

平成 26 年度

前 期 日 程

## 英 語 問 題

## 〔注 意〕

1. 問題冊子及び解答用冊子は、試験開始の合図があるまで開いてはいけない。
2. 受験番号は、解答用紙の受験番号欄(計2か所)に右詰めで正確に記入すること。(※記入例参照)
3. 問題冊子のページ数は、表紙を除き7ページである。脱落している場合は直ちに申し出ること。
4. 解答用紙は1枚である。
5. 解答は、解答用紙の指定されたところに記入すること。枠からはみ出してはいけない。
6. 問題冊子の余白は、適宜下書きに使用してよい。
7. 解答用紙は持ち帰ってはいけない。
8. 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

※受験番号記入例(受験番号10番の場合)

受験番号				1	0
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**I** 次の英文(A)と(B)の意味を日本語で表しなさい。

(A) It is true that science requires analysis and that it has fractured into microdisciplines. But because of this, more than ever, it requires synthesis. Science is about connections. Nature no more obeys the territorial divisions of scientific academic disciplines than do continents appear from space to be colored to reflect the national divisions of their human inhabitants.

(B) One way in which we evade responsibility for our actions is to hide behind the advice of others. Indeed, one of the main reasons we ask other people what they think is that we hope they agree with what we want to do, and so provide external validation for our choice. Lacking the courage of our own convictions, we seek strength in those of others.

## II 次の英文を読んで、以下の設問に答えなさい。

In Lake Superior\* lies a remote island, Isle Royale National Park, 134,000 acres of boreal and hardwood forests where a life-or-death struggle between wolves and moose\*\* has been the subject of the world's longest study of predators and their prey, now in its 55th year.

Moose first appeared on this Michigan island in the first decade of the 20th century, apparently by swimming from the mainland. With no predator to challenge them, the moose population surged and devastated the island's vegetation in search of food. Then wolves arrived in the late 1940s by crossing an ice bridge from Canada, and began to bring balance to an ecosystem that had lurched out of control. <sup>(1)</sup>

Today, moose are essentially the only supply of food for the wolves, and wolf predation is the most typical cause of death for moose. But the wolf population is small, and decades of inbreeding have taken their toll. <sup>(i)</sup> The ice bridges that allow mainland wolves to infuse the island's wolf population with new genes form far less frequently because of our warming climate. <sup>(2)</sup> With the number of wolves reduced to little more than a handful, they face the prospect of extinction. <sup>(3)</sup>

The National Park Service is expected to decide this year whether to save the Isle Royale wolves — a decision that will test our ideas about wilderness and our relationship with nature. This is because the park is also a federally designated wilderness area where, ( A ) federal law, “man himself is a visitor who does not remain.” If we intervene to save the wolf, will we be undermining the very idea of not meddling <sup>(ii)</sup> that has been the guiding principle behind the protection of 109 million acres of federal land?

The park service has three options: conserve Isle Royale's wolf population by taking new wolves to the island to mitigate inbreeding, an action known as genetic rescue; reintroduce wolves to the island, if and when they go extinct; or do nothing, even if the wolves disappear.

As the lead researchers in the study of wolves and moose, we favor conservation or reintroduction. But more important than our view is the <sup>(4)</sup> reasoning behind it.

Wilderness is conventionally viewed as a place where nature should be allowed to take its course, free ( B ) human interference. This is essentially the principle of nonintervention that has guided America's relationship with wilderness areas for roughly 50 years.

The principle of nonintervention touches on fundamental conservation wisdom. But we find ourselves in a world where the welfare of humans and the biosphere faces considerable threats—climate change, invasive species and altered biogeochemical cycles, to name a few. Where no place on the planet is untouched by humans, faith in nonintervention makes little sense. We have already altered nature's course everywhere. Our future relationship with nature will be more complicated. Stepping in will sometimes be wise, though not always.

<sup>(5)</sup> These realizations have led a number of environmental scholars to consider new visions for the meaning of wilderness. One is of a place where concern for ecosystem health is paramount, even if human action is required to maintain it.

The future health of Isle Royale will be judged ( C ) <sup>(6)</sup> one of the most important findings in conservation science: that a healthy ecosystem depends critically on the presence of top predators like wolves when large herbivores, like moose, are present. ( D ) top predators, prey tend to become overabundant and decimate plants and trees that many species of birds, mammals and insects depend on. Top predators maintain the diversity of rare plants and insects. The loss of top predators may disturb the nutrient cycling of entire ecosystems. In addition, predators improve the health of prey populations by weeding out the weakest individuals.

<sup>(iii)</sup> Given that moose will remain on Isle Royale for the foreseeable future, the National Park Service should initiate a genetic rescue by introducing new wolves to the island.

In a world increasingly out of balance, Isle Royale National Park is a place with all its parts, where humans kill neither wolves nor moose, nor log its forests. Places like it, where we can witness beauty while reflecting ( E ) how to preserve it, have become all too rare.

注 \*Lake Superior スペリオール湖(米国とカナダとの国境にある湖)

\*\*moose ヘラジカ

設問(1) 本文中の空所( A )～( E )を埋めるのに最も適当な語を、(イ)～(ヘ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ語を二度選んではいけません。

- |             |           |             |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| (イ) against | (ロ) at    | (ハ) of      |
| (ニ) on      | (ホ) under | (ヘ) without |

設問(2) 本文中の下線部(i)～(iii)の語句に最も意味の近いものを、(イ)～(ニ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (i) taken their toll
- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (イ) added up       | (ロ) caused damage     |
| (ハ) passed quickly | (ニ) strengthened them |
- (ii) meddling
- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| (イ) being neutral | (ロ) interfering |
| (ハ) resolving     | (ニ) treating    |
- (iii) Given
- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| (イ) Assuming | (ロ) Concerned |
| (ハ) Despite  | (ニ) For all   |

設問(3) 島の環境が本文中の下線部(1)のようになった事情を、順を追って50字以内の日本語で述べなさい。ただし、字数には句読点を含みます。

設問(4) 本文中の下線部(2) our warming climate と下線部(3) the prospect of extinction の関連を説明する上で重要な要因を、本文に則して(イ)~(ホ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (イ) 氷が溶けて住むところがない。
- (ロ) 干ばつにより食糧が不足する。
- (ハ) 伝染病が蔓延する。
- (ニ) 島へ渡ることが難しくなる。
- (ホ) 暑さで体力が弱まる。

設問(5) 本文中の下線部(4)の conservation と reintroduction の主な違いは何ですか。本文に則して日本語で簡潔に説明しなさい。

設問(6) 本文中の下線部(5) These realizations に含まれるものとして最も適切なものを、(イ)~(ホ)から一つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (イ) Fundamental wisdom has been successfully established.
- (ロ) No place on earth is unaffected by humans.
- (ハ) We should not change nature's course.
- (ニ) The welfare of humans is opposed to that of the biosphere.
- (ホ) Faith in nonintervention is reasonable.

設問(7) 本文中の下線部(6) it が指し示す箇所を、英語のまま抜き出しなさい。

Ⅲ 「他人は自分のことをわかってくれない」と思うのはどんな時ですか。またそんな時に、あなたはどうか対処しますか。また、それはなぜですか。70 語程度の英語で説明しなさい。

Ⅳ 次の日本文(A)と(B)のそれぞれの下線部の意味を英語で表しなさい。ただし、(B)では、文学部の志願者は(イ)を、文学部以外の学部の志願者は(ロ)を選んで解答しなさい。

(A) (すべての学部の志願者)

言葉以上におたがいを非常に親しくさせるものはありません。にもかかわらず、その言葉を共有しないとき、あるいはできないとき、知らない国のまるで知らない言葉がそうであるように、言葉くらい人をはじくものもありません。際立って親和的にもなれば、際立って排他的になるのも、言葉です。

(B)

(イ) (文学部の志願者)

文章を書く場合、多くの人がメモをとるだろう。何も考えずに書き出すと、よほど書き慣れた人でないかぎり、考えが深まらなかつたり、まとまらなかつたりするのは目に見えている。考えるべき問題について、多方面からメモをとっておく必要がある。それと同じように、会話する場合も自分の主張を本格的に語る前に、人に質問をしたり、出来事を確認したりする。つまり探りを入れながら、だんだんと自分の意見をまとめていくわけだ。

(ロ) (文学部以外の学部の志願者)

「知」、あるいは「知る」ということの根底にあるのは、ものを区別し、区別されたものそれぞれに名前を付け、それを明確な形で把握しようとする態度です。それが重要であることは言うまでもありません。