要事項以外は記入してはいけません。
3. 試験開始後, この冊子又は解答紙に落丁・乱丁及び印刷の不鮮明な箇所などがあれば, 手を挙げて監督者に知らせなさい。
4. この冊子の白紙と余白部分は, 適宜下書きに使用してもかまいません。
5. 解答は, 必ず解答紙の指定された場所に記入しなさい。
6. 試験終了後, 解答紙は持ち帰ってはいけません。
7. 試験終了後, この冊子は持ち帰りなさい。





I 次の英文を読んで設問に答えなさい。

Elephants do not have the greatest eyesight in the animal kingdom, but they never forget a face. Carol Buckley at The Elephant Sanctuary in Hohenwald, Tennessee, for instance, reports that in 1999 resident elephant Jenny became restless and could hardly control her delight when introduced to newcomer Shirley, an Asian elephant.<sup>(1)</sup> As the animals checked one another out with their trunks, Shirley, too, became excited and the two seemingly old friends had what appeared to be an emotional reunion. “There was this feeling of great happiness,” sanctuary founder Buckley says. “Shirley started making loud deep sounds, and then Jenny did, too. Both trunks were checking out each other’s old wounds.” It turns out that the two elephants had briefly encountered each other years earlier. Buckley knew that Jenny had performed with a traveling circus before coming to the sanctuary in 1999, but she knew little about Shirley’s background. She checked her past record, only to discover that Shirley had been in the circus with Jenny for a few months—23 years earlier.

Remarkable recall power, researchers believe, is a big part of how elephants survive. In particular, the oldest female elephant in a family, called the matriarch, holds a store of social knowledge that others cannot do without, according to research conducted on elephants at Amboseli National Park in Kenya. Researchers from the University of Sussex in England discovered that elephant groups with a 55-year-old matriarch (elephants live around 50 to 60 years)<sup>(2)</sup> were more likely to gather together in a defensive pose than those with a matriarch aged 35 when confronted by an unfamiliar elephant. They were aware such strangers were likely to start conflicts with the group and possibly harm their babies, Karen McComb, a psychologist and animal behaviorist at Sussex, and her colleagues reported in *Science*.

Other researchers, who studied three families of elephants during a severe dry period in 1993 at Tanzania’s Tarangire National Park, found that they not only recognize one another but also recall routes to other food and water sources when their usual areas dry up. The scientists from the Wildlife Conservation Society in New York City reported in *Biology Letters* that groups with matriarchs, ages 38 and 45, left the dried-up park, apparently in search of water and food, but the ones with a younger matriarch, age 33, stayed behind.<sup>(3)</sup> Sixteen of 81 baby elephants born in the park that year died in a nine-month period, a 20 percent death rate, much higher than the typical 2 percent; 10 of the dead were from the group that remained in the park, where food and water were scarce. Researchers concluded that the older elephants recalled a dry period in the park that lasted from 1958 to 1961, and how their families survived the famine by moving to more grassy areas a distance away. None of the elephants that stayed behind were old enough to remember the extremely dry years in the past.

Elephants also apparently recognize and can keep track of the locations of as many as 30 companions at a time, psychologist Richard Byrne of the University of Saint Andrews in Scotland and other researchers discovered during a 2007 study at Amboseli. “Imagine taking your family to a crowded department store and the Christmas sales are on,” Byrne says. “What a job to keep track of where four or five family members are. These elephants are doing it with 30 traveling-mates.” The scientists tested this memory by placing samples of smells in front of female elephants. They thoroughly checked them with their trunks and acted up when they came across one that did not come from a member of their family, and therefore should not have been there. “Most animals that hang around in groups, such as deer, probably have no idea who the other animals in their group are,” Byrne says. But elephants “almost certainly know every member in their group.” Such excellent memory is far<sup>(4)</sup> in advance of what other animals have been shown to have,<sup>(5)</sup> and helps the elephant monitor the family units that move, search for food, and socialize together.

(問 1) 象が下線部(1)のような状態になった理由を日本語で述べなさい。

(問 2) 下線部(2)の理由を日本語で述べなさい。

(問 3) 下線部(3)のような違いが生じた理由を日本語で述べなさい。

(問 4) 下線部(4)の内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

(問 5) 下線部(5)を日本語に直しなさい。

II Read the following passage.

It is commonly believed that talking to a friend about very upsetting experiences (events like a robbery or a car accident) will help us to recover. However, research does not support this view. It seems to have no effect. On the other hand, spending a few minutes each day writing about such painful experiences has been demonstrated to have a positive effect. Those who did such writing became healthier mentally and physically. Researchers argue that writing is better than talking because it helps us to organize our thoughts, to create a story to explain our experiences, and to look for solutions.

Other sorts of writing might also make us happier. One of these is to write about the good things in our lives, things we are thankful for. Everyone has something to be thankful for: a thoughtful friend, clean water, even a beautiful sunset—but we often fail to notice these things. When we walk into a bakery, we are aware of the wonderful smell of fresh bread. However, if we stay for more than a few minutes, we become used to it and we no longer notice the pleasant aroma. However, if we walk out of the bakery, and then come back in, everything is new—we can smell the bread again. Like the smell of fresh bread, we quickly get used to the good things in our lives, and we become unaware of them. Perhaps writing about them could help us to take a fresh look at our lives, and to notice the good things that were there all the time. To test this idea, researchers asked three groups of people to spend a few minutes writing each week. The first group made a list of five things for which they were thankful, the second group noted five things that annoyed or bothered them, and the third group listed five events that had happened in the past week. The results were clear. Compared to the “annoyed” group and the “events” group, the “thankful” group was happier, expected a brighter future, was physically healthier, and exercised more.

Other research reveals that it is also helpful to write about someone you love. Researchers asked one group of volunteers to think about someone they love and to spend twenty minutes writing about why this person meant so much to them. Another group was asked to write about something that had happened to them during the past week. Each group performed the writing exercise three times in five weeks. Once again, this simple exercise had a dramatic effect. Those who spent just a few minutes writing about someone they love showed increased happiness, reduced stress, and even significantly decreased cholesterol levels. In short, when it comes to improving everyday happiness, certain types of writing have a surprisingly quick and large impact—and all they require is a pen, a piece of paper, and a few moments of our time.

Answer in English according to the passage.

1. Contrary to our common belief, what is not helpful in recovering from a very upsetting experience?
2. In what three ways might writing help us to recover from a painful event?
3. Give three examples of good things in our lives that we often fail to notice.
4. Why might writing about good things in our lives make us happier?
5. How many times and over what length of time did volunteers write about someone they love?
6. What benefits did writing about a loved one have on volunteers?
7. List three writing themes recommended in the passage.

Ⅲ 次の文の日本語で書かれた部分(1)~(3)を英語に直しなさい。

In Britain, the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, English will remain the first language of most people, but will continue to change. New slang and dialects will develop, often from groups of people who speak other languages. In countries where English is used as a second language, it is possible that new languages will develop which combine English and local languages.

If English *does* remain a world language, how will it change? Will it break up into a number of different languages? それとも地域による違いは姿を消し、たった1種類の英語だけが残るのだろうか。<sup>(1)</sup>

It seems probable that as English is used internationally more and more, the need for a standard grammar and vocabulary, standard spelling rules, and some standard pronunciation will remain. Perhaps a new simpler kind of 'World Standard English' will develop from the regional varieties, one which all users can easily use and understand. もし発音しにくい音があつて、しかもそれなしで単語を理解できるならば、その音は使われなくなる可能性がある。<sup>(2)</sup> For example, *th* is difficult for many non-native speakers, and does not have to be pronounced as [θ] or [ð], so this sound could change.

On the other hand, it seems that the number of regional varieties of English is growing and will continue to grow. These varieties may become more and more different from the World Standard kind of English, although they may not become separate languages because they will have a lot of contact with standard kinds of English through television, radio, and the Internet.

As the number of second- and foreign-language speakers of English grows larger than the number of first-language speakers, other languages will have a greater effect on English. おそらく他の言語から大量の単語が大変な速さで英語に入り込み続けるだろう。<sup>(3)</sup>

注：dialect 方言.





## IV

Choose the best answer (A, B, C, or D) for the 8 questions according to the conversation.

Leonardo: Hey Saki. On your way to university?

Saki: I thought I'd study at the library today.

Leonardo: Oh, how convenient! Then you can take this book back for me.

(1)  
[He hands Saki a book.]

Saki: *Vitamins and Health*. You're taking vitamins?

Leonardo: I'm not, actually. I have a good diet.

Saki: Oh, please tell me about it. I want to lose weight.

Leonardo: No no, eating less to lose weight is one meaning of diet. But that's not what I mean. Another meaning of diet is, how can I say, all the foods you eat.

Saki: The kinds of foods you eat?

Leonardo: That's part of it. But also the balance between different foods and the amount you eat. Everything.

Saki: And your diet is good?

Leonardo: Yeah, I have a balanced diet. I eat the same things my grandmother used to eat. It's a traditional Italian diet: lots of vegetables and fish, and everything fresh.

Saki: So why the book on vitamins?

Leonardo: It's for my aunt. I'm living with her this year. She's always taking vitamins.

Saki: Don't you eat together?

Leonardo: Yes, of course. In fact, she cooks almost every meal. I'm too busy with my courses.

Saki: But why does she need vitamins if she has the same diet as you?

Leonardo: How can I explain? She's nervous. She worries about things.

Saki: You mean she's anxious, not nervous.

Leonardo: Yeah, that's the right word, anxious. She worries about anything that could go wrong. She worries about going out in the sun. She worries about her blood pressure. She worries about her heart. She worries about not getting enough sleep. She worries about getting too much sleep.

Saki: She has health problems?

Leonardo: Don't be ridiculous. She's 70 years old and she still climbs mountains.

(3)  
Saki: So, she takes a vitamin pill and it makes her happy?

Leonardo: For a while, yes; then later she starts to worry again and she has to take another pill. Maybe it doesn't do any harm. I don't know. But it doesn't do her any good, either.  
(4)

Saki: So, that's why you got her the book.

Leonardo: Exactly, if she has some good information, I'm sure she'll change what she's doing.  
Anyway, thanks for returning it for me.

Saki: Good luck. Bye.  
(5)

1. Why does Leonardo say "Oh, how convenient!" [underline (1)]?
  - (A) He can study together with Saki.
  - (B) He is happy she can do him a favor.
  - (C) He can have someone to walk with him.
  - (D) He is happy she can get a book for him.
  
2. How often does Leonardo cook?
  - (A) Every day.
  - (B) Regularly.
  - (C) Often.
  - (D) Rarely.
  
3. The word "anxious" [underline (2)] is closest in meaning to:
  - (A) Being disturbed about what might happen.
  - (B) Being enthusiastic to improve one's health.
  - (C) Being eager to get started on something new.
  - (D) Being exhausted due to problems with sleep.
  
4. "Don't be ridiculous" [underline (3)] is closest in meaning to:
  - (A) That's right.
  - (B) Don't mind.
  - (C) It's only natural.
  - (D) That's not true.
  
5. What happens when Leonardo's aunt takes a vitamin pill?
  - (A) She stops worrying.
  - (B) She starts to worry, again.
  - (C) She becomes healthier.
  - (D) She becomes nervous.

6. The word “it” [underline (4)] refers to:
- (A) Spending a while.
  - (B) Worrying.
  - (C) Taking vitamins.
  - (D) Being happy.
7. Why did Leonardo get the book?
- (A) To get information on losing weight.
  - (B) To get information on healthy cooking.
  - (C) So his aunt could learn about vitamins.
  - (D) So his aunt could improve her sleep.
8. What does Saki mean when she says “Good luck” [underline (5)]?
- (A) She hopes Leonardo will succeed in helping his aunt.
  - (B) She hopes Leonardo will not worry about his problem.
  - (C) She hopes Leonardo will return the book with no problem.
  - (D) She hopes Leonardo will continue taking his vitamins.

## SOURCES

- I Ritchie, James. “Fact or Fiction? Elephants Never Forget: Do Elephants Really Have Steel-Trap Memories?” *Scientific American*. 12 Jan. 2009. Web. (一部変更)
- II Wiseman, Richard. *59 Seconds: Think a Little, Change a Lot*. London: Macmillan, 2009. (一部変更)
- III Viney, Brigit. *The History of the English Language*. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2008. (一部変更)
- IV 書き下ろし







