

平成25年度入学試験問題

英 語

注 意

- 1 問題冊子は1冊(7ページ)、解答用紙は4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。

問 1 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に日本語で答えなさい。

The envelope arrives with the address carefully handwritten and the stamp with the Queen's profile nicely placed in the top right-hand corner. The postman stops his bike to slide the letter through the letterbox and the dog lets out two barks. It is time for me to make tea and read.

The letter comes from Joyce, my 75-year-old mother-in-law in England. It is always written on two sides of a single sheet, on good-quality paper that has no decorative lines and margins, with no design on the surface or no artificial scent of lavender. It is simple, clean white paper. She writes not in block letter as most young people today do—if they ever write letters—but in an easy, clear and relaxed style of handwriting that does not seek to impress. Her words sit comfortably on both sides of the page; her thoughts progress neatly from one paragraph to the next. There is no surprise at the end, no postscript, no smiley icons. Just words.

The woman who writes these letters is recently widowed. Her husband was for decades one of Britain's most popular journalists, producing his columns without fail until five days before his death at the age of 88. My mother-in-law nursed him at home for the final three years of his life, until he died, next to her, in his sleep.

Her letter often takes four or five days to reach me but the feel of it instantly breaks through time and space. Sitting with the letter in my hands, I immediately see her in my mind: There she is at the dining table, a cup of tea to her right, the radio switched off or turned down, her views and ideas flowing through her fingers and onto the page. Her letters inform us of the weather, of the kindness of the neighbors, of the letters of sympathy she has received—in short, of all the bits and pieces of starting life again without the man she loved for 50 years. Once finished, she puts on her coat and hat and walks to the postbox, just in time for the 4:30 p.m. collection.

For her, writing a letter at a time of grief is part of seeing things through, a sign of the courtesy and commitment that bind societies. For her generation, duty and

manners are as normal as breathing. Expressing their thoughts and feelings for other people through writing is a natural activity that occupies a part of their lives. Will this fading generation, I find myself asking, also be the last to write letters? Messages crafted by hand rather than bits of digital code? Writing that carries emotions rather than just symbols?

Yes, e-mail is a wonderful invention, so easy, fast and convenient. It links people across the world, instantly destroying the barrier of geography faced by postal mail. Yet it is by its nature temporary and lacks the spark of character that only handwriting can provide. When you get an e-mail, you can never be sure that you are the only recipient—or even that it is original.

Letter-writing is among our most ancient of arts. Think of letters and the mind falls on Abraham Lincoln, Jane Austen, and Mark Twain; on love letters written during the American Civil War, or letters written to a parent by a frightened soldier at the battlefield. A good handwritten letter is a creative act that opens a window on the soul in a way that e-mail can never do. You feel pleasure at its arrival and later take care to place it in a box for safe keeping, because it offers insight into the writer's life: the writing itself, the corrections, the very feel of history on paper.

Sitting here and patiently waiting for the arrival of the next letter from my mother-in-law, I wonder what will be the legacy of the digital letter-writing age.

- (1) 筆者が読む義母の手紙の外見上の特徴を述べなさい。
- (2) 筆者の義母を簡潔に紹介しなさい。
- (3) 筆者が考える Eメールの利点を述べなさい。

(4) 次の中から、筆者の考えに最も近い内容を持つ文章を1つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- ① E-mail is a wonderful invention which works at an amazing speed and links people together so easily and conveniently. It is surely on its way to being the major means of communication along with letter-writing.
- ② Writing a letter provides an important source of comfort for old people, in particular old women who have lost their husbands. The art of letter-writing will be preserved by those widows even in the age of digital communication.
- ③ One benefit of e-mail is the ease with which it can be copied and sent to many recipients at the same time. This advantage can perhaps be attributed to the increasing dominance of e-mail in correspondence and exchange of information.
- ④ Thanks to historical figures like Lincoln, the art of letter-writing has developed. In the digital age, however, ordinary people will contribute to establishing the form and style of e-mail writing.
- ⑤ Handwritten letters convey not only information but also thoughts and emotions. They can even carry a part of the writer's personality, for which they deserve to be kept and admired.
- ⑥ Joyce learned how to express her feelings and ideas under the kind guidance of her husband, who, as a journalist and professional writer, kept producing articles for his column almost to the end of his life.

問 2 次の英文を読んで、下の設問に答えなさい。

Pov Sopheak lost his left leg in a land mine explosion in 1990. Yet some nights the pain in his “left foot” is so bad that he cannot sleep. Like many amputees, he suffers from phantom pain.

Now, after two decades of pain and agony, the Cambodian is embracing a new technique that promises relief simply by using a mirror to trick the brain into “moving” the missing limb, allowing the pain to lessen and even disappear. Sitting in a chair and holding a full-length mirror against his leg, Sopheak, 50, smiles self-consciously as some two dozen physical therapists gather around him.

It is their first “mirror therapy” training session at the Cambodia Trust, a rehabilitation charity for amputees in the central province of Kampong Chhnang. But Sopheak visibly relaxes as he follows the instructions of the visiting Canadian trainer Stephen Sumner to move his right toes and keep his eyes on his foot’s reflected image in place of the missing one. “It’s a new sensation. It’s strange but in a good way,” says the former soldier. “I see my leg in the mirror and I feel happy, like my mind is at ease.”

Sumner explains that the reflection of the intact leg can fool the brain into “seeing” two healthy legs, allowing it to send command signals once again to the phantom leg—signals that would previously come back confused because the limb was missing. “Looking in the mirror, the brain suddenly enables you to move your phantom foot and do everything the real foot is doing,” says Sumner, 51, who lost his left leg in a hit-and-run motorcycle accident eight years ago. “The brain just wants to be tricked. It’s dying for release.”

The theory, which also works to ease phantom arms out of painful positions, was developed in 1995 by neuroscientist Vilayanur S. Ramachandran from the University of California, San Diego. He was named as one of the world’s most influential people by Time magazine in 2011.

But it only started taking off in the United States, Canada and Europe in the last

few years—its use promoted by soldiers returning from Iraq and Afghanistan with missing limbs. At the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, mirror therapy is now routinely offered to amputees. But it is still largely unknown in Cambodia, a small country with tens of thousands of amputees as a result of traffic accidents, disease and, in most cases, land mines left over from decades of civil war.

Sumner, who says that his own fights of phantom pain felt like “electric shock running through my foot,” is determined to spread the message. Backed by the Canadian nonprofit “End The Pain Project,” he is training dozens of physicians and amputees across Cambodia and, crucially in this poor nation, handing out free mirrors—full-length ones for legs, half-length ones for arms. Phantom pain is thought to affect around 80 percent of all amputees and there are no drugs that can cure it, but Sumner stresses that the mirror method is not a quick solution. “Mirror therapy won’t cure you immediately. You have to keep at it for at least four weeks,” he tells the Cambodian Trust therapists, recommending two 10-minute sessions a day of moving one’s hand or foot.

While experts claim that mirror therapy can be a useful tool for many amputees, Eric Altschuler, an associate professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the New Jersey Medical School, says that it is important not to give “false hope.” “(①) works for everybody,” he adds. “The mirror is very helpful for movement-type problems. It does not work for burning pain, for instance.” Still, Altschuler, who has just returned from training physical therapists in Haiti, says he is pleased that the technique has reached Cambodia. “It has the potential to have tremendous utility,” he remarks. “Mirror therapy is inexpensive and easy. Patients can do it by themselves, and it allows them to take control of their own health. Any mirror will do.”

amputee 切断手術を受けた人 phantom 幻覚 therapist 療法士
neuroscientist 脳科学者

- (1) “phantom pain” とは何か，日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。
- (2) “mirror therapy” を日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。
- (3) 文脈から考えて，空所 ① に入る適切な 1 語を英語で答えなさい。

問 3 次の新聞記事を読んで、下線部 (1), (2), (3), (4) を英語にしてください。

コペンハーゲンに出張し、ホテルのレストランでデンマーク名産のポークを注文した。

(1) 照明が突然消え、小さなランプがテーブルに追加された。「アースアワー（地球の時間）です。1 時間、ご辛抱ください」。

(2) 店員は「ご用があれば大きな声で呼んでくださいね」と言った。夫婦連れの客はほほえんだ。

3 月最後の土曜の夜、家庭や会社、お店の照明を消す。省エネにつなげ、地球温暖化の防止を訴えるイベントだ。世界自然保護基金（WWF）が提唱し、もう 6 回目になる世界的取り組みだという。(3) 恥ずかしながら知らなかった。

ホテルのロビーもバーもスモールライトやランプだけになった。フロントでは「この話題であなたとお話できました。(4) お客さんに意義が伝われば成功です」と聞かされた。

東日本大震災後の計画停電で、電気やエネルギーのありがたみを思い知らされた。原発事故による強制ではなく、こんな節電なら、いい。

問 4 次の英文を読み、指示に従って英語で答えなさい。

Suppose there is a campaign in your area asking people for ideas to promote tourism. If you take part in this campaign, what would you introduce about your hometown? Think about the best way to attract visitors, for example, by promoting special food products, nice tourist spots, or annual festivals. Write a detailed answer in about 10 lines.