

平成23年度 大阪市立大学個別学力検査

## 外国語問題

### 注意事項

- 1 問題冊子は、監督者が「解答始め」の指示をするまで開かないこと。
- 2 問題冊子は全部で16ページである。解答用紙は「外国語解答用紙（Ⅰ）英語」、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」の計2枚である。脱落等があった場合には申し出ること。
- 3 各解答用紙の所定欄に氏名、受験学部、受験番号（左右2か所）を忘れずに記入すること。また、「外国語解答用紙（Ⅱ）選択科目」には第4問で選択する科目名を所定欄に指示どおりに忘れず記入すること。
- 4 第4問は選択科目である。  
「英語」、「ドイツ語」、「フランス語」、「中国語」、「韓国・朝鮮語」より**1科目を選択**して解答すること。複数科目を解答した場合は、第4問の採点を行わない。
- 5 **医学部医学科**を志願する者は、選択科目（第4問）は必ず「英語」を解答すること。「英語」以外の科目を解答した場合は、その採点を行わない。
- 6 解答は、すべて解答用紙の所定欄に記入すること。
- 7 解答以外のことを書いたときは、該当箇所の解答を無効とすることがある。
- 8 机上に各自の「受験票」と「大学入試センター試験受験票」を出しておくこと。
- 9 問題冊子は持ち帰ること。



第1問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

Among the many findings of a city traffic study released on Monday was that 80 percent of all crashes in a five-year period in which pedestrians were seriously injured or killed involved men who were driving. The imbalance is far too great to be explained away by the predominance of men among bus, livery\*, taxi and delivery drivers, said Seth Solomonow, a spokesman for the city's Transportation Department.

The statistic\* would seem to put to rest, for good,<sup>(1)</sup> the Mars versus Venus\* question of who is better behind the wheel, and to confirm what auto insurance companies—and at least half the city (women, that is)—knew all along.<sup>(2)</sup>

“It has to do with our motherly instincts,” said Amy Forgione, 35, a driver for 19 years. Men, she said, feel above the rules. “They feel like they control the road, that they own the road.”

When she drives with her husband, Ms. Forgione said, she buckles her seat belt and (ア) her breath.

Social scientists and traffic safety experts say that male drivers around the world get into more than their share of bad car crashes, and that the male propensity\* for aggression\* and risk-taking\*, fueled by testosterone\*, is to blame. Men, experts say, are more likely to drink and take drugs while driving, to avoid wearing seat belts, to speed and even to choose a smaller gap to turn through\* across oncoming traffic.

Yet while it would appear that New York City's finding destroys the old stereotype of inept\* women drivers, under all that recklessness, men may still know more about cars and how to handle them, suggested Anne T. McCartt, senior vice president for research at the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.

The high crash rate for men may be skewed\* because men account for about (a) percent of the miles driven in the country, though the gap is narrowing, federal highway statistics show. Increased driving adds (イ) both the proficiency of the driver and the risk of getting into an accident, Ms. McCartt said.

“Part of what gets muddled\* when you talk about gender differences<sup>(4)</sup> is the skill of driving and risk-taking,” Ms. McCartt said. The bottom line\*, she said, is that aggressive driving behavior is a bigger piece of the pie than skill<sup>(5)</sup> when it comes to serious crashes. “The evidence is really incontrovertible\* that men as

drivers take more risks,” she said.

The males of the species are not only more dangerous as drivers, they are more likely to be hurt while walking, the city’s study found. More men than women were killed or injured as pedestrians in every age group except among those over 64 (perhaps because women live longer and were overrepresented). Boys 5 to 17 years old ( b ) first in the absolute number of pedestrian deaths and serious injuries, with 785, more than twice the number of girls in that age range, though elderly people were more vulnerable\* as a share of the population.

“These patterns are set sort of\* early,” said Tom Vanderbilt, the author of “Traffic: Why We Drive the Way We Do (and What It Says About Us).”

“You see a lot more boys killed running into traffic,” he said. This is partly because boys are given more “freedom to roam,” and the culture expects them to take more risks, Mr. Vanderbilt said. “ That pattern is set early but continues through every sort of life stage, including driving,” he said.

While the experts seem to consider ( c ) ( d ), many male drivers thought it was ( e ). “ On the road, I think the most important things are intuition and aggressiveness,” said Mark Volinsky, 24, who has been driving for six years. “It’s hard even ( ウ ) me to conjure those up\* driving around the city, so I can’t imagine someone like my 45-year-old mom being able to function in that kind of dog-eat-dog environment.”

Rose Pinto, 34, a certified\* driving instructor at Sharkey’s Auto Driving School, was not surprised at the city’s findings. Men are overconfident, and it is their downfall, Ms. Pinto said. “Even if a guy doesn’t know what he’s doing, he’s more inclined to say he does,” she said.

(The New York Times 2010年8月18日の記事より。一部省略あり。)

[注] livery 貸し自動車

statistic = statistics

the Mars versus Venus 1992年John Gray著の *Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus* への言及

propensity 性向

aggression 攻撃

risk-taking 危険覚悟

testosterone 男性ホルモンの一種

turn through 右左折する

inept 不器用な

skewed 偏った

muddled = confused

the bottom line 肝心かなめの点

incontrovertible 議論の余地のない

vulnerable 弱い

sort of 多少

conjure up 心に呼び起こす

certified 免許を有する

問1 下線部(1)と同じ意味を持つ語を、英語(1語)で書け。

問2 下線部(2)(5)(6)を、日本語に訳せ。

問3 下線部(3)と同じ意味を持つ表現を、本文中から選んで2語で書け。

問4 下線部(4)と同じ意味を持つ語句を、本文中から選んで英語(4語)で書け。

問5 空所(a)に入る最も適切な数字を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① 25            ② 42            ③ 61

問6 空所(b)に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① equaled    ② worked    ③ ranked    ④ reacted

問7 下線部(7)と同じ意味で使われている語句を、本文中から選んで英語(2語)で書け。

問8 空所(c)(d)(e)に入る最も適切な語句を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① a strength    ② aggression    ③ a bad thing    ④ skill

問9 空所(ア)(イ)(ウ)に入る適切な英語(それぞれ1語)を書け。

第2問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(30点)

Jimmy worked in New York as a designer and lettering artist. Howard was his assistant. Jimmy, who could become depressed at times, said to Howard one day, "Howard, if I had to give up, and you couldn't get another job, what would you do?" Howard, who was from the South, said, "I would go home to my mama."

Jimmy was as struck by this as I was when Jimmy told me: that Howard had something neither Jimmy nor I had, a patch of the earth he thought of as home, absolutely his. And that was ( a )—many months after I had heard this story—I thought I should begin this book about the South: with the home that Howard had.

Howard arranged the visit. Jimmy decided to come with us. We went on the Easter weekend; the timing was pure chance.

It was raining, had been raining in New York for two days.

At La Guardia Howard said, "I hated the place when I was young, for the continuity."

<sup>(1)</sup> I thought he meant historical continuity, the past living on. But from other things he then said, I felt he meant only that it was a country place where little changed and little happened. I had this trouble with Howard's words sometimes;  
<sup>(2)</sup> I was too ready to find in them meanings he didn't intend.

Howard was six feet tall, but slender and light of movement. He was in his late twenties or early thirties. He was very much his ( ア ) man. He lived alone, and he preferred not to live in Harlem. He was a serious reader of newspapers and magazines, and he had a special interest in foreign affairs. He liked to cook; and he kept himself fit by playing paddle ball\* on weekends. He was ( イ ) to be with, not spiky\*; and I put this down in part to the home he was so sure of and still close to.

Howard said, "You see how the South begins. More black people here, on the plane."

Most of the passengers were black, and they were not like an African or West Indian crowd. They were almost subdued\*, going home from the big city for Easter.

We landed at Greensboro. It was a big airport; and then, just a few minutes away, proof of the scale of things here, <sup>(3)</sup> there was another airport, just as big. We got off there. There were military people in the waiting areas. It was warmer than in New York; I changed into a lighter jacket.

Soon we were on the highway.

Howard said, "Look, the dogwood\* and the pines. It is what you see (ウ) of in the South."

The dogwood was a small tree, and it was now in single-petaled\* white blossom. Not the dogwood of England, the water-loving red-stemmed shrub or small tree that made a bright autumn and winter show. And there were—Howard identified them for me—oaks and maples, in the freshest spring-green.

The land was flat, like the pampas of Argentina or the llanos\* of Venezuela. But trees bordered the fields and gave a human scale to things. We passed tobacco barns, tallish, squarish, corrugated\*-iron structures, where in the old days tobacco was cured\*. They were in decay, the corrugated iron rusted dark (b), the wood weathered (c). Against the (d) this corrugated-iron rust was a lovely color; it gave an extra beauty to the land.

The highway looked like highways everywhere else in the United States: boards for motels and restaurants and gas stations.

Tobacco was still a crop. We saw the seedlings\* being mechanically planted: one black man on the tractor, two men on the trolley\* behind dropping earth-rooted seedlings down a shafted dibble\*. All this used to be done by hand, Howard said. He picked tobacco in the school holidays. The resin\* from the green leaf stained his hands black and was (エ) to clean off. I never knew about this black-staining resin from the green leaf, but it was immediately comprehensible\*. It was for that resin, that tar\*, that people smoked the cured leaf.

We had driven so fast on the highway that we were in Howard's area almost before I was ready for it. There was a small town center, a small rich white suburb attached to that town, and then outside that a black area. The differences were noticeable. But Howard, near his home now, appeared to claim both the white area and the black area.

(V. S. Naipaul, *A Turn in the South* より)

[注] paddle ball 球技の一種

subdued 控え目な

single-petaled 花卉が一枚の

corrugated 波状の

seedlings 苗木

shafted dibble 柄のついた穴掘り具

comprehensible 理解できる

spiky 怒りっぽい

dogwood ハナミズキ

llanos 大草原

cured 乾燥された

trolley 手押し車

resin 樹脂状のもの

tar タール、やに

問1 空所 ( a ) に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① because    ② where    ③ what    ④ then

問2 下線部 (1) を具体的に表す表現を、本文中から選んで英語 ( 5 語 ) で書け。

問3 下線部 (2) を、日本語に訳せ。

問4 下線部 (3) と同じような意味になる表現を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① as something like the skin of fishes here  
② as the definition of the measure of things here  
③ as evidence of the size of things here  
④ as defense against hurricanes

問5 空所 ( b ) ( c ) ( d ) に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- ① blue    ② green    ③ gray    ④ red

問6 下線部 (4) と対照的な意味を表わす語句を、本文中から選んで英語で書け。

問7 下線部 (5) を、日本語に訳せ。

問8 空所 ( ア ) ~ ( エ ) に入る最も適切な語句を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- (ア) [① unique    ② own    ③ best    ④ only]  
(イ) [① efficient    ② serious    ③ easy    ④ frightening]  
(ウ) [① a lot    ② in general    ③ in vain    ④ with ease]  
(エ) [① struggling    ② violent    ③ clumsy    ④ hard]



第3問 次の下線部 (a) (b) (c) の内容を英語で表現せよ。

(20点)

とうとう私は家族に宣言した。これからしばらくの間、翻訳だけにかかりきりになるので、皆さん御覚悟のほどを。<sup>(a)</sup> 今日から私をあてにしてもらっては困ります。<sup>(b)</sup> できることはできる限り自分で率先してやってください、というものだった。

その宣言以後、私は朝早くから食卓に巨大な英和辞典や理化学辞典、人名辞典、国語辞典などを積み上げ、翻訳と格闘することとなった。自然と家事は最低限度にとどめられた。洗濯物は乾し上がったものを手の空いただれかが取り入れるが、私の行っていた一枚一枚たたくで各自のたんすにしまうという作業は割愛された。和室いっぱい広げられた衣服から、それぞれが必要なものを引っぱっていく。掃除は我慢の限界を越したときにする<sup>(c)</sup> 程度で、二階は子供たちに任せた。

(藤原美子『家族の流儀』より)

第4問 次の英文を読んで、設問に答えよ。

(20点)

In your own home is a good place to begin every day by being fair.  
Our mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers make wonderful ( サ ),  
if we treat them fairly and do our share to make home a happy ( あ ) for  
everyone there.

Helping to keep it neat and ( シ ).

Sharing the work that has to be ( い ).

Being quiet when others need ( う ).

And giving others just as much right as ( え ) have  
to enjoy ( ス ) with or without you—

There are all ways of being fair and ways to make people glad you live with  
( セ )

from the time you ( お ) in the morning until you pleasantly, cheerfully go  
to ( ソ ).

Remember the secret of fairness is sharing.

Selfish people who won't ( タ ) with others find themselves left ( か ) and  
unhappy no matter what they own that could be fun.

Look out for the person who pretends to be your friend  
but doesn't want you to like anyone ( き ).

That isn't a friend—it's a selfish person who is trying to own you  
and hasn't learned to share to be happy.

(Munro Leaf, *How To Behave And Why* より)

問1 空所 ( あ ) ~ ( き ) に入る適切な語 ( 1 語 ) を書け。

問2 空所 ( サ ) ~ ( タ ) に入る最も適切な語を下から選び、番号で答えよ。

- (1) clean            (2) bodies            (3) truth            (4) bed            (5) share  
(6) themselves    (7) them            (8) friends            (9) happy            (10) secret

< 空 白 >

# ド イ ツ 語

## 第 4 問

(20点)

問 1 全文を日本語に訳せ。

Der Schutz von Umwelt und Klima zählt zu den globalen Herausforderungen des 21. Jahrhunderts und genießt in der deutschen Politik, in Publizistik und Zivilgesellschaft\* einen hohen Stellenwert\*\*. Deutschland gilt international als eine der Vorreiternationen beim Klimaschutz und als Pionier beim Ausbau erneuerbarer Energien. Auch im globalen Rahmen setzt sich die Bundesregierung aktiv für den Umweltschutz, für klimafreundliche Entwicklungsstrategien und Energie-Kooperationen ein.

(Joachim Wille: Tatsachen über Deutschland)

\* Zivilgesellschaft 市民社会

\*\* Stellenwert 重要性

問 2 次の各文をドイツ語に訳せ。

- ① 私は将来、ジャーナリストになりたいです。
- ② 明日 9 時に私に電話してもらえますか。
- ③ 彼がここで誰を待っているのか、私は知りません。
- ④ 今日はすごく寒かったけれど、私たちは海岸を散歩しました。
- ⑤ 映画館での喫煙は禁止されています。

< 空 白 >

## フランス語

### 第4問

(20点)

問1 全文を日本語に訳せ。

### La Saint-Valentin

Le 14 février, c'est la Saint-Valentin. Mais quelle est l'origine de cette fête ? Personne ne le sait vraiment car il y a sept saints chrétiens qui s'appellent Valentin et qui sont fêtés le 14 février !

On raconte toutefois qu'un prêtre\* nommé Valentin était l'ami des enfants. Un jour, ce prêtre a été emprisonné. Les enfants, qui étaient tristes, lui ont passé des messages à travers les barreaux\*\* de sa cellule\*\*\*. Voilà peut-être pourquoi on échange des messages d'amour le jour de la Saint-Valentin !

De nos jours, la Saint-Valentin est célébrée dans beaucoup de pays, mais de manière très différente. Ainsi en France, les amoureux échangent des cadeaux. Au Japon, les femmes offrent des chocolats aux hommes.

[注]

\* prêtre : 司祭、聖職者

\*\* barreau(x) : 柵

\*\*\* cellule : 独房

問2 次の日本語に相当するフランス語となるよう [ ] の語をならべかえよ。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字にしてある。

① おたずねのご婦人はもう出かけられました。

[dame, déjà, demandez, est, la, partie, que, vous]

② 非常に忙しかったので、あなたに電話することができませんでした。

[ai, comme, étais, j', je, n', occupé, téléphoner, très, pas, pu, vous]

③ もしもっとお金があったら、車を買うんだけどなあ。

[achèterais, argent, avais, d', j', j', plus, si, une, voiture]

④ どちらの家のほうが古いですか？

[ancienne, ces, de, deux, est, la, laquelle, maisons, plus]

⑤ 私のオートバイは、弟のよりいい。

[celle, de, est, frère, ma, meilleure, mon, moto, que]

# 中 国 語

## 第4問

(20点)

問1 全文を日本語に訳せ。

人文与科学技术伦理关系面临的最大挑战，就是人类是掌控科学技术的主人，还是被科学技术所掌控的奴隶？面对强大的、无孔不入的科学技术力量，人类必须凭借更加强大的精神力量，才有可能保持自身的主体性地位，以及对于技术的掌控能力；方可防止科学技术力量的滥用，以及其对人类精神世界的侵蚀和物化。如果我们不加强对人文精神的重视和弘扬，不关注人与人、人与社会、人与自然界的伦理关系，不提升人类的教养和德行，不维护人的尊严、价值和命运，那么“单方强大”的科学技术就有可能对人性和德行构成侵蚀和破坏，对社会秩序和人类精神世界造成危机。

(「科技与人文，如同飞机的两翼」『新民晚报』日本版2009年4月27日)

問2 ( ) に適切な漢字1字を入れ、[ ] の日本語に相当する意味の中国語を完成させ、その全文をピンイン(中国式の表音ローマ字記号)で記せ。解答欄にはピンインのみを記すこと。

① 我喝多了咖啡，睡( )( )。

[わたしはコーヒーを飲み過ぎて寝つけない。]

② 我还要继续学( )( )。

[わたしはなお引き続き勉強していかなければならない。]

③ 是谁的责任，就( )谁( )承担。

[責任のある人に責任をとってもらおう。]

④ ( )我开始学习汉语( )，已经过了三年了。

[わたしが中国語を勉強し始めてから、すでに三年が過ぎました。]

⑤ 你出去的时候，( )门关( )。

[出かけるときには、ドアをきちんと閉めて下さい。]



< 空 白 >

## 韓国・朝鮮語

### 第4問

(20点)

問1 全文を日本語に訳せ。

「배가 고플 때는 어떻게 하면 좋을까요?」어렸을 때 학교에서 선생님이 이렇게 물어보신 적이 있었습니다. 우리는 여러 가지를 생각했지요. 어머니가 오실 때까지 계속 기다린다. 아니면 음식이 있는 데를 찾겠다 등 이것저것 대답했더니 선생님이 이렇게 말씀하셨습니다. 「그것도 좋지만 혹시 자기가 스스로 밥을 지을 수 있다면 그게 제일 좋지 않을까요?」이 말을 들었을 때 깜짝 놀란 것을 지금도 어제 일처럼 생각합니다. 그 이후 뭐든지 어려운 일이 생겼을 때 그냥 도움만을 기대하는 게 아니라 나 자신이 어떻게 해야 되는지를 생각하는 것이 제 습관이 되었습니다.

問2 次の各文を韓国・朝鮮語に訳せ(終止形は、適宜選択せよ)。

- ① 出発する前にもう一度チケットを確認してください。
- ② 授業は午前八時半に始まって午後三時に終わります。
- ③ 来週一緒に映画を見に行きませんか?
- ④ 一生懸命勉強しようと思いました。
- ⑤ 昨日あなたが電話された方はどなたですか?



