

# 平成 17 年度前期日程入学試験学力検査問題

平成 17 年 2 月 25 日

## 外 国 語

英 語 1～12ページ

ド イ ツ 語 13～16ページ

フ ラ ン ス 語 17～21ページ

志望学部	試 験 科 目	試 験 時 間
工 学 部	英語(指定)	10:00～11:40 (100分)
工学部以外 の学部	英語, ドイツ語, フ ランス語のうちから 1科目選択	

(問題冊子をみてから選択の変更をする者は、答案紙の交換を申し出ること。)

### 注 意 事 項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子、答案紙を開いてはいけない。
2. この問題冊子は、21 ページである。問題冊子の白紙のページや問題の余白は草案のために使用してよい。なお、ページの脱落、印刷不鮮明の箇所などがあった場合には申し出ること。
3. 解答は、必ず黒鉛筆(シャープペンシルも可)で記入し、ボールペン・万年筆などを使用してはいけない。
4. 答案紙の受験記号番号欄(1枚につき2か所)には、忘れずに受験票と同じ受験記号番号を記入すること。
5. 解答は、必ず答案紙の指定された箇所に記入すること。
6. 答案紙は、持ち帰ってはいけない。
7. 試験終了後、この問題冊子は持ち帰ること。

# 英 語

I 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

The famous ecologist Rachel Carson (1907–1964) was, in her own words, “a solitary child.” Brought up in a small town, she spent “a great deal of time in woods and beside streams, learning the birds and the insects and flowers.” When she was young, Rachel loved to read and thought she would become a writer. Then she decided to be a scientist, and at first believed that meant giving up writing. But of course it didn't have to mean that at all. She wrote of science and the natural world, and did it so well that all who read her books gained a new awareness of their environment.

However, at first, no one paid much attention to what she wrote. Then, in July 1951, Oxford University Press published Rachel Carson's book *The Sea Around Us*. The publisher didn't expect much in the way of sales. What would you think if you were publishing a book about the ocean? There were hardly any humans in the book; it was all about \*reefs and islands and sea creatures and \*coral and sea plants. Would you expect many people to read it? Oxford University Press printed a modest number of copies.

The publisher was quickly astonished, and out of books. *The Sea Around Us* became a best-seller — a huge best-seller. *The New York Times* called it “the outstanding book of the year.” Eventually it was translated into thirty-two languages. It introduced ideas about ecology and conservation to large numbers of people. It was enormously influential. Ecology — which comes from the Greek word meaning “habitation”— is the scientific study of our home: the earth.

“We live in a scientific age; yet we assume that knowledge of science is the special right of only a small number of human beings, isolated in their laboratories. This is not true. The materials of science are the materials of life itself. Science is part of the reality of living; it is the ‘what,’ the ‘how,’ and the ‘who’ of everything in our experience,” said Rachel Carson.

“It is impossible to understand human beings without understanding the  
(A)

environmental forces that have molded them physically and mentally,” she wrote. Then she attempted to explain that environment. Here is an excerpt from *The Sea Around Us*:

The Hawaiian islands, which have lost their native plants and animals faster than almost any other area in the world, are a classic example of the results of interfering with natural balances. Certain relations of animal to plant, and of plant to soil, had grown up through the centuries. When man came in and rudely disturbed this balance, he set off a whole series of chain reactions.

*The Sea Around Us* made Rachel Carson famous, but the last book she wrote, *Silent Spring*, created enemies among powerful interest groups. It took courage to write that book. It was a look at a serious subject —\*pesticides— and how they were poisoning the earth and its inhabitants. In *Silent Spring*, Carson attacked the chemical and food industries, and the Department of Agriculture.

<sup>(3)</sup>They lost no time in fighting back. Rachel Carson was mocked and ridiculed as a “hysterical woman.” Her editor wrote, “Her opponents must have realized that she was questioning not only the agricultural use of poisons, but also the basic irresponsibility of a technological society toward the natural world.”

Yet the fury and fervor of the attacks only brought her more readers. U.S. President Kennedy asked for a special report on pesticides. The report confirmed what Carson had written, and it made important recommendations for reducing and controlling the use of pesticides.

The public had been generally unaware of the danger of the poisons sprayed on plants, but now things had changed. Modestly, Rachel Carson said that one book couldn't change much, but on that she may have been wrong.

注 \*reef 砂洲<sup>さす</sup>

\*coral サンゴ

\*pesticide 殺虫剤などの農薬

問 1 下線部(A), (B)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2 下線部 (1) it, (2) that, (3) They, (4) that はそれぞれ具体的に何を指しますか、本文中から最も適切な箇所を抜き出しなさい。

問 3 次の英文の中から、本文の内容に合致するものを3つ選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. The famous ecologist Rachel Carson wrote science fiction as well.
2. Printing a modest number of copies was enough for the readers of Rachel Carson's book, *The Sea Around Us*.
3. Not only *The Sea Around Us* but also *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson had a great influence on a huge number of people.
4. *The New York Times* wrote a critical editorial on *The Sea Around Us* when it was published.
5. Knowledge of science had been shared by a lot of people in the United States, which was one of the reasons why many people read *The Sea Around Us*.
6. Many people read Rachel Carson's *The Sea Around Us*, but only in the United States.
7. The Department of Agriculture was criticized by Rachel Carson in her *Silent Spring*.
8. Rachel Carson was despised and called a "hysterical woman" by her enemies when she published *Silent Spring*.
9. President Kennedy couldn't do anything about what Rachel Carson had written, because he had more important things to do.

問題Ⅱは6ページ以降にあります。

II 次の英文を読んで、以下の問いに答えなさい。

My daughter Olivia, who just turned three, has an imaginary friend whose name is Charlie Ravioli. Olivia is growing up in \*Manhattan, and so Charlie Ravioli has a lot of local traits: he lives in an apartment on \*Madison, he dines on grilled chicken, fruit, and water, and, having reached the age of seven and a half, he feels, or is thought, “old.” However, the most peculiarly local thing about Olivia’s imaginary playmate is this: he is always too busy to play with her. She holds her toy cell phone up to her ear, and we hear her talk into it: “Ravioli? It’s Olivia. It’s Olivia. Come and play? O.K. Call me. Bye.” Then she snaps it shut, and shakes her head. <sup>(A)</sup> “I always get his answering machine,” she says. Or she will say, “I spoke to Ravioli today.” “Did you have fun?” my wife and I ask. “No. He was busy working. On a television.”

On a good day, she “runs into” her invisible friend and they go to a coffee shop. “I ran into Charlie Ravioli,” she announces at dinner after a day when, of course, she stayed home, played, had a nap, had lunch, paid a visit to the Central Park Zoo, and then had another nap. “We had coffee, but then he had to run.” She sighs, sometimes at her inability to make their schedules fit together, but <sup>(B)</sup> she accepts it as inevitable, just the way life is. “I ran into Charlie Ravioli today,” she says. “He was working.” Then she adds brightly, “But we hopped into a taxi.” “What happened then?” we ask. “We grabbed lunch,” she says.

It seemed obvious that Ravioli was a romantic figure of the big exotic life that went on outside her little limited life of parks and playground—drawn, in particular, from a nearly (1) imitation of the words she hears her mother use when she talks about *her* day with *her* friends. (“How was your day?” Sighing: “Oh, you know. I tried to make a date with Meg, but I couldn’t find her, so I left a message on her machine. Then I ran into Emily after that meeting I had in \*SoHo, and we had coffee and then she had to go, but by then Meg had reached me on my cell phone and we arranged. . . .”) I was concerned,

though, that Charlie Ravioli might also be the sign of some “trauma,” some loneliness in Olivia’s life reflected in imaginary form. “It seems odd to have an imaginary playmate who’s always too busy to play with you,” Martha, my wife, said to me. “Shouldn’t your imaginary playmate be someone you tell secrets to and sing songs with? It shouldn’t be someone who’s always *hopping* into taxis.”<sup>(C)</sup>

Charlie Ravioli was becoming so constant and oddly discouraging a companion — “He cancelled lunch. Again,” Olivia would say — that we thought we ought to look into it. One of my sisters is a (2) psychologist who specializes in close scientific studies of what goes on inside the heads of one- and two- and three-year-olds. Though she grew up in the stressful \*East, she lives in California now, where she grows basil in her garden and jars her own organic marmalades. I e-mailed this sister for help with the Ravioli issue — how (3) should we be? — and she sent me back an e-mail, along with an attached file, and, after several failed cell-phone connections, we at last spoke on a telephone line.

“An imaginary playmate isn’t any kind of trauma-marker,” my sister said. “It’s just the opposite: it’s a sign that the child is now (4) enough to begin to understand how to organize her experience into stories.” The significant thing about imaginary friends, she went on, is that the kids know they’re (5). Later, she summed it up: “The children with invisible friends often interrupted the interviewer and said, with a certain tone of concern for her mental health, that these characters were, after all, just pretend.”

注 \*Manhattan ニューヨーク市のマンハッタン島

\*Madison ニューヨーク市内の道路の名前

\*SoHo ニューヨーク市内の地区名

\*East 米国東部地方

問 1 下線部(A)の彼女の振るまいはどのような状況を表しているのか、日本語で説明しなさい(句読点を含めて40字以内)。

問 2 下線部(B), (C)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 空欄(1)~(5)にあてはまる語を、下記の(a)~(e)から選び、記号で答えなさい。

なお、同じものを2度以上選んではいけません。

- (a) concerned                      (b) confident                      (c) developmental  
(d) fictional                          (e) perfect

問題Ⅲは 10 ページ以降にあります。

Ⅲ 次の会話は、熱狂的な野球ファンのAさんとBさんが交わしたものです。大リーグのストライキ中に、Aさんが球場でよく見かけるBさんに街ではじめて言葉をかけます。空欄〔 1 〕～〔 6 〕にあてはまる最も適切な文章を下の(a)～(g)から選び、記号で答えなさい。なお、同じものを2度以上選んではいけません。

A : Haven't I seen you at the baseball stadium?

B : [ 1 ]

A : Granddaughter. Yes, she goes to sleep in my lap in the late innings, but she knows how to calculate an \*ERA and she's only in Grade 2.

B : You are lucky. [ 2 ] Now what can I do for you?

A : I have an idea. What do you think about artificial grass?

B : Well, that's what the strike should be about. [ 3 ]

A : I've discovered the stadium is open. There's no one there while the strike is on. [ 4 ]

B : And what do you do there?

A : I dream.

B : And where do I come in?

A : You've always struck me as a man who dreams. I think we have things in common. I think you might like to come with me. [ 5 ]

B : That sounds interesting. When shall we make it?

A : What about tonight? Would tonight be too soon?

B : [ 6 ]

A : Park in the northwest corner of the lot about 1:00 a.m. There is a door about fifty yards to the right of the main gate. I'll open it when I hear you.

B : You want to bring back our old field, don't you? I'll be happy to help. See you then.

注 \*ERA 投手の防御率

- (a) Baseball is meant to be played on summer evenings and Sunday afternoons on grass.
- (b) I could show you what my dream is.
- (c) Yes, I recognize you, too. Three rows back, about eight seats to my left. You have a red scorebook and you often bring your daughter.
- (d) It's lonely as a ghost town.
- (e) One of my greatest regrets is that my grandchildren all live over a thousand miles away.
- (f) I came to see you.
- (g) It's fine with me.

**IV** もしあなたが自分の生まれて育つ国を現在の世界の国ないし地域の中から選べるとしたら、どの国ないし地域をどのような理由で選びますか。具体的に英語で答えなさい。ただし、日本は除くこととします。指定された解答欄をできるだけ満たすように書きなさい。