

## 平成22年度入学試験問題

# 英 語      英 語 II リーディング ライティング

### (注 意 事 項)

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，解答紙は5枚である。「始め」の合図があったらそれぞれを確認すること。
3. 解答紙それぞれの2箇所受験番号を記入すること。
4. 解答はすべて解答紙の所定の欄に記入すること。
5. この教科は，200点満点です。なお，経済学部経済工学科については，350点満点に，農学部については，250点満点に換算します。

英

語

英 語 II  
リ ー デ ィ ン グ  
ラ イ テ ィ ン グ

〔 1 〕 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50 点)

In 1984, Dr Norman Rosenthal and his team at the National Institute of Mental Health, USA, described a condition they called seasonal affective disorder, or SAD. Dr Rosenthal found there was a link between the decreased hours of sunlight during winter and the occurrence of depression. Most people are aware of the “winter blues,” where tiredness, difficulty in getting out of bed and weight gain become common as autumn turns into winter. But for some people these blues can become so serious they pose a serious health problem.

Symptoms of SAD include a decrease in physical activity, sometimes with almost any effort seeming too much. Associated with this is an increase in time spent asleep. Often there is a greater desire for high-energy \*carbohydrate foods such as cakes. ( 2 ), weight gain is often reported in SAD sufferers. However, it is not the physical symptoms of SAD that are the most dangerous. Common mood changes include depression and anxiety. These, in turn, can lead to poor concentration, breakdowns in relationships, troubles in the workplace, and decreased immunity to infection.

What makes certain people more likely to feel SAD? Without doubt, the most important factor is the person’s body chemistry, that is, how the chemicals in their brain respond to decreases in light. Next come the external factors. The further you live from the equator, the more likely you are to suffer from the condition, because winters have fewer daylight hours. In fact, any condition that reduces exposure to light during winter increases the likelihood of SAD, for example, working in an office for long hours. Based on two major research studies in Italy and Switzerland, it appears that around 9–10 per cent of the population is affected by SAD to varying degrees. However, for every individual with actual SAD, there are many more with milder winter blues, which can nevertheless still impact on a person’s quality of life.

Dr Rosenthal pioneered the use of special artificial lights for the treatment of SAD, and this has proven to be the most successful therapy. The amount of light needed varies from one individual to another. Generally, commercial light boxes put out 10,000 lux (a lux is a measure of light intensity). This amount of light would be roughly equivalent to outdoor light. For most people, between 30 and 60 minutes in front of the light is sufficient to get a positive response. However, it is important for a person to discuss various treatment alternatives with a doctor in case the depression is due to some other medical condition.

\*carbohydrate：炭水化物

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 空欄(2)に入る最も適切な語句を下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. As above      2. As a result      3. In addition      4. In contrast

問 3. 下線部(3)のもたらす影響を4つ日本語で述べなさい。

問 4. 下線部(4)の答えと考えられる要因を2つ日本語で具体的に述べなさい。

問 5. 下線部(5)を日本語に訳しなさい。

〔 2 〕 次の英文を読み，設問に答えなさい。(50 点)

It had been after dinner when Oskar suggested to the boy that they go out on the lake. He and Margret had eaten salad and lamb, drinking white wine with the salad and red with the meat. They were content.

Jonas was their only child, just turned six. He was named after Margret's father and was thought to have his features. His grandparents had given him a fishing rod for Christmas, and a couple of times Oskar had taken him out on the water to fish from their boat. Jonas had caught his first fish the prior weekend, a small \*trout that Margret fried for lunch. He had been very proud of it.

(1) "Wouldn't it be better to go tomorrow morning?" she asked. "It's already eight thirty."

"We won't be long," answered Oskar. "I promised him."

She did the dishes, and Oskar finished his wine as he cleared the table. It had been a rule when Margret was growing up that people shouldn't go out on the lake when they had been drinking, but she decided not to bring that up now. She had mentioned it before, and Oskar hadn't hidden his opinion that her father's rules had no place in their home. He was far from drunk, anyway, and Margret made sure that Jonas's life jacket was securely fastened before father and son went down to the shore.

There was a breeze, and the boat rocked a little as they fished. They had no luck in the first spot and motored farther out. They got nothing there either. When the wind picked up, Oskar told Jonas they should be getting home. Jonas begged to stay just a little longer. Oskar agreed, but the trout still weren't biting. "The fish have gone to bed," he said, "and so should we."

Jonas hung his head, disappointed.

"I never catch any fish with you," he said, "and you never do anything fun like the man in the white boat. You never spin around or anything."

The man in the white boat was Vilhelm. He sometimes amused himself by making tight turns on the lake, and Jonas would watch him, excited. “Bloody fool,” said Margret’s father, but this had no effect on Jonas, who saw the white boat sending big waves up the beach.

“Shall we do a few turns?” Oskar asked.

“You never do,” said Jonas. “You never do turns like the man in the white boat.”

They weren’t far from land when Oskar turned round, headed out into the lake, and increased his speed. Keeping within what he thought a safe limit, he turned sharply to the left and <sup>(3)</sup>right before slowing down again.

“Wasn’t that fun?” he asked.

“No,” said Jonas, “not like the man in the white boat. It was boring.”

Oskar sped up again, heading for land this time. He was feeling irritable and wanted to go home. He opened the \*throttle as far as he could, then thrust the \*tiller hard right. The boat turned over.

They went ( (4) ). Oskar surfaced and then gasped. He couldn’t see Jonas anywhere. Oskar splashed round the boat and found Jonas, coughing up water. Oskar gripped the side of the boat with one hand and pulled Jonas to him with the other. The water was too cold for them to swim to land. The boy was crying and kept choking on water every time a wave washed over them.

\*trout : マス

\*throttle : a device controlling speed

\*tiller : a steering device

問 1. 下線部(1) it が表す内容を日本語で述べなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2)を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. Jonas は Vilhelm と Oskar を比較してどのような不満を述べているかを日本語で説明しなさい。

問 5. 空欄(4)に入る最も適切な語句を下から選び、番号で答えなさい。

1. along

2. away

3. under

4. up

[ 3 ] 次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。(50点)

The house cat is the most popular pet in the world. A third of American households have cats, and more than 600 million live among humans worldwide. Yet, as familiar as these creatures are, understanding their origins has proved difficult. Whereas other once-wild animals were domesticated to serve humans, cats contribute virtually nothing in the way of food or work to help us. <sup>(1)</sup> How, then, did they become common features of our homes?

Scholars had believed that the ancient Egyptians were the first to keep cats as pets, starting around 3,600 years ago. But research over the past five years has generated fresh insights into both the ancestry of the house cat and how its relationship with humans evolved. In 2004, Jean-Denis Vigne of the National Museum of Natural History in Paris reported finding the earliest evidence of humans keeping cats as pets on the Mediterranean island of Cyprus. He found that 9,500 years ago an adult human of unknown gender was buried in a shallow grave there. In its own tiny grave just 40 centimetres away was an eight-month-old cat, its body oriented in the same westward direction as the human's. This indicates that people had a special relationship with cats nearly 10,000 years ago. <sup>(2)</sup>

With an approximate age of the beginning of cat domestication established, we can begin work on the old question of why humans ever developed a special relationship with cats. <sup>(3)</sup> Whereas other domesticated animals were recruited from the wild by humans who bred them for specific tasks, cats probably chose to live among humans because of opportunities they found for themselves there. For example, it is almost certain that house mice attracted cats into homes. Over time, those wild cats adapted to human environments.

Because small cats do little harm, people probably did not mind their company. They might have even encouraged the cats to stay around when

they saw them killing mice and snakes. Cats may have held other appeal, too. Some experts think that cats possess features that might help them to develop a relationship with people. In particular, cats often have “cute” features, which are known to attract nurturing from humans. In all likelihood, then, some people took kittens home simply because they found them adorable and tamed them, giving cats an entry into the human family.

問 1. 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 2. 下線部(2) This が表す内容を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. 人間が猫をペットとして受け入れた理由を3つ日本語で簡潔に述べなさい。

- [ 4 ] 次の英文を読み、100語程度の英文に要約しなさい。ただし、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。なお、句読点は語数に含まない。(30点)

The famous writer Robert Louis Stevenson wrote, “Imaginary friends are sure to be present when children are happy and playing alone.” Parents may worry about children having imaginary friends, but researchers say invisible playmates are really teaching infants the art of communication. “Having an imaginary friend is a good thing,” according to Evan Kidd, a La Trobe University psychologist.

Dr Kidd and a colleague asked children aged from four to six to describe pictures in a book. “Those with imaginary companions proved to be better communicators than children who did not have them,” Dr Kidd said. “That makes sense. To communicate information to another person you have to understand what the listener needs to know. That requires practice. When you have an imaginary friend, you have to invent both sides of the conversation, which is good practice for real conversation.”

One child in the study had eight fantasy friends. Dr Kidd says, “Children with imaginary friends tend to be first-born or only children but are not lonely misfits. They are highly socially interactive and they tend to be creative.” It is an untrue myth that children cannot tell the difference between real and fantasy friends. “Some children in the study had totally imaginary playmates; others gave life to objects such as teddy bears. But many would stop their talk with their fantasy friends to say that they knew it was not true, that it was only pretending.”

Children try to understand the world around them by having imaginary companions act out roles. Dr Kidd adds, “It is also normal for children to blame some wrong they have done on fantasy friends. They are separating the good self from the bad self. So, I advise parents of children with fantasy friends to enjoy it. My worry is that people try to hide it.”



〔5〕 次の文の下線部を英語に訳しなさい。(20点)

身近で目につく生き物と言えば、何と言っても昆虫であろう。現在までに100  
<sup>(1)</sup>万種ほどの生き物が知られているが、その70%が昆虫である。種類の多さから  
言えば、地球を支配しているのは昆虫の仲間である。このような繁栄はどうして  
可能になったのだろうか。

非常に多くの種類がいることには、サイズが関係するだろう。昆虫のように小  
<sup>(2)</sup>さければ多くの変異を短時間で生み出すことができる。これは小さいことの長所  
だ。