

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Listening to a gardening program the other day, I was struck by something the expert said about a particular type of potted plant. Do not water it once it has *come into bud, he advised. Cause it to feel stress, and it will produce more, and more beautiful, flowers.

5 Surely ⁽¹⁾ this advice is against everything that we are told by doctors. Stress is bad for us, they say. Stress is the cause of all sorts of diseases. Stress caused by overwork sometimes results in early death. Newspaper and magazine articles tell us how to reduce stress, or how to avoid it altogether. No one has a good word for stress.

10 And yet, I asked myself, if stress is good for plants, can there possibly be any value for us in it? ⁽²⁾ The longer I thought about it, the more it seemed to me that there is. Without a certain degree of tension and stress, we are apt to become lazy and neglect our duties. All students know that they should study regularly throughout the year, and then be able to face examinations without fear. In fact, 15 most students leave this study till the last possible moment, and then hastily try to (3) lost time.

Many of us, likewise, put off dealing with our problems until the deadline approaches. Every year I resolve that I will write all my Christmas cards and letters ahead of time, and avoid a last-minute rush; and every year I find that 20 once again I have left it too late for me to finish comfortably. Only when the tension increases ⁽⁴⁾ [working seriously / the job / do / to get / I / done / start].

In other fields too, when satisfaction enters in, creativity and curiosity go out of the window. What has been called ⁽⁵⁾ “divine discontent” — a creative dissatisfaction with the present situation, whatever it is — produces progress. And that 25 dissatisfaction is one type of stress.

Thus, it seemed to me, a certain degree of stress is necessary for human progress. Just how much is good, and how much is harmful, is the problem.

⁽⁶⁾ Those of us who are employed by a company whose policies demand long periods of stressful activity are to be sympathized with, since too much stress is

counterproductive. Those of us who are self-employed may have more freedom 30 to choose our own best level of stress. In either case, we need some preparation before the period of stress in order to be able to succeed.

So, like the potted plant in question, if we are watered sufficiently to begin with, and then left to struggle for a while on our own, we too may produce more and better flowers than one who, over-protected, has never had to try. 35

(注) come into bud : (木などが)芽を出す

(龍谷大)

問1 下線部(1)の内容として最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- ア. 植物に水をやりすぎてはいけない。
- イ. 医者から言われたことは必ず守る。
- ウ. できるだけストレスを感じないようにする。
- エ. 美しい花を多く咲かせるために植物にストレスを与える。

問2 下線部(2)を省略された部分の意味を明らかにして日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- ア. do away with イ. make up for ウ. put up with エ. run out of

問4 下線部(4)の語(句)を文意が通るように並べ換えなさい。

問5 下線部(5)の内容として最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- ア. mental sickness イ. indifference to stress
- ウ. a complaint against morality エ. a desire for improvement

問6 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- ア. ストレスがなければのびのびといい仕事ができる。
- イ. ある種のストレスは創造力や好奇心をかきたてる。
- ウ. 鉢植えの植物はかかさず水をやればたくさん花が咲く。
- エ. 現状に対する不満は大きなストレスを生み、それが人に悪い影響を及ぼす。

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

In 1800, a *stuffed animal arrived in England from the newly discovered continent of Australia. The continent had already been the source of plants and animals never seen before—but this one was ridiculous. It was nearly two feet long, and had fur-covered skin. It also had a flat rubber-like bill, a piece of skin
5 between its toes, a broad flat tail, and a *spur on each hind leg that was clearly intended to produce poison. What's more, under the tail was a single opening.

Zoologists stared at the thing in disbelief. Hair like a mammal! Bill and feet like an aquatic or water bird! Poison spurs like a snake! A single opening in the rear as though it laid eggs!

10 There was an explosion of anger. The thing was a joke. ⁽¹⁾Some unfunny joker in Australia, taking advantage of the distance and strangeness of the continent, had stitched together parts of widely different creatures and was intent on making fools of innocent zoologists in England.

Yet the skin seemed to fit together. There were no signs of artificial joining.
15 Was it or was it not a fake? And if it wasn't a fake, ⁽²⁾was it a mammal with reptilian characteristics, or a reptile with mammalian characteristics, or was it partly bird, or what?

The discussion went on heatedly for decades. Even the name emphasized the ways in which it didn't seem like a mammal despite its hair. One early name
20 was *Platypus anatinus*, which is Latin for "Flat-foot, duck-like." Unfortunately, the term "platypus" had already been applied to a type of beetle and there could be no duplication in scientific names. It therefore received another name, *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, which means "Bird-beak, paradoxical."

Slowly, however, zoologists had to reach agreement and admit that the creature
25 was real and not a fake, however upsetting it might be to zoological notions. For one thing, there were increasingly reliable reports from people in Australia who caught glimpses of the creature alive. The *paradoxus* was dropped and the scientific name is now *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*.

To the general public, however, it is the "*duckbill platypus," or even just the

duckbill, the queerest mammal (assuming it is a mammal) in the world. 30

⁽³⁾When specimens were received in such condition as to make it possible to study the internal organs, it appeared that the heart was just like those of mammals and not at all like those of reptiles. The egg-forming machinery in the female, however, was not at all like that of mammals, but like that of birds or reptiles. It seemed really and truly to be an egg-layer. 35

It wasn't till 1884, however, that the actual eggs laid by a creature with hair were found. They were not the eggs of a platypus, but another Australian species, the *spiny anteater. That was worth an excited announcement. A group of British scientists were meeting in Montreal at the time, and the egg-discoverer, W. H. Caldwell, sent them a message to announce the finding. 40

It wasn't till the twentieth century that the intimate life of the duckbill came to be known. It is an aquatic animal, living in Australian fresh water at a wide variety of temperatures—from tropical streams at sea level to cold lakes at an elevation of a mile.

(注) stuffed : 剥製の spur : かぎづめ duckbill platypus : カモノハシ
spiny anteater : ハリモグラ

(東北大)

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 英国の動物学者たちが下線部(2)のような疑問を抱いた理由を、本文に即して70字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 カモノハシの学名が *Platypus anatinus* から *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* に変更された理由を簡潔に日本語で述べなさい。

問5 本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～クから3つ選びなさい。

ア. Plants and animals brought from Australia were all familiar and the duckbill was no exception.

イ. By the end of the nineteenth century, zoologists already understood the life of duckbills completely.

ウ. What had seemed like egg-forming machinery turned out to be an organ for swimming.

エ. It was discovered that there are creatures other than duckbills that lay eggs though they are mammals.

- オ. We now know that duckbills can only live in a limited range of water temperatures.
- カ. When the first duckbill was introduced, some people were angry, some considered it artificial, and some stared at it in disbelief.
- キ. Zoologists kept on discussing heatedly for decades where the stuffed animal had come from.
- ク. A message informed British scientists in Montreal of the existence of eggs laid by a creature with hair, other than the duckbill.



30 min.
466 words

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

From 1950 to 1980, the so-called “Green Revolution” swept the world. World food production doubled with the introduction of a new approach to agriculture. It involved the large-scale cultivation of new types of grain (wheat, corn, and rice), and the extensive use of chemicals and farm machinery.

These ideas were the cause of the early, enormous success of this “revolution.”⁵ However, the “Green Revolution” methods no longer appear to be so successful. Though the population continues to grow, food production has failed to (1) it.

There are a number of reasons for this. One reason lies in (2a). The new kinds of grain produce much more than traditional grains, but only under¹⁰ certain conditions. In order to get maximum production, farmers must use large amounts of expensive chemical *fertilizers. They also need to use expensive chemical *insecticides since the new grains are more easily damaged by insects. Expensive watering systems are also necessary for these grains, especially in drier areas. Many farmers cannot afford to buy all the chemicals and equipment.¹⁵

(2b) is another reason for the lower grain production. The large-scale farming of a single crop creates the perfect conditions for erosion. In dry areas, especially, the loss of top soil has lowered the productivity of the land. In these areas, also, grain production has been limited by lack of water. The new types of grain require much more water than⁽³⁾ [grow / to / people / the grain / used].²⁰

Yet another reason for lower production lies in (2c). Though these fertilizers and insecticides raise production levels at first, they must be used in increasing amounts after that. Many farmers cannot afford to buy more, and so production decreases. These chemicals have other effects that are expensive in the long run. They flow into the ground water, causing pollution and health²⁵ problems. As people learn about these problems, they put pressure on farmers to further limit their use of chemicals.

Finally, the Green Revolution has brought about (2d) that has interfered with food production. The problem lies in the cost of the new agricultural

30 methods. Only the larger landowners can afford to make the necessary investments for maximum production of the new grains. With their profits, the large landowners then buy land from the smaller farmers. ⁽⁴⁾ This way, the large landowners become ever richer and the number of landless poor people increases. Social tensions naturally increase in this situation.

35 Clearly, it is time to question the methods of the Green Revolution. Governments and farmers need to look at the overall picture and long-term effects. ⁽⁵⁾ They need to find new methods that will better meet the needs of the world's hungry people and that will also be less harmful.

(注) fertilizer: 肥料 insecticide: 殺虫剤

(神戸学院大)

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. get rid of イ. run out of ウ. keep up with エ. come up with

問2 空所(2a)～(2d)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。ただし、文頭にくるべき語も小文字で始められている。

ア. social and political conflict
イ. the nature of the chemicals that farmers have used
ウ. the expense of the new farming methods
エ. soil erosion

問3 下線部(3)の語(句)を文意が通るように並べ換えなさい。

問4 下線部(4)の内容を50字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問6 英文のタイトルとして最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. Environmental effects of the “Green Revolution”
イ. Increase in food production through the “Green Revolution”
ウ. Some negative aspects of the “Green Revolution”
エ. Success of the “Green Revolution”



30 min.
465 words

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

It's interesting how much e-mail affects our personal space. While some businesses have replaced much inter-office phone communication with e-mail, most users see e-mail as a medium that protects their private space far more than the telephone. E-mail gives us the freedom to communicate ⁽¹⁾ on our own terms: it's possible for us to communicate without allowing anyone to hear our voice or see our face.

While e-mail offers personal privacy, it also enables us to start a conversation with people we aren't acquainted with. We send e-mail to people we would rarely telephone or request to see face-to-face. Of course, the people we send messages to have the option to respond at their own convenience—or not at all. ⁽²⁾ There is a growing tendency to make e-mail addresses, but not phone numbers, public. This practice is a result of the increasing acceptance of e-mail as a form of direct contact, even with well-known people we usually couldn't approach in person.

If there is no voice to hear and no face to see, many e-mail users become very open about the information they are willing to reveal on-line. ⁽³⁾ The lack of visual and auditory signals greatly increases the amount of information speakers are willing to let others know about themselves. People write things in e-mails they would not want to say in a face-to-face conversation or on the telephone.

An important point is the degree of exposure a person perceives. Investigators in one study demonstrated that even (4) reduces your sense of privacy. In the experiment, participants were asked to comment either on intimate or on non-intimate topics while sitting alone in one of two small rooms and speaking into a microphone. One room had bare walls; the other contained a large mirror. When discussing intimate topics, participants in the mirrored room were less likely to enjoy the task, had the longest times before answering questions, gave the shortest answers, and gave less intimate information than those who couldn't see themselves. Thus, the more we keep our personal details private, the more likely we are to speak our minds.

30 E-mail as we know it allows a high degree of privacy, which, in turn, helps
(5) generate more openness. There are continuing reports from parents about e-mail communication with their children who have left home for college. Sons and daughters who had little to say to their parents while still in high school, who even now rarely write or phone home, commonly e-mail just to “chat.”

35 Similarly, research on the role of computers has shown that people offer more
(6) information about themselves when answering questions using a computer than when answering the same questions on paper or through a face-to-face interview. The differences were especially noticeable when the information at issue was personally sensitive.

(愛知県立大)

問1 下線部(1)とほぼ同じ意味を表すものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ア. in the interests of others | イ. the way we want others to |
| ウ. in our own words | エ. the way we want to |

問2 下線部(2)の理由を30字程度の日本語で述べなさい。

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ア. seeing yourself | イ. hearing yourself |
| ウ. seeing others | エ. hearing others |

問5 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ア. incorrect and biased | イ. accurate and complete |
| ウ. official and recent | エ. general and interesting |

5

30 min.
507 words

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Until recently, Kovalam, a small fishing village in India's Kerala state, could not keep up with its rising popularity. (1) Attracted by clean beaches, friendly people and a relaxed way of life, visitors from as far away as Europe began coming in large numbers to the region in the mid-1960s. Over the next two decades, investors rushed in to meet the demand, building row upon row of new hotels, 5 restaurants and souvenir shops. But in 1993 the tourist stream began to slow. By 2000, the number of tourists had decreased by 40 percent.

Travel experts (2a) ruled out economic factors and shifting tourist tastes, finally explaining the decline as one caused by the community's waste management problems. Like many popular destinations in the developing world, Kovalam has 10 no formal plan to deal with the growing levels of garbage generated by tourists. Hotels and other facilities collect recyclable items, such as glass, paper and metal scraps, for reuse by local industries whenever possible. The less desirable items — plastic bottles and even uneaten food, for example — simply pile up in towering mounds or are dumped into nearby streams, posing the risk of serious 15 disease.

Yet, a local politician complained, “Nobody bothers about the health issues faced by people. Everybody wants Kovalam beach to be clean just so it can get more business.”

These problems are not unique to Kovalam. Increasingly, developing countries 20 are turning to tourism as a way to (2b) diversify their economies, stimulate investments and create earnings.

Tourism is one of the world's least regulated industries. (3) This has implications for communities and cultures around the world. Hotels, tourist transport and related activities consume huge amounts of energy, water and other resources; 25 and they produce pollution, often in destinations that are unprepared to deal with these impacts. In addition, many communities face cultural troubles and other unwelcome changes that accompany higher visitor numbers. (4) Fears of terrorism and the safety of air travel may have lessened interest in some international

30 travel for the time being. However, over the long term the demand for tourism is expected to resume its steady rise.

Many governments, industry groups and others are promoting responsible travel that makes money and creates jobs while also protecting the local environments and cultures. While it does succeed in some circumstances, this kind of
35 environmentally responsible tourism can produce many of the same problems as ordinary tourism, including the creation of waste. In some cases it is little more than a marketing tool for businesses hoping to promote (2c) an environmentally conscious image.

As tourism's impacts, both good and bad, continue to spread, it is more and
40 more important to redirect activities onto a path that protects local resources to the fullest. (5) This will require deep changes that reach far beyond the scope of responsible tourism. A broad range of people and organizations, including executives at large companies, governments, nongovernmental groups and the tourists themselves, will need to become involved with the efforts to protect and
45 maintain, at all levels, the environment and culture of the various places to which tourists go.

(東工大)

問 1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部(2a)～(2c)とほぼ同じ意味を表すものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

(2a) ア. claimed that economic factors and shifting tastes were the main causes

イ. denied that economic factors and shifting tastes were to blame

ウ. found out that economic factors and waste managements violated the laws

エ. found out that tourists tended to choose inexpensive and better tasting food

(2b) ア. concentrate on a few key areas

イ. produce a range of various products and services

ウ. start trading with many different countries

エ. strictly control their economic output

(2c) ア. an image of a company particularly interested in environmental issues

イ. an image of a company set up in a certain environment

ウ. an image of consumers harming the environment

エ. an image of consumers who know what they want to buy

問 3 下線部(3)の内容を30字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問 4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 5 下線部(5)の内容を日本語で述べなさい。



30 min.
499 words

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

How often do we say “Of course I believe it—I saw it with my own eyes!” But (1) can we really be so sure what it is that our eyes tell us? For example, take the simple question, “How big is the moon?”

Could any of us make a good estimate of the moon’s size (2) [had / read / 5 astronomers / not / if / what / us / we / tell] about its diameter? What does looking at the moon, or any other object, tell us about its real size? What do we mean by “real” size or “real” shape, or other appearance, for that matter? Can we believe what we see of things; or rather, putting it the other way round, what do we mean when we say we believe that a thing has a certain size or 10 shape?

The brain interprets the image on the *retina in the light of all sorts of other “information” it receives. Perception, in fact, is by no means a simple recording of the details of the world seen outside. It is a selection of those features with which we are familiar. (3) What it amounts to is that we do not so much believe 15 what we see as see what we believe. Seeing is an activity not only of our eyes but of the (4), which works as a sort of selecting machine. Out of all the images presented to it it chooses for recognition (5) those that fit most closely with the world learned by past experience.

(6) I want to give a few more examples to show how what the brain has learned 20 influences the process we call “seeing things.” Seeing, they say, is believing. But is it? An arrangement can be made in such a way that a person looks through a peephole into a bare corridor, so bare that it gives no clues about distance. If you now show him a piece of white paper in the corridor and ask how large it is, his reply will be influenced by any suggestion you make as to 25 what the piece of paper may be. If you tell him that the particular piece of paper is a business card, he will say that it is quite (7a). Show him the piece of paper at the same distance and tell him that it is a large envelope, and he will say that it is (7b). On the other hand, if you show a very (7c) playing card, say a Queen of Spades, he will say that it is very close, and if you

show a (7d) one he will say it is a long way away, because, you see, playing 30 cards are nearly always of a standard size. In fact, the size of things we perceive depends upon what we otherwise know about them. When we see a car from far away, its image on the retina is no bigger than that of a toy seen near, but we take the surroundings into consideration and give its proper (8).

(注) retina : 網膜

(神戸大)

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 下線部(2)の語を文意が通るように並べ換えなさい。

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 空所(4)に入れるのに最も適当な1語を本文中から探して答えなさい。

問5 下線部(5)を2語で具体的に書き換えなさい。

問6 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 空所(7a)～(7d)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

ア. large イ. tiny ウ. near エ. further away

問8 空所(8)に入れるのに最も適当な1語を本文中から探して答えなさい。

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

If Yusuf K. Hamied came down with a grave illness requiring expensive medical treatment, he could afford it. Hamied controls the third largest *pharmaceutical company in India and owns acres of invaluable real estate in Bombay. "God has been kind," he says.

5 But for millions of people the opposite is the case, and 19 months ago Hamied did something remarkable for them. At a European Commission medical meeting in Brussels, he expressed the conviction that no companies should be allowed an *oligopoly on life-saving drugs and then proceeded to destroy one of the most outrageous of them all by offering to sell anti-AIDS
10 drugs at a small percentage of the going price. As a result, developing countries are starting to get the drug cocktail that has saved thousands of lives. "We have an epidemic on our hands," insists Hamied. "How can you justify selling something that costs \$200 for \$10,000?"

What Hamied did was to cut through the selfish arguments of Western drug
15 companies that put *shareholders' interests before the lives of millions. Indian pharmaceutical companies, including Hamied's Cipla, have an advantage: it's legal in India to copy a medicine designed abroad and put it on the local market, as long as the companies can prove they use a different manufacturing process. But they can't export to countries with stricter patent laws. When Hamied went to
20 Brussels in 2000, a year's treatment with AIDS cocktail cost a patient \$10,000 to \$12,000. Western countries holding the patents insisted they had to earn back their original research and development expenses. Hamied said it was time the victims got treatment (5) the patent issues and offered to sell his cocktail for \$800 to \$1,000 per year. A few weeks later he lowered that price to \$600
25 for government purchases. Today, Thailand and Brazil have begun manufacturing and selling the AIDS cocktail. Last month, Cipla won World Health Organization approval to market the AIDS drug wherever local governments agree to allow its sale.

Hamied is proof you can do well by doing good: the anti-AIDS cocktail he sells

(6) lives while helping maintain his own high standard of living. Hamied, 30 who earned his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Cambridge, considers the AIDS battle part of a broader campaign to maintain India's loose patent regime. India's patent laws are supposed to meet World Trade Organization standards if the country ratifies the WTO's intellectual property treaty. Hamied says that could make his people very helpless against 35 *profiteering drug companies and India has an estimated 4 million HIV-positive cases. Hamied has the fight of his life ahead on his own turf.

(注) pharmaceutical: 製薬の

oligopoly: 寡占 (少数の大企業が市場を支配している状態)

shareholder: 株主 profiteering: 暴利をむさぼる

(茨城大)

問1 下線部(1)はどのようなことか、40字以内の日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問2 下線部(2)に含まれないものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. 株主の利益を優先する製薬会社の主張を抑える。

イ. エイズ混合薬を廉価で販売する。

ウ. 抗エイズ薬の特許を申請する。

エ. 命を救う薬品の寡占を許すべきでないと表明する。

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 下線部(4)を日本語に訳しなさい。

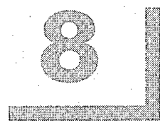
問5 空所(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. because of イ. regardless of ウ. thanks to エ. according to

問6 空所(6)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. loses イ. deprives ウ. liberates エ. sustains

問7 下線部(7)の内容を25字以内の日本語で述べなさい。



30 min.
523 words

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

There is a large amount of evidence which shows that people believe words to have magic powers. This is most easily illustrated with those very special words, people's names. In the traditions of modern Ethiopia, the real name of a child is (1) to prevent the child from being influenced magically through the use of the name. It is believed that knowledge of the name gives power over the person who bears that name.

Beliefs of this type are widespread throughout the world. In Borneo, for example, (2) the name of a sickly child is traditionally changed so that the spirits tormenting it will be deceived and leave the child alone. The spirits, apparently, can recognize people only by their names, not through other characteristics. An extreme example was reported by the early explorers in *the Marquesas Islands. There it was possible for two people to exchange names as a sign of mutual respect. But this exchange of names also involved an exchange of responsibilities: obligations concerning the family, friends, and even enemies went with the change of name. A man might even be expected to go to war because of the (3) to his new name.

In some cultures, the use of a particular name is an offence. In imperial China, for instance, it was a crime to use the name of a reigning emperor. This could provide problems when the emperor's name was also a common word. If this occurred in an English-speaking country today where the emperor's name was (4), it would be illegal to talk about a (4) from the electricity company, a (4) before parliament, or the (4) of a bird. Similar prohibitions are found among *the Zulus: there a woman is not allowed to utter the name of her husband or the names of his parents.

Similar kinds of constraints can apply to the names of things, as well as to the names of people. It is fairly common to find a taboo against the use of the name of a powerful animal such as a bear, tiger, or crocodile. Instead, phrases like 'honey-eater' or nicknames like 'Bruin' are used. (5) In parts of Africa and India it is not acceptable to call a snake a 'snake.' Instead, you say things like 'There

is a strap' or 'There is a rope.' It is believed that if you call something a snake, it is likely to act like a snake and bite you. In a similar way, *Bavarian farmers in Germany traditionally do not call a fox a 'fox,' in case using the word brings the fox and causes it to attack their hens. In a very similar way, we still say 'Talk of the devil,' suggesting that speaking of someone causes them to appear. Finally, and more subtly, it used to be the case in China that a doctor who did not have the appropriate drug for his patient would write the name of the drug on a piece of paper, burn it, and get the patient to eat the ashes. It was believed that the name of the drug would be just as effective as the drug itself.

(注) the Marquesas Islands: マルケサス諸島 (フランス領ポリネシアの群島)
the Zulus: ズールー族 (アフリカ南部に住むバンツール族に属する種族)
Bavarian: バイエルンの (バイエルンはドイツ南部の州)

(熊本県立大)

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. adopted イ. called ウ. concealed エ. disclosed

問2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. reference イ. responsibility ウ. familiarity エ. superiority

問4 空所(4)に共通して入る最も適当な1語を答えなさい。ただし、大文字で始めても、小文字で始めてもかまわない。

問5 下線部(5)の理由を50字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

問6 本文の内容と一致するものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. ズールー族では、女性が自分の夫や自分の両親の名前を口にするには許されていない。

イ. かつて中国では、医者が適切な薬を持っていないときに、その薬の名前を書いた紙を燃やしてその灰を患者に食べさせていた。

ウ. ドイツのバイエルンでは、「キツネ」という言葉が人間に病気をもたらすと信じられているので、動物のキツネを「キツネ」と呼ぶことを避けている。

エ. マルケサス諸島における最近の調査では、誰かと出会うとお互いの尊敬の証として必ず名前を交換することがわかった。

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

David Greybeard first showed me how (1) the distinction between animals and humans can be. Forty years ago I befriended David, a chimpanzee, during my first field trip to Gombe in Tanzania. One day I offered him a nut in my open palm. He looked directly into my eyes, took the nut out of my hand and 5 dropped it. At the same moment he gently squeezed my hand as if to say, I don't want it but I understand your motives.

Since chimpanzees are thought to be *physiologically close to humans, researchers use them as test ^(2a) subjects for new drugs and *vaccines. In the labs, these very sociable creatures often live isolated from one another in 5-by-5-foot cages, where 10 they grow bad-tempered and sometimes violent. Dogs, cats and rats are also kept in poor conditions and ^(2b) subjected to painful procedures. Many people would find it hard to sympathize with rats, but dogs and cats are part of our lives. Ten or fifteen years ago, when the use of animals in medical testing was first brought to my attention, I decided to visit the labs myself. ⁽³⁾ Many people 15 working there had forced themselves to believe that animal testing is the only way forward for medical research.

Once we accept that animals are capable of feeling, is it ethical to use them in research? From the point of view of the animals, it is quite simply wrong. From our standpoint, it seems ridiculous to equate a rat with a human being. If 20 we clearly and honestly believe that using animals in research will, in the end, reduce massive human suffering, it would be difficult to argue that ⁽⁴⁾ doing so is unethical. How do we find a way out of this dilemma?

One thing we can do is change our way of thinking. We can begin by (5) the assumption that animals are essential to medical research. Scientists 25 have concluded that chimpanzees are not useful for AIDS research because, even though their genetic makeup differs from ours by about 1 percent, their *immune systems deal much differently with the AIDS virus. Many scientists test drugs and vaccines on animals simply because they are required to by law rather than out of scientific merit. This is a shame, because our medical technology is

beginning to provide alternatives. We can perform many tests on cell and tissue 30 *cultures without needing to harm animals. Computer simulations can also cut down on the number of animal tests we need to run. We aren't exploring ⁽⁶⁾ these alternatives vigorously enough.

Ten or fifteen years ago animal-rights activists resorted to violence against humans in their efforts to break through the public's terrible indifference and 35 lack of imagination on this issue. This extremism is counterproductive. ⁽⁷⁾ I believe that more and more people are becoming aware that to use animals thoughtlessly, without any anguish or making an effort to find another way, diminishes us as human beings.

(注) physiologically：生理学的に vaccine：ワクチン immune：免疫の
culture：培養

(北海道大)

問1 空所(1)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. clear イ. convenient ウ. fundamental エ. fuzzy

問2 下線部(2a)(2b)とほぼ同じ意味で用いられた subject を含む文を、次のア～エからそれぞれ1つずつ選びなさい。

ア. Prices may be subject to change without notice.

イ. Innocent civilians were subjected to inhumane treatment.

ウ. The subjects of this experiment were all men aged 35.

エ. Until about 20 years ago, the subject of the environment was hardly discussed.

問3 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問4 下線部(4)の内容を表す語句を文中から抜き出しなさい。

問5 空所(5)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. accepting イ. making ウ. supporting エ. questioning

問6 下線部(6)の内容を表す語句を文中から2つ抜き出しなさい。

問7 下線部(7)を日本語に訳しなさい。

次の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

(1) It is worth looking at one or two aspects of the way a mother behaves towards her baby. The usual *fondling, *cuddling and cleaning require little comment, but the position in which she holds the baby against her body when resting is rather revealing. Careful American studies have disclosed that (2) 80 per cent of mothers cradle their infants in their left arms, holding them against the left side of their bodies. If asked to explain the significance of this preference, most people reply that it is obviously due to the fact that more mothers are right-handed. By holding the babies in their left arms, the mothers keep their *dominant arm free for manipulations. But a detailed analysis shows that this is 5 not the case. (3), there is a slight difference between right-handed and left-handed females, but not enough to provide an adequate explanation. It emerges that 83 per cent of right-handed mothers hold the baby on the left side, but then so do 78 per cent of left-handed mothers. In other words, only (4) per cent of the left-handed mothers have their dominant hands free for 15 actions. Clearly there must be another less obvious explanation.

The only other clue comes from (5) [the left side / the heart / the fact / that / is / of / on] the mother's body. Could it be that the sound of her heart-beat is the vital factor? And in what way? Thinking along these lines it was argued that perhaps during its existence inside the body of the mother, the growing *embryo 20 *becomes fixated on the sound of the heart-beat. If this is so, then the re-discovery of this familiar sound after birth might have a calming effect on the infant, especially as it has just been thrust into a strange and frighteningly new world outside. If this is so, then the mother, either instinctively or unconsciously, would soon arrive at the discovery that her baby is more at peace 25 if held on the left against her heart, than on the right.

(6) This may sound strange, but tests have now been carried out which reveal that it is nevertheless the true explanation. Groups of new-born babies in a hospital nursery were exposed for a considerable time to the recorded sound of a heart-beat at a standard rate of 72 beats per minute. There were nine babies in

each group and it was found that one or more of them was crying for 60 per cent of the time when the sound was not switched on, but that this figure fell to only 38 per cent when the heart-beat recording was *thumping away. The heart-beat groups also showed a greater weight-gain than the others, although the amount of food taken was the same in both cases. Clearly the beatless groups were burning up a lot more energy as a result of the vigorous actions of their 35 (7).

(注) fondling : 撫でてやること cuddling : 抱きしめてやること
dominant arm : 利き腕 embryo : 胎児
become fixated on A : Aを心の奥底に記憶する
thump away : ドキンドキンと鳴る

(和歌山大)

問1 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問2 下線部(2)について、本文で正しい理由として挙げられているものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. 多くの母親が右ききだから。

イ. 赤ん坊を左胸に抱く方が、母親にとって安全だから。

ウ. 左胸に抱く方が赤ん坊は安らぐと、母親が感じとるから。

エ. 左胸に赤ん坊を抱けば、母親は右手で用事をすることができるから。

問3 空所(3)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. For example イ. In addition ウ. Therefore エ. True

問4 空所(4)に入る最も適当な数字を答えなさい。

問5 下線部(5)の語(句)を文意が通るように並べ換えなさい。

問6 下線部(6)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問7 空所(7)に入れるのに最も適当なものを、次のア～エから1つ選びなさい。

ア. crying イ. eating ウ. sleeping エ. listening