

〔 1 〕 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(45 点)

I remember the darkness that evening at the train station. The crowd, which I could see because of a few dim streetlights, was very large. I heard my grandfather use the word *thousands*. People in the crowd were talking quietly among themselves. The large, dark throng was frightening to a six-year-old. My father was carrying me. I had a broken leg at the time, and it was in a plaster cast from my toes up to my hip. He held me high so that I could see.

My grandfather worked for the railroad. He was the president of something called a union. And we were here to meet a president, except he was the President of our country. Because Grandfather was an important man, he was able to get us closer to the track. He did this by taking us around behind the station and through the ticket agent's office. ⁽¹⁾ From the front door we went out onto the platform, only a few feet from Track 1.

I knew Track 1. Many times I had heard the deep hollow voice of the loudspeaker say, "Train 29 from Anderson (and other places that always included Atlanta) now arriving on Track 1." I couldn't understand where Track 2 was. Later I would discover that there was no Track 2, and never had been.

"What's the schedule?" my father asked my grandfather.

"They're running a long way behind. ⁽²⁾ There are large crowds at every crossroads. They're trying to keep the train moving, but people on the track are blocking it all along the route."

"Think we'll be here very long?"

My father was finding my weight a problem. He was using my cast like a flagpole to hold me high above his head.

"They were prepared to some extent, George," my grandfather went on.

"The speed for the entire trip was set to take care of the crowds slowing the train, but there are so many...."

Grandfather's words trailed off. He had noticed the bouncing headlight come around the distant bend deep in the night. He watched it for a moment.

Even in the dark, Grandfather somehow recognized that particular engine headlight.

“There it is now!” he announced.

And indeed it was. Those who had made it onto the platform leaned forward⁽³⁾ out over Track 1 to see better. I leaned back. My father almost lost his balance. I had been warned many times not to get too close to the edge. The engine stopped alongside the water tower. Trains ran on tracks, but engines ran on steam. The snakelike water pipe was lowered. I saw the water splashing into the engine tender.

The main car jerked to a stop almost directly in front of us. Grandfather always knew where to stand on the platform. There was a big long window. Inside was a large Christmas package all wrapped in red and white paper. I marveled at the size of this package. I had never seen such a big Christmas present. But it wasn't Christmas; it was after my birthday, in the spring.

It wasn't until later that I understood.⁽⁴⁾ It was the flag-covered coffin of the President, making that last, agonizing journey from Warm Springs, Georgia, to Washington, D.C. People in the crowd were beginning to cry.

In a soft, distinct voice my grandfather said to me, “Paul, that's Franklin Delano Roosevelt. I want you to remember this night. I want you to remember it for the rest of your life.”

And I have.

- 問 1. 下線部(1)を, did this の内容がわかるようにして, 日本語に訳しなさい。
- 問 2. 下線部(2)のようなことになった理由を, 本文の内容に即して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. 下線部(4)に関して, 語り手が後になってわかったことは何か, 日本語で述べなさい。

〔 2 〕 恐竜について書かれた次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(40 点)

Did all the dinosaurs disappear 65 million years ago? It is sometimes tempting to seek the distant descendants of dinosaurs in some of the larger reptiles alive today, such as crocodiles or *Komodo dragons. In fact, these animals, although distant relations of dinosaurs, are not their descendants.

In order to find descendants of the dinosaurs in today's world, strange as it
⁽¹⁾may seem, we need to turn to birds. In fact, the majority of today's scholars think that birds are descended from certain small meat-eating dinosaurs. If the skeleton of the oldest known bird, which lived about 140 million years ago, is compared to that of the dinosaurs, the resemblance is great. This has been
⁽²⁾confirmed by numerous recent finds of primitive birds that still had dinosaur features, and of dinosaurs that were close to birds. Some Chinese remains from the beginning of *the Cretaceous period, approximately 120 million years old, have even yielded the fossils of animals that may have been dinosaurs with feathers.

Fossils show us that at the time of the dinosaurs' disappearance, birds had
⁽³⁾already been in existence for a long time and had developed into many different species. What happened to them when the disaster occurred? Experts have different opinions on this question, and the known fossils are still too few in number to allow the question to be resolved. However, it is possible that a great extinction took place among birds as well and that the group's evolution, when it started again at the beginning of *the Tertiary period, was based only on a few surviving species.

*Komodo dragons 「コモドドラゴン」(インドネシアのコモド島などに分布する世界最大のトカゲ)

*the Cretaceous period 「白亜紀」(中生代に属し、1億4千万年前から6千5百万年前まで)

*the Tertiary period 「第三紀」(新生代の前期で、6千5百万年前から2百万年前まで)

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を、this の表す内容を明らかにして、日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3. 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. 次の英文(1)~(6)の中から、本文の内容と一致するものを2つ選び、その番号を小さい順に解答欄に記入しなさい。

(1) Scholars now believe that today's larger reptiles are not directly related to dinosaurs.

(2) Fossil evidence indicates that only a few bird species existed in the dinosaur period.

(3) The skeletons of modern-day birds closely resemble dinosaur skeletons.

(4) The disaster which caused the dinosaurs to disappear affected only a few bird species.

(5) Experts have suggested that feathered dinosaurs existed in the Cretaceous period.

(6) In the Tertiary period, all the dinosaurs became extinct and modern birds began to evolve.

[3] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(40点)

One of my best childhood memories is of the camping trips that my sister and I went on with my mother. They were strictly girls' outings — the memories never include my father or brothers. Baked beans and canned sausages tasted amazing when cooked on a camping stove. Sleeping bags on the hard ground felt like a huge adventure. And we were always allowed to stay up well beyond our normal bedtime so that we could lie for a while under the night sky and watch the stars.

When we returned home and began asking for another trip, Mom came up with the next best thing. She pitched the tent in the garden and outdoor sleepovers with our friends became a regular treat during those long summers.

I still remember the honey sandwiches at midnight, torches, lots of giggling, and ghost stories. For a child, a night *under canvas — even if you are only yards away from your own bedroom — feels like the biggest adventure. And, as this was the innocent Seventies, our parents were well out of the way in the house.

Now, most parents would be reluctant to leave their children alone in the garden all night. But there are plenty who are willing to join them in the tent. As Dawn Wilkinson, a mother of three and a veteran of garden sleepovers, explains: “Camping in the garden is simple, local, and inexpensive. Sleeping outdoors in the summer makes it easy for me to have the children’s friends to stay because it does not interrupt our domestic routine and bedmaking is minimized. It does not involve crowds or traveling, and the kids — Ben, Ryan, and Rebecca — all love it.”

Best of all, she says, you have most of the comforts of home — a decent ⁽¹⁾bathroom and a proper stove on which to cook dinner — combined with the excitement (for the children at least) of a night under canvas. And as any child who has camped will tell you, there is nothing much that beats the thrill of lying

in a sleeping bag next to your best friend, giggling hysterically and pretending that there is a wolf or a tiger sniffing around outside.

“We have already slept outside ten times this summer,” says Dawn. “And tomorrow there will be four tents in the garden and eleven children staying for a sleepover — I am just hoping that the weather holds.” This summer she bought two basic four-man tents which she expects to replace next year. Dawn and the children take camping mats, sleeping bags, pillows from the house, a couple of miners’ torches, and books for bedtime stories out to the tents at around 9:30 p.m. “There is no point going out earlier because nobody would go to sleep,” she says.

Dawn Wilkinson’s husband, Tony, generally prefers the comfort of his own
(2) bed. “The one time that he did sleep out in the tent,” Dawn recalls, “he snored so loudly that the children could not sleep. So they came in and spent the night in the house with me while he slept on in the garden on his own. He did not even notice that they had gone.”

*under canvas = in a tent

問 1. 筆者の少女時代の思い出として当てはまる内容の文を、(A)～(C)から1つ選び、その記号を答えなさい。

- (A) Her father and brothers usually accompanied her on camping trips.
- (B) After returning home from camping, she was so contented that she never wished to have another trip.
- (C) On camping trips, she did not have to go to bed as early as usual.

問 2. 子供たちだけでキャンプをすることに対する70年代の親と今の親の考え方の違いを日本語で述べなさい。

問 3. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 4. 下線部(2)に関して、Tonyが家のベッドで寝る方を好むようになった理由を日本語で簡潔にまとめなさい。

[4] ハクトウワシについて書かれた次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

(40点)

They ruled the skies on seven-foot wingspans when 17th-century Europeans arrived in North America. Throughout the continent, half a million bald eagles may have soared. But settlers blamed them for killing farm animals, so (ア) began — and the proud birds' numbers began to plunge.

In the northern range eagles remained relatively protected by isolation. But early last century, during the days of Alaska's daring pioneers, fishermen and fox farmers alleged that the birds were stealing their livelihood. In 1917 the Alaskan government responded by introducing a reward scheme for killing bald eagles. By the time the scheme came to an end in 1953, at (イ) 128,000 bald eagles had been killed. It took 20 years for the Alaska birds to rebound. By 1973 — the year *the Endangered Species Act was passed — *populations in Alaska and much of Canada were stable, so bald eagles were not protected by the act in Alaska or by federal law in Canada. Today some 100,000 thrive in those two locations.

In *the lower 48 states the birds' situation was less (ウ). The Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 prohibited shooting or otherwise harming the birds in the U.S. but didn't cover the *pesticides that within a decade began to destroy eagles' eggs. By the 1960s only about 400 breeding pairs of bald eagles remained in the lower 48. "The trend (エ) well make it necessary for us to find a new national emblem," *Rachel Carson warned in her 1962 masterwork, *Silent Spring*. The (オ) of *DDT in 1972 and other measures launched an amazing comeback by the eagles. Today, with more than 6,000 breeding pairs, bald eagles may soon be taken off the endangered species list, their survival as a symbol of the nation secured — for now.

- *the Endangered Species Act 「絶滅危惧種保護法」
- *populations 「(ハクトウワシの)個体数」
- *the lower 48 states (アラスカとハワイを除くアメリカ合衆国の48州のこと)
- *pesticides 「殺虫剤」
- *Rachel Carson (米国の海洋生物学者)
- *DDT (殺虫剤の一種)

問 1. 空所(ア)～(オ)に入るべき最も適切な語を下の(1)～(12)の中から選び、その番号を記入しなさい。同じ語を2度使用しないこと。

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|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (1) least | (2) may | (3) shooting | (4) indulgence |
| (5) best | (6) betting | (7) banning | (8) must |
| (9) promising | (10) all | (11) convincing | (12) spraying |

問 2. アラスカとカナダでハクトウワシの個体数が増減した経緯を70語前後の英語でまとめなさい。本文中の語句を用いてもよいが、文をそのまま引用しないこと。

〔5〕 次の文章を読み、下線部(1)、(2)、(3)を英語に訳しなさい。(35点)

最近、ある先生から面白い話を聞いた。アメリカで、人間の動物観を調査して
いる研究者がいるという。例えばいろいろな人⁽¹⁾に「一番美しい動物は何か」という
質問をする。その答えが、職業や、年齢や、生活環境等によってどう違うかを調
べて、人間が動物をどのように見ているかを分析するというものである。⁽²⁾

この話を聞いて、日本でも同じような調査をしようということになったが、ど
うもうまく行かないらしい。同じ質問に対して、反応の仕方がまるで違うという
のである。「一番美しい動物は何か」ときかれて、アメリカなら、馬とか、水牛と
か、はっきりした答えが返って来る。ところが日本では、どうもはかばかしくな
い。時には、質問の意味が通じないのではないかと思われることもある。そこを
いろいろ説明して、何とか答えて貰おうとすると、「そうですね、夕暮れの空
に小鳥が群れをなしてぱあっと飛んでいるところかな」といったような返事が
返って来る。これでは、日米動物観の比較など成り立たない。なるほど文化の差
とは大きいものだというのが、その先生の感想であった。

だがよく考えてみれば、そのようなギャップこそ、絶好の比較研究の材料であ
る。⁽³⁾それは、当たり前のように思っていたことが決して当たり前ではないという
事実気づかせてくれる。「一番美しい動物は何か」という設問は、誰にでも通ず
るもののように見えながら、実はそうではない。それは「美しい動物」というもの
が存在するということを当然の前提としているからである。逆に言えば、そのよ
うな前提が広く認められていないような世界では、設問自体が無意味なものとな
る。もう少し一般化して言えば、「美」というものを、実体として存在すると考え
るか、状況によって成立すると考えるかの違いなのである。