

# 平成 24 年度 入 学 試 験 問 題

## 外 国 語

### 英 語

150 点 満 点

(聞き取りテストは別記)

《配点は、学生募集要項に記載のとおり。》

#### (注 意)

1. 問題冊子および解答冊子は係員の指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は表紙のほかに 6 ページ、解答冊子は表紙のほかに 12 ページある。
3. 問題は全部で 3 題ある(1～5 ページ)。ただし、総合人間学部受験者は、このほかに聞き取りテスト(6 ページ)を行うので指示に従うこと。
4. 試験開始後、解答冊子の表紙所定欄に学部名・受験番号・氏名をはっきり記入すること。表紙には、これら以外のことを書いてはならない。
5. 解答は、すべて解答冊子の指定された箇所に入力すること。
6. 解答に関係のないことを書いた答案は無効にすることがある。
7. 解答冊子は、どのページも切り離してはならない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ってもよいが、解答冊子は持ち帰ってはならない。

**I**

次の文章の下線をほどこした部分(1)～(4)を和訳しなさい。

(50 点)

During his failed attempt to reach the North Pole on foot in the spring of 1895, Norwegian explorer Fridtjof Nansen encountered several sets of fox footprints on the ice north of the 85th parallel, several hundred kilometers from the nearest dry land. "What in the world was that fox doing up here?" he wrote in his journal. "It is incomprehensible what these animals live on up here, but presumably they are able to snap up some small crabs in the open waterways. But why do they leave the coasts? That is what puzzles me most. Can they have gone astray?"

Early attempts to solve some of these riddles only added to the mystery. During the 1970s a research team spent several years trying to track the winter movements of Arctic foxes in northern Alaska. The animals were fitted<sup>(1)</sup>with numbered ear tags, released, and their whereabouts were then recorded. Although next to nothing was revealed about how they got to various places, due to limitations of the techniques being employed, deep into the high Arctic, more than 2000 kilometers away, is where some were recovered. In a valiant effort to learn more, the team decided to try out radio telemetry, the technology that had revolutionized wildlife tracking in the early 1960s. The<sup>(2)</sup>target may be followed to wherever it goes via a radio collar that is fitted to the animal being investigated, which transmits a signal that researchers on foot or in a plane can detect with precision. "We learned absolutely nothing," says one of the researchers. "The place is simply too big and the foxes are too mobile. We would catch one and put a collar on it and then we would never hear the signal again. They just disappeared — gone outside the ability of the plane to keep track of them."

The thought of an Arctic fox wandering around for months on end, under such harsh conditions, continues to raise many questions. Is there some<sup>(3)</sup>preordained pattern that the animals follow or are the journeys random? If not

the latter, how do they navigate in an icescape that offers no permanent landmarks, that drifts and spins at the mercy of the currents, melts and freezes according to the weather, and seemingly has not much to offer in the way of a scent trail to follow for satisfying their appetites?

Even the advent of satellite-based tracking in the early 1990s did not provide an immediate answer. The first collars, which required large batteries, were far too heavy for Arctic foxes. But now, at last, the technology has caught up<sup>(4)</sup> in the form of light, battery-powered devices tailored for the Arctic fox, including one equipped with an antenna laced with red pepper to discourage animals from gnawing it off. Last year, a Canadian team published results of a satellite-tracking study of the Bylot Island foxes. The findings provide more evidence that Arctic foxes regularly travel enormous distances. Although it is too early to say for sure, it is possible that foxes decide to go onto the ice based partly on how much food is available on land in the autumn.

II 次の文章を読んで、下の問いに答えなさい。

(50 点)

I chose the specialty of surgery because of Matron, that steady presence during my adolescence. "What is the hardest thing you can possibly do?" she asked when I went to her for advice. I squirmed, "Why must I do what is the hardest?" She said, "Because, Marion, you are an instrument of God. Don't leave the instrument sitting in its case. Play! Leave no part of your instrument unexplored. Why settle for 'Three Blind Mice' when you can play the 'Gloria'?" (A)

"But, Matron, I can't dream of playing Bach, the 'Gloria'..." I protested. "I'd never played any kind of instrument. I couldn't read music." "Not Bach's 'Gloria.' Yours!" she said, "Your 'Gloria' lives within you."

I was temperamentally better suited to a cognitive discipline, to an (1) introspective field — internal medicine, or perhaps psychiatry. The sight of the operating theater made me sweat. The idea of holding a surgical knife caused pain in my stomach. Surgery was the most difficult thing I could imagine. And so I became a surgeon.

Thirty years later, I am not known for speed, or technical genius. Say I adopt the style and technique that suits the patient and the particular situation and I'll consider that high praise. I get encouragement from my fellow physicians who come to me when they themselves must suffer the knife. They know Marion Stone will be as involved after the surgery as before and during. They know I have no use for sayings such as "When in doubt, cut it out" or "Why wait when you can operate" other than for how reliably they reveal the shallowest intellects in our field. My father, for whose skills as a surgeon I have the deepest respect, says, "The operation with the best outcome is the one you decide not to do." Knowing when not to operate, knowing when to call for the assistance of a surgeon of my father's caliber — that kind of "brilliance" goes unheralded.

On one occasion with a patient in grave peril, I begged my father to operate. He stood silent at the bedside. In his taut expression I saw complete concentration. With utmost care he weighed one option against another. At last, he shook his head, and turned away. I followed. "Dr. Stone," I said, using his title though I longed to cry out, *Father!* "An operation is his only chance," I said. In my heart I knew the chance was infinitesimally small, and the first whiff of anesthesia might end it all. My father put his hand on my shoulder. He spoke to me gently, "Marion, remember you shall not operate on the day of a patient's death."<sup>(B)</sup>

1. 下線をほどこした部分(1), (2)を和訳しなさい。

2. 下線をほどこした部分(A), (B)の意味に最も近い文をそれぞれ以下の1～4の中から選び、その番号を書きなさい。

(A) 1 Don't play "Three Blind Mice" because it is much more difficult than the "Gloria."

2 Don't play "Three Blind Mice" because it is not so famous as the "Gloria."

3 If the "Gloria" is your favorite piece of music, then you need not practice "Three Blind Mice."

4 If you are good enough to play a difficult piece of music, don't be satisfied with an easier one.

(B) 1 After a patient dies, don't perform an operation because you must pay respect to the dead.

2 After a patient dies, you must not perform an operation because it is a bad day for a surgeon.

3 After a patient dies, you must not perform an operation because you are very exhausted.

4 You must decide not to perform an operation when you know for sure that a patient will die.

**Ⅲ**

次の文章(1)、(2)を英訳しなさい。

(50 点)

(1) 人間の性格は見かけよりも複雑なので、相手のことが完全に分かることなどあるはずがない。とは言うものの、初対面の人物とほんの少し言葉を交わしただけで、その人とまるで何十年も前からつきあいがあったかのような錯覚に陥ることがある。こうしたある種の誤解が、時として長い友情のきっかけになったりもする。

(2) 私の意見では、現代の若者は性別を問わず自分で調理できることが大切である。料理をおいしく仕上げるためには豊かな想像力や手先の器用さが要求されるので、心身の健康にととても良い。食材に意識的になれば自然への関心も高まる。さらに、料理で友人をもてなすことができると、あるいは人と共同して料理ができると、絆が深まることは間違いない。

総合人間学部受験者以外の問題は、このページで終わりで  
ある。

以下は、総合人間学部受験者のみの問題である。

- IV** テープの音声を聞いて、Section 1, Section 2 の問題に答えなさい。音声を聞いている間、メモをとったり解答を記入したりしてもよい。 (50 点)

**Section 1**

**Section 2**

- (1) On what kind of occasion is this speech made?
- (2) What was the speaker's first job?
- (3) What is a main characteristic of this high school?
- (4) What is a source of pride for the speaker?
- (5) What is one of the main aims of this speech?

問題は、このページで終わりである。