

## 前期日程

平成 26 年度入学試験問題（前期日程）

# 英 語

文 化 教 育 学 部
経 済 学 部
医 学 部 医 学 科
農 学 部

### —— 解 答 上 の 注 意 事 項 ——

- 1 「解答始め」の合図があるまで問題を見てはならない。
- 2 「解答始め」の合図があったら、すべての解答紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
- 3 問題冊子 1 冊と解答紙 2 枚（その 1，その 2）がある。
- 4 問題は 1 から 4 まで 4 問ある。文化教育学部受験者、経済学部受験者、医学部医学科受験者は問題 1 から 4 まで解答すること。農学部受験者は問題 1 から 3 まで解答すること。
- 5 解答は解答紙の所定の解答欄に記入すること。
- 6 解答紙 2 枚を提出すること。
- 7 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

1 次の英文の下線部(1), (2)を日本語に直しなさい。(30 点)

We are all aware of the damage that modern industry can cause the  
(1) world's ecology, but few people are aware of the impact widely spoken  
languages have on other languages and ways of life. English has spread  
all over the world. Chinese, Spanish, Russian, and Hindi have become  
powerful languages as well. As these languages become more powerful,  
(2) their use as tools of business and culture increases. As this happens,  
hundreds of languages that are spoken by a few die out all over the world.

2 次の英文の下線部(1), (2)を日本語に直しなさい。(20 点)

If I were asked to give advice from my experience to young women who wish to be successful, I would say the following.

<sup>(1)</sup> Think hard to identify what you really want to achieve in your life. Decide what is the highest priority, and give up the rest, at least, for the time being. No theaters and no movies until you reach a certain level.

Choose the best subject of your own which is different and completely new. When there is a fashionable subject in physics, usually there are 1000 researchers working on that subject. In that situation, there is no <sup>(2)</sup> point in joining that big army as the 1001st soldier.

- 3 次の英文を読んで、下線部の“Many factors”にはどのようなものがあるか、その内容を300字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。(30点)

The rapid population growth in less-developed countries is a result of high birth rates. Women in these countries have many children on average. Why do they have such large families, when feeding and caring for them can be a problem? The answer may often be that they have no choice. Many factors make it difficult for women to limit the size of their families.

Economics undoubtedly plays an important role. In poor countries, a large family is necessary for economic survival. More children mean more hands for work. They also mean someone to take care of the parents in old age. In industrialized countries, on the other hand, children do not increase family income. Instead, they are an expense. Furthermore, people in these countries usually do not depend on their children in their old age.

However, economics cannot entirely explain birth rates. Saudi Arabia, for example, has one of the highest per-capita incomes\* in the world, but it also has a very high birth rate (7.0). Mexico and Indonesia also do not follow the general rule. Though they are poor countries, they have reduced their population growth by 53 percent and 25 percent in recent years.

Clearly, other factors are involved. These factors may relate to the economic situation, but not necessarily. Population experts now believe that the most important of these factors is the condition of women. A high birth rate almost always goes together with lack of education and low

status for women.

This would explain the high birth rate of Saudi Arabia. Traditional Arab culture gives women little education or independence and few possibilities outside the home. It also explains the decline in birth rates in Mexico, Thailand, and Indonesia. Their governments took measures to improve education for women and opportunities for them outside the home.

Another key factor in the birth rate is the availability of birth control. Women may want to limit their families, but have no way to do so. In Ireland, for example, birth control is illegal. Not surprisingly, Ireland has the highest birth rate in Europe. Where governments have made birth control easily available, on the other hand, birth rates have gone down. This is the case in Singapore, Sri Lanka, and India, as well as in Indonesia, Thailand, and Mexico. In these countries women have also been provided with health care and help in planning their families.

Yet another factor to influence birth rate is infant mortality. (Infant mortality is the percentage of babies who die in their first year.) In industrialized countries, infant mortality is around 1.5 percent. In less-developed countries, however, it can be 20 percent or more. Fearing the loss of some children, women are encouraged to have more.

Thus, an effective program to reduce population growth must work in many areas. But above all it must be aimed at women and their needs. Only then does it have any chance of success.

(Beatrice S. Mikulecky 他著, *More Reading Power*)

\*per-capita income: 一人当たりの国民所得

4 次の日本語の下線部(1), (2)を英語に直しなさい。(20 点)

(1) 高校3年生になるとすぐに、どの大学に行くかを考え始めなければいけませんでした。この過程で、生徒一人ひとりに大学進路指導室からアドバイザーの先生が付きました。わたしの面倒をみてくださったのは、ペギー・アンダーセン先生でした。

(2) 初めての面談では、ペギー先生から、どの教科に興味を持っているか、学校ではどんなスポーツが好きだったか、などについて細かく聞かれました。  
月に1回面談をして、そのつど先生は、わたしに一番合っている大学を選ぶための参考として、わたしの言うことを書き留めました。

(石黒加奈著『ちょびつき留学英語日記』)