

平成 23 年度入学者選抜学力検査問題(前期日程)

外 国 語

英 語 I・英 語 II
リーディング・ライティング

(注 意)

1. 問題冊子は指示があるまで開かないこと。
2. 問題冊子は 9 ページ，解答用紙は 2 枚である。
指示があってから確認すること。
3. 解答はすべて解答用紙の指定のところに記入すること。
4. 解答用紙を持ち帰ってはならないが，問題冊子は必ず持ち帰ること。

[I] 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えよ。

Translation has played a central (though often unrecognized) role in human interaction for thousands of years. When kings, queens or ambassadors met on the international stage, there would always be interpreters present. But there are limits to what can be done in this way. The more a community is made up of various language groups, the less it can rely on individuals to ensure communication between those groups. In communities where only two or three languages are in contact, bilingualism (or trilingualism) is a possible solution, for most young children can acquire more than one language with unselfconscious ease. But in communities where there are many languages in contact, as in much of Africa and South-east Asia, such a natural solution does not readily apply.

The problem has traditionally been solved by finding a language to act as a *lingua franca*, or common language. Sometimes, when communities begin to trade with each other, they communicate by adopting a simplified language, known as a pidgin which combines elements of their different languages. Many such pidgin languages survive today in territories which formerly belonged to the European colonial nations, and act as *lingua francas*; for example, West African Pidgin English is used extensively between several ethnic groups along the West African coast. Sometimes a local language emerges as a *lingua franca* — usually the language of the most powerful ethnic group in the area, as in the case of Mandarin Chinese*. The other groups then learn this language with varying success and thus become to some degree bilingual. But most often, a language is accepted from outside the community, such as English or French, because of the political, economic, or religious influence of a foreign power.

The geographical extent to which a *lingua franca* can be used is entirely governed by political factors. Many *lingua francas* extend over quite small domains — between a few ethnic groups in one part of a single country, or

linking the trading populations of just a few countries, as in the West African case. By contrast, Latin was a *lingua franca* throughout the whole of the Roman Empire — at least, at the level of government (very few ‘ordinary’ people in the occupied areas would have spoken much Latin). And in modern times Swahili, Arabic, Spanish, French, English, Hindi, Portuguese and several other languages have developed a major international role as a *lingua franca* in limited areas of the world.

The prospect that a *lingua franca* might be needed for the whole world is something which has emerged strongly only in the twentieth century, and since the 1950s in particular. The chief international forum for political communication — the United Nations (UN) — dates only from 1945. Since then, many international organizations have come into being, such as the World Bank (also 1945), UNESCO and UNICEF (both 1946), the World Health Organization (1948) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (1957). Never before have so many countries (around 190, in the case of some UN organizations) been represented in international meetings. At a more restricted level, multinational regional or political groupings have come into being, such as the European Union.

The pressure to adopt a single *lingua franca*, to make communication in such contexts easier, is considerable, the alternative being expensive and impractical multi-way translation facilities. Usually a small number of languages have been designated official languages for an organization’s activities: for example, the UN was established with five official languages — English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. There is now a widespread view that it makes sense to try to reduce the number of languages involved in world organizations, if only to cut down on the vast amount of interpretation, translation and paper work required. Half the budget of an international organization can easily get swallowed up in translation costs. But trimming a translation budget is never easy, as obviously no country likes the thought of its language being given a reduced international standing. Language choice is always one of the most

sensitive issues facing a planning committee. The common situation is one where a committee does not have to be involved — where all the participants at an international meeting automatically use a single language, as a practical measure (a ‘working language’), because it is one which they have all come to learn for separate reasons. This situation seems to be slowly becoming a reality in meetings around the world, as general competence in English grows.

*Mandarin Chinese : 標準中国語(北京官話)

出典 : David Crystal, *English as a Global Language. Second Edition* (Cambridge University Press, 2003), pp. 11–13. 抜粋の上, 一部を変更している。

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)を和訳せよ。

問 3 現代において全地球的な *lingua franca* の成立を阻んでいる事情は, 本文ではどう説明されているか。日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

問 4 下に示してある a～d の *lingua franca* としてのそれぞれの特色を, 本文の記述にしたがって簡潔に日本語で説明せよ。

- a. West African Pidgin English
- b. Mandarin Chinese
- c. Latin
- d. Hindi

問 5 次の a～f の記述のうち、本文の内容と合致しないものを二つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a. 昔から、交渉場面では、通訳たちが重要な役割を果たしていた。
- b. 子供は無意識に複数の言語を身につける力を持っている。
- c. 言語状況の複雑なアフリカや東南アジアの多くの地域では、自分たちの言語の共通部分を核とする単純な言語で、意思疎通を図ってきた。
- d. ピジン語(pidgin)が現在も使われているのは、かつてヨーロッパ諸国の植民地だった地域が主である。
- e. 複数の言語が話される地域の中で、ある特定の言語が *lingua franca* になるのは、その言語を用いる人たちの勢力がもっとも強い場合である。
- f. *lingua franca* として機能する言語は、かなり広範な地域で用いられるものばかりである。

〔Ⅱ〕 次の英文を読んで以下の設問に答えよ。

It has been said that “what if?” is the historian’s favorite question. What ifs (or *counterfactuals* to use the technical term) are speculations about what might have happened if past events had turned out differently. What ifs have a genuine value that goes beyond being just a party game. They can be a tool to improve our understanding of history. They can reveal the basic elements of a confrontation, as well as its potential consequences.

History is the study of what actually happened, but that should not decrease the importance of *counterfactuals*. What ifs can define turning points in history and can lead us to question long-held beliefs. They can show that small accidents or split-second decisions are as likely to have major effects on history as large ones.

As George Will has noted, “The effect of ‘what if’ exercises is a keener appreciation of the difference that choice and chance make in the destiny of nations.” Nothing is more suited to ‘what if’ speculation than military history, where luck and accident, human failings or strengths, can make all the difference.⁽¹⁾

To be useful, however, what ifs must be historically possible. Unrealistic examples give *counterfactuals* a bad reputation. Historians avoid speculation about what would have happened if Napoleon had possessed an atom bomb or if Julius Caesar had used modern jet fighters.

Counterfactual scenarios can be divided into a number of categories, including acts of nature, human behavior and social forces. To begin with, think about the impact of weather on history. What if the “kamikaze” winds had not destroyed the Mongolian fleet during Kublai Khan’s invasion of Japan? Or consider the sudden fog on the East River that allowed George Washington and his army to escape after the Battle of Long Island in 1776. Without that fog, Washington might have been trapped by the British. もしそういうことが起こっていたら、合衆国は存在しているだろうか？⁽²⁾

Sometimes human behavior can make a major difference in world history. Consider the following. In 1931, a taxi driver in New York, looking for late-night customers, was driving around the city. It was a cold, shadowy night. As he turned north on Fifth Avenue, he noticed a rather short, fat man standing on the sidewalk. Suddenly, without warning, the man stepped into the road right into the taxi's path. Although the driver quickly stepped on the brakes, it was too late and his taxi hit the pedestrian. Luckily, the man was only injured. After two weeks in hospital, he was back on his feet and able to return home to his country.

Who was the man? It was Winston Churchill, the leader of Great Britain during its battle against the Nazis in World War II. Why did the accident happen? Because of different driving customs. In England, cars drive on the left. In the United States, they drive on the right. Being British, Churchill was not used to the traffic in New York. When crossing the road, he probably looked the wrong way to see if any cars were coming and didn't notice the taxi coming at him from the other direction.

Thanks to the driver's quick reaction, Churchill's life was saved. But what if the taxi had been going faster? Or if the driver had stepped on the brakes a split second later? How would history have changed? If Churchill had died in that accident in 1931, he would never have become Prime Minister during World War II. Without a strong leader, the British might have been defeated by the Nazis. If Britain had been defeated and the United States had stayed out of the war, Nazi Germany could have controlled the whole of Europe. As a result, we might all be studying German in school today, instead of English.

Counterfactuals can also involve a reconsideration of social forces. World War I makes a good case study. The war was set in motion by the death of an Austrian prince who was shot during a visit to Sarajevo. What if the shooter had missed? Would that have prevented World War I? Probably not. Historians agree there were deeper causes that had been building for some time. These

included European trade rivalries, an arms race, competition for colonies in Africa and a complex web of treaties that forced countries to go to war. When war broke out in August 1914, millions of young men in Germany, France, Russia and England were sent to the battlefields as soldiers to fight, kill and die for their countries.

World War I lasted four long years, destroyed a generation of youth and resulted in the deaths of 15 million people. But, things could easily have turned out differently. What if the war had ended after four months, instead of four years? By December 1914, France and Germany had suffered almost a million deaths each and had become stuck in an endless round of ground warfare. Faced with a crisis on the battlefield, a loss of motivation among soldiers and anti-war feelings at home, the leaders of the warring nations could easily have negotiated a peace treaty by the end of 1914.

What would the result have been? Adolf Hitler would probably have remained a poor artist selling paintings in Vienna. Instead of leading the Russian Revolution, Lenin would probably have died in Switzerland. Albert Einstein would have had a brilliant career, but in Europe, not America. Instead of dying on the battlefield, millions of young Europeans might have led happy, productive lives and contributed to a 20th century of peace and progress. Instead of learning about a terrible conflict that destroyed Europe, future school children would study about the “Four Months’ War of 1914” and thank their ancestors for choosing peace.

出典：R. Wilson ed., *What If? The World's Foremost Military Historians Imagine What Might Have Been* (Berkley Books, 1999). 抜粋の上、一部を変更している。

問 1 下線部(1)を和訳せよ。

問 2 下線部(2)の日本語になるように、下の単語を並べ、2と4と8の位置に入るべき語を記号で答えよ。

- a. exist b. the c. that d. United
e. had f. would g. States h. happened

If _____
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 ?

問 3 もしチャーチルが1931年にニューヨークで死亡していたら、どういうことが起こりえたか。その可能性を本文から三つ、日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

問 4 第一次世界大戦を1914年12月に開戦後四ヶ月で終わらせていたかもしれない要因を本文から二つ、日本語で簡潔に述べよ。

問 5 次の a～f の記述のうち、本文の内容と合致するものを二つ選び、記号で答えよ。

- a. Counterfactuals are a useful tool that historians use to explain what actually happened in history.
b. When using counterfactuals, historians avoid unrealistic examples such as what might have happened if Napoleon or Caesar had had modern weapons.
c. Because of a sudden fog, Washington became trapped on the East River after the Battle of Long Island.
d. Winston Churchill was injured in a car crash while driving in New York in 1931.
e. If Britain had been defeated in World War II, its relations with the United States would have grown much stronger.
f. If World War I had ended in 1914, Adolf Hitler would probably have spent his life as a painter in Vienna.

〔Ⅲ〕 次の日本語 1 と 2 を英訳せよ。

1. 私が初めて鳥取に来て驚いたことは、その自然の多様性である。鳥取県は小さな県なので、一日で大山からきれいな海岸まで多様な自然を楽しむことができる。海が見えるスキー場は、日本では珍しいのではないかと思う。

(オリジナル)

2. 歳を取ることは、今まではできていたことが一つずつできなくなっていくことだからつらいという人がいますが、できることがただ減っていくだけではなくて、逆に新たな景色もいっぱい見えるようになっているはずだと僕は思うわけです。

出典：養老孟司・久石譲『耳で考える—脳は名曲を欲する』(角川書店, 2009年), p. 183.